

Resettlement Plan

November 2015

IND: SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program

Imphal to Kangchup Section of Imphal–Kangchup–Tamenglong Road (IKTR)

Prepared by Public Works Department, Government of Manipur for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of November 2015)

Currency Unit	–	Indian Rupee (INR)
INR 1.00	=	0.016 USD
USD 1.00	=	INR 62

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BSR	–	Basic Schedule of Rates
DC	–	District Collector
DP	–	Displaced person
EA	–	Executing Agency
GOI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IAY	–	Indira Awaas Yojana
IPP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LA	–	Land acquisition
L&LRO	–	Land and Land Revenue Office
RFCT in LARR Act - 2013	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
LVC	–	Land Valuation Committee
MORTH	–	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
NGO	–	Nongovernment organization
NHA	–	National Highways Act, 1956
NRRP	–	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007
PD	–	Project Director
PIU	–	Project implementation unit
PWD	–	Public Works Department
MPWD	–	Manipur Public Works Department
WBPWD	–	West Bengal Public Works (Roads) Department
R&R	–	Resettlement and rehabilitation
RF	–	Resettlement framework
RO	–	Resettlement Officer
ROW	–	Right-of-way
RP	–	Resettlement plan
SC	–	Scheduled caste
SH	–	State highway
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	–	Scheduled tribe

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program (“SRCIP”) will improve road connectivity and efficiency of the international trade corridor, by expanding about 500 km of roads in the North Bengal and Northeastern Region (NB-NER) of India. The project area under SRCIP is a key strategic thoroughfare integrating South and South East Asia, bordering Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal. It will enable efficient and safe transport within India and regionally with other South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) member countries.¹ Ultimately, SRCIP will pave the way from India and other South Asian countries to Myanmar, and further afield to other member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

2. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Imphal-Kangchup road subproject is prepared based on the detailed design report. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This subproject is considered as Category-A as far as Involuntary Resettlement (IR) is concerned. The total length of the project section is 12.9 km.

3. The subproject area falls in Imphal West district of Manipur. The proposed subproject can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction, which will bring substantial social and economic development in the region. The social benefits arising due to the subproject will be triggered off due to improved accessibility to various services such as easy access to markets, health facilities, schools, workplace etc. which in turn increases the income of the locals, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed design phases of the subproject preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement impacts. With the available options, best engineering solution have been adopted to avoid land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

4. As per the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) prepared for the project, 96.05 acres of land needs to be acquired for the project out of which private land land acquisition requirement for the subproject is 17.31 acres. Based on the full census survey carried out for the project, 680 households with 3354 persons are identified to be displaced due the project intervention. Out of 680 households, 482 households will be affected due to loss of structures. There are 147 households being physically displaced as they are losing their residential structures and 533 households will be economically displaced due to loss of productive land, commercial structures and livelihoods. There are 95 common properties resources (CPR) including religious structures and government structures will be affected by the proposed road widening. The summary findings of the full census survey is presented in the following **Table E-1**.

Table E-1 Summary Subproject Impacts

Sl. No.	Impacts	Number
1	Total number of private structures affected	615
2	Total Area of Land required (in Acres)	96.05
3	Area of private land to be acquired (in Acres)	17.31
4	Total number of displaced households	680

¹ Comprising of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal.

Sl. No.	Impacts	Number
5	Total number of displaced persons	3354
6	Total number of economically displaced households	533
7	Total number of physically displaced households	147
8	Total number of vulnerable households displaced	408
9	Total number of CPR (structure) affected	95

C. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

5. The social stratification of the subproject area shows that the dominance higher caste population with 489 (60.59%) households. There are 3354 displaced persons in total being affected by the subproject which includes 1658 (49.43%) males and 1696 (50.57%) females. The average household size is five and the sex ratio among DPs is 1023. According to subproject census survey there are 408 vulnerable households affected by the subproject. The educational status of DPs reveals that 7.28% DPs are still illiterate in the project area.

6. There are 17 scheduled tribe (ST) households being affected due to the project. Provision for special assistance is made in the entitlement matrix for the DPs belong to ST community.

D. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

7. In addition to meaningful consultations held with all affected households or their representatives that were available, public consultations were conducted at 4 villages attended by 96 persons (53 male and 43 female) in the subproject to ensure peoples' participation during the project census survey. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs and communities will form part of the further stages of subproject preparation and implementation. The implementing NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the subproject.

8. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders the subproject information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

E. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

9. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the GOI, the Government of Manipur, Asian Development Bank and the Resettlement Framework (RF) adopted for the project. Prior to the preparation of the RP, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken and a RF has been prepared for the entire program. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the

country and ADB policy requirements. The gaps between the policies have been identified and addressed to ensure that the RP adheres to the SPS (2009) requirements.

10. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials.

F. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

11. In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCT in LARR Act - 2013) will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the beginning of the census survey which is 06 October 2014. Land and structures affected under the subproject will be compensated at replacement cost. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to subproject implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

G. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

12. The EA will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the subproject area prior to the cut-off date.

H. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

13. The subproject impact reveals that due to loss of land and commercial structures 696 households (including households losing livelihoods indirectly such as tenants, sharecroppers, and employees) are losing their livelihood due to the subproject. The entitlement proposed for the subproject has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the DPs are able to at least achieve pre-project level if not improved. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the subproject, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the subproject in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the subproject.

I. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

14. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in subproject

implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall subproject cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total R&R budget for the proposed subproject RP works out to **Rs. 1034.01 million**.

J. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

15. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at the district level with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation. It will also provide people, who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The GRC will be headed by the District Collector (DC) or his designated representative. The GRC will have representative from the PIU field office, representatives of APs, particularly of vulnerable DPs, local government representatives, representative of local NGOs and other interest groups as felt necessary. Since the NGO will be working closely with the DPs on a day-to-day basis to implement the RP, all Grievance will be routed through the NGO to the GRC. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redress body. The NGO will first of all register the grievances and take up with VLC for redress and any grievances not redressed at VLC level will be dealt in by the GRC. Grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints, depending on severity of problem. The APs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the PIU Head Office for its redress. However an aggrieved person will have access to the country's judiciary at any stage of the subproject level grievance redress process. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the level of GRC.

K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

16. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is MPWD, Government of Manipur. The existing MPWD has already established an Project Implementation Unit (PIU) headed by a Project Director (PD). The EA, headed by PD will have overall responsibility for implementation of loan and will also be responsible for the overall coordination among ADB, Government of Manipur and PIU Field Offices. For resettlement activities, PIU will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing. The PIU will appoint a Resettlement Officer (RO) at the rank of Assistant Engineer (AE) and required support staff for the duration of the Subproject to ensure timely and effective planning and implementation of resettlement activities. The RO will be assisted by the respective PIU Field Offices and NGO for planning and implementation of resettlement activities in the subproject. PIU Field Office will be established at district/subproject level for the implementation of sub-project resettlement activities. An experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the PIU Field Office in the implementation of the RP. MPWD staff are already having prior experience of implementing RP under previous projects and further to enhance their capacity, a training/workshop will be conducted under the project involving implementation support agencies.

L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

17. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall subproject implementation. The civil works contract for each subproject will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for subproject and rehabilitation measures are in place. The proposed subproject R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation

such as Subproject Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase and Monitoring and Reporting phase.

M. MONITORING AND REPORTING

18. RP implementation for the subproject by the NGO will be closely monitored by the EA. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the overall project, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both monitoring by PIU and monitoring by an external expert. PIU Field Office responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to PIU. PIU will submit semi-annual reports to ADB. The external monitoring expert responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a semi-annual review report to PIU to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program (“SRCIP”) will improve road connectivity and efficiency of the international trade corridor, by expanding about 500 km of roads in the North Bengal and Northeastern Region (NB-NER) of India. The project area under SRCIP is a key strategic thoroughfare integrating South and South East Asia, bordering Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal. It will enable efficient and safe transport within India and regionally with other South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) member countries.² Ultimately, SRCIP will pave the way from India and other South Asian countries to Myanmar, and further afield to other member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

2. In accordance with ADB’s MFF modality, under Tranche 1 of the investment program, two identified subprojects totaling about 134 km in West Bengal are taken up considering their significant regional cooperation and integration impacts, economic viability, and social, resettlement and environmental soundness. The 103 km of Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road in the State of Manipur is being considered for financing as a non-subproject of Tranche 1.

3. For the State Highway sections in Manipur, the EA and IA will be the Manipur Public Works Department (MPWD). A Project Implementation Units (PIU) will be established under the MPWD and they will be responsible for conducting the social assessment and formulating Resettlement Plan (RP) for the subproject, as outlined in this Resettlement Framework (RF).

4. The 103 km of Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong road is divided in to two sections based on its geographical and social features. The 1st section i.e. from Imphal-Kangchup is in plain area falling in Imphal West district and inhabited by both general and tribal people having private ownership of land. The 2nd section i.e. Kangchup to Tamenglong is completely hilly area falling in Senapati and Tamenglong district inhabited by tribal community only having community/customary landholding system. Two separate Resettlement Plans (RPs) are prepared for these two sections treating them as separate subprojects.

5. This RP for Imphal-Kangchup subproject is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by MPWD. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This subproject is considered as Category-A³ as per as Involuntary Resettlement (IR) is concerned.

B. Subproject Road

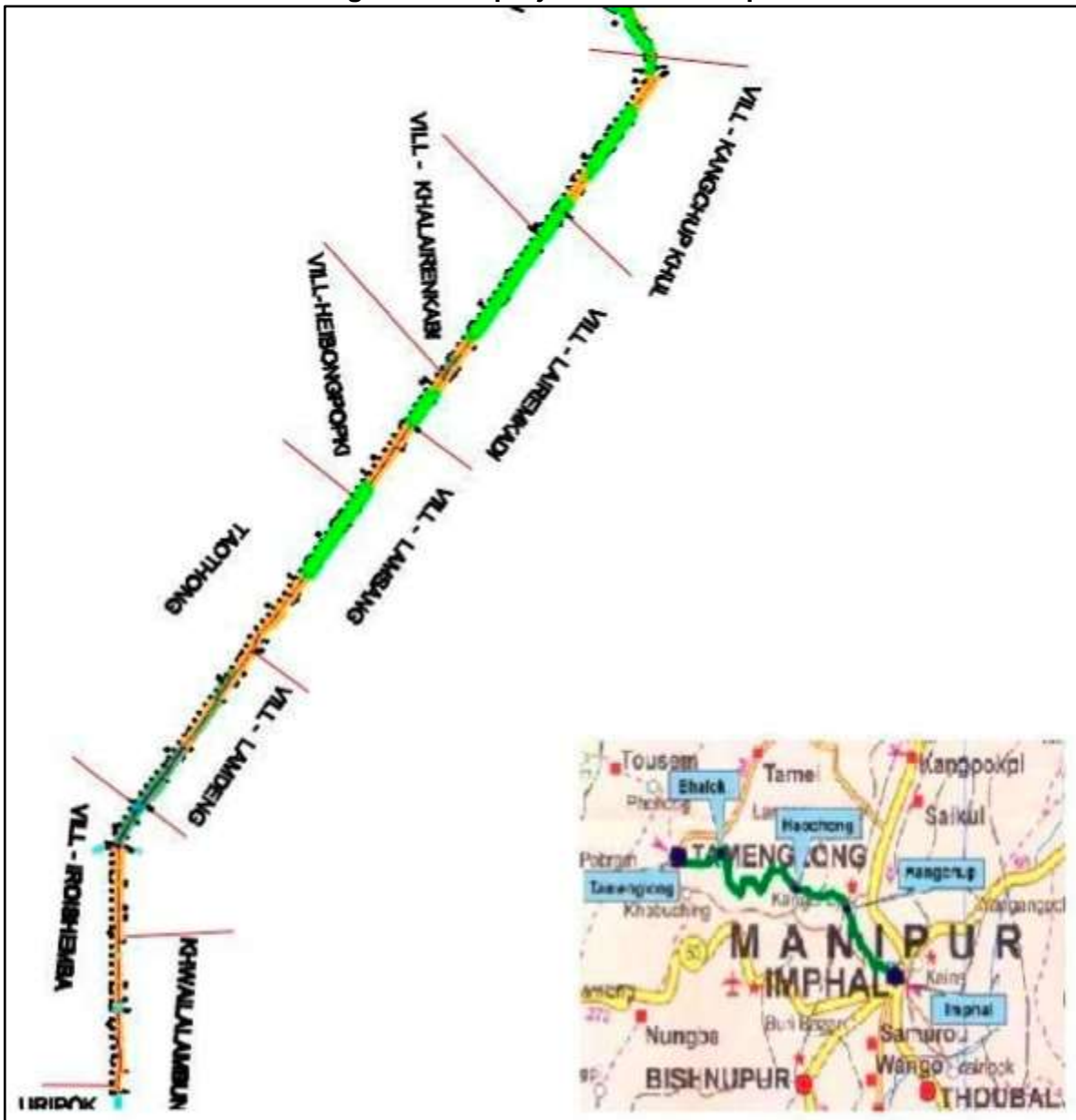
6. The 12.9 km Imphal-Kangchup subproject road is traversing in plain terrain. The subproject road is an existing road connecting Kangchup and Imphal. There is no direct and all

² Comprising of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal.

³ According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009), Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people 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). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

weathered road further from Kangchup towards Haochong, Bhalok and Tamenglong. The subproject location and alignment map is provided in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Subproject Location Map



C. General Profile of the Subproject Area

7. The Subproject road is falling in Imphal West district of Manipur. A brief profile of the Imphal West District is summarized below.

8. Imphal West District was created in 1997 under Government of Manipur (Secretariat) Revenue Department Order No. 6/1/ 73-R(Pt-VIII) dated 17 June 1997. The District falls in the category of Manipur valley region and it is situated in a tiny plain at the center of the state

surrounded by plains of other districts. Imphal City, the state capital is the nodal functional center of the District. The District is situated at an altitude 790 meters above the mean sea level. The climate of the District is salubrious and Monsoon is tropical. The district is bordered by Senapati, Imphal East, Thoubal, and Bishnupur districts. The minimum temperature goes down to 0 degree Celsius in winter and 36 degree Celsius in summer. It has no rail network and hence communication is entirely dependent on roads. The District is connected with N.H. 39, N.H. 53 and N.H. 150. The population of District is 517,992 according to 2011 census. Literacy in the District is 80.61% as per 2011 census. The sex ration in the district is 1017. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the district. The district is endowed with a rich variety of vegetation. The main food crops are paddy, potato and vegetables. Fruits like pineapple, banana, lemon and papaya grow well in the district. Important varieties of trees in the district are Bamboo, Pepals, Kaubila, Eucalyptus, Amla, Parkia Roxburgi, Arundo Donax, Papaya, Pomelo, Mango, Plum, Peach, Pear, Guava and Tamarind.

9. The list of 12 villages falling within the 12.9 km. Imphal-Kangchup road section in the Imphal West District are presented below.

- a) Naoremthong
- b) Iroishemba
- c) Taothong
- d) Lamdeng
- e) Laingamkhul
- f) Lamsang
- g) Howrangsabal
- h) Heibongpokpi
- i) Lairenkabi
- j) Khalairenkabi
- k) Kharangkoireng
- l) Kangchupkhul

D. Subproject Component

10. In accordance to the traffic forecast, the Imphal-Kangchup road has been proposed to be improved to 4 lane and 2 lane standards. The design speed for the road is 80 kmph. The following design components are considered for the subproject road.

- (a) *Carriageway*: 5.540 km of 4-lane carriageway and 7.360 km of 2-lane carriageway is proposed
- (b) *Bridges*:, Two 4-lane bridges are proposed
- (c) *Culvert*: 6 slab culverts are proposed
- (d) *Intersection*: 4 major intersections are proposed
- (e) *Proposed RoW*: the ROW proposed for the subproject road is 30 meters.

11. In addition to the above design criteria, following facilities and other features are proposed for road safety and operational point of view.

- (a) **Footpath**: At start of the project, the proposed road passes congested market area. Considering the safety of the pedestrian along the project road, 1.5 m width Drain cum footpath has been proposed on either side for a length of 5.54 Km from start of the road section.

- (b) **Median and Median Opening:** Due to land constraint 1.5m width of raised median with Kerb has been proposed in 4 lane section of the project improvement proposal from 0+000 to 5+540. Median opening of 20 m width has been considered at junction locations for cross passage.
- (c) **Bus Lay Bye:** To address the need of people living along the project road, bus lay bay have been proposed. Depending upon the terrain 4 Bus bay have been proposed on both side of the subproject road.
- (d) **Road Signs:** At all intersections, shoulder mounted advanced directions signs will be provided. The signs shall be with retro reflective micro prismatic grade conforming to Type XI sheeting of ASTM standards for short, medium and long distance viewing to cater visibility requirement encountered by all road users. All curves shall be properly delineated with single chevrons signs which will be placed on outer edge of the curve, so as to view at least 2-3 chevrons from any given instance of viewing. Absolute speed limit signs and also compulsory “no parking” and “no stoppage” signs also have been proposed at regular interval.
- (e) **Pavement Marking and Lighting:** Pavement markings will be done for traffic lane line, edge lines and hatching. The marking will be with hot applied thermoplastics materials. The pavement markings will be reinforced with raised RR pavement markers and will be provided for median and shoulder edge longitudinal lines and hatch markings. Highway lightings including high masts will be provided at intersections in order to improve the night time visibility.

E. Subproject Impacts and Benefits

12. The proposed subproject can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction which will bring substantial social and economic development in the region. The social benefits arising due to the subproject will be triggered off due to improved accessibility to various services such as easy access to markets, health facilities, schools, workplace etc. which in turn increases the income of the locals, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. The possible direct and indirect positive impacts of the subproject are listed below.

- (a) The immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of direct employment opportunities for the roadside communities and specially those who are engaged as wage laborers, petty contractors and suppliers of raw materials.
- (b) Improved road network will provide for improved linkages between the village communities and urban center, which provides wider marketing facilities.
- (c) Road network will not only link the village communities to better markets, but also open up wider work opportunities in distant places. People can shuttle to distant work sites and towns and engage in construction, factories, business as well as domestic works.
- (d) Improved road network will encourage urban entrepreneurs to invest in far and remote areas in commercial farming and industrial activities.
- (e) Improved road will also help people building strong institutional network with outside agencies. Essential and emergency services like schools, health center, public distribution system etc. can be availed faster.
- (f) Increased frequency of interaction with outsiders will increase the awareness level of the people in the village with regard to their health and nutrition, living style, value of education and proper utilization of available resources.
- (g) Interaction with the government, non-government and other development agents will help people gain new knowledge on improved farming, land development,

development and maintenance of natural resources through the formation of various economic and social development groups.

F. Minimizing Resettlement

13. Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed subproject design phases of the subproject preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement impacts. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternative alignments. With the available options, best engineering solution have been adopted to avoid land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Following are the general criteria adopted for the selection of the alignment:

- (a) Follow the existing alignment and adopting concentric widening.
- (b) Restrict the proposed ROW as the same existing ROW and accommodate all proposed proposal within it as far as possible.
- (c) Minimize social impact by restricting design speed and proposing alternative engineering solutions.
- (d) Minimize environment impact by avoiding big trees, ponds etc.
- (e) Incorporate the opinions of local people in selection of alignment and design.

14. During the impact assessment survey public consultation meetings were organized at various places and based on people's concerns and suggestions the alignment was adjusted to minimize the resettlement impacts. The final widening scheme and typical cross sections (TCS) adopted after all minimization of resettlement impacts is presented in the **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Widening Scheme

Sl. No	Chainage (Km)			Status of Existing CW (m)	Proposal	Remarks
	From	To	Length		Lane Configuration	
1	0+000	2+840	2.840	5.5m-BT	4 Lane Urban	Concentric Widening
2	2+840	3+640	0.800	5.5m-BT	4 Lane Rural	Left Widening
3	3+640	5+140	1.500	5.5m-BT	4 Lane Rural	Concentric Widening
4	5+140	5+540	0.400	5.5m-BT	4 Lane Rural	Left Widening
5	5+540	12+900	7.360	5.5m-BT	2 lane with Paved Shoulder	Concentric Widening

G. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan (RP)

15. The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the subproject and resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This RP has been prepared on the basis of subproject census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement-2009 designed by ADB to protect the rights of the displaced persons and communities. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- (a) Type and extent of loss of land/ non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;
- (b) Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society
- (c) Public consultation and peoples participation in the subproject;

- (d) Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the subproject;
- (e) Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income;
- (f) R&R cost estimate including provision for fund and;
- (g) Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

H. Methodology for Social Impact Assessment

16. For preparation of resettlement plan, a detailed social impact assessment of the subproject road was carried out including resettlement screening, land acquisition planning, subproject census survey of affected assets and households and public consultation methods. The details of methodology adopted for the social impact assessment is discussed in the following section.

1. Resettlement Screening

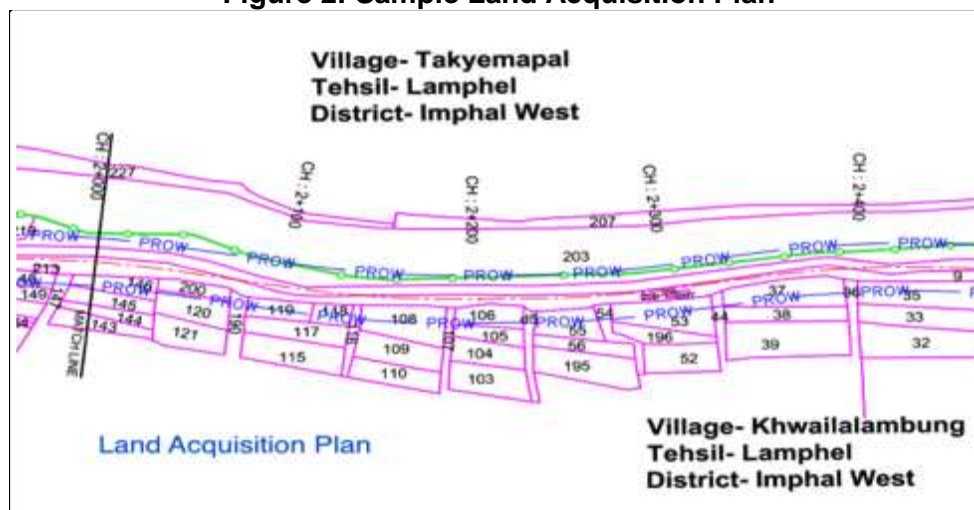
17. A social screening exercise was performed through a reconnaissance survey to gather firsthand information on impact on land acquisition and resettlement with specific attention on land use, presence of legal and/or illegal housing, traffic patterns, cultural resources, urban settlements and other sensitive areas. The aim of reconnaissance survey was to assess the scope of land acquisition and resettlement study and accordingly the detailed plan of action was prepared for the preparation of land acquisition planning and resettlement plan.

2. Land Acquisition Planning

18. The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment and availability of land i.e. Right of Way (ROW) was confirmed from the revenue department.

19. Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) was prepared by superimposing the alignment drawing on cadastral maps for the road section falling in revenue area. The sample LAP for Imphal-Kangchup section is presented in the Figure 2.

Figure 2: Sample Land Acquisition Plan



20. Following finalization of the road alignment, cross-sections design and land acquisition requirements, census of all displaced persons (DPs) was carried out in the subproject. The objective of the subproject census survey was to identify the persons who would be displaced by the subproject and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the subproject, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation.

21. A structured census questionnaire (**Appendix 1**) was used to collect detailed information on affected households/ properties for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. The survey team was selected locally including some female familiar with local languages and the team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. Additionally, socio-economic data was also collected as part of the social impact assessment (SIA) study.

22. The census survey includes the following:

- (a) Inventory of the 100% land and non-land assets
- (b) Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- (c) Physical measurements of the affected assets/structures
- (d) Identification of trees and crops
- (e) Collection of information on household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile
- (f) Identification of non-titleholders
- (g) Assessment of potential economic and livelihood impact

3. Public Consultation

23. To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of displaced persons (DPs) and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews and formal and informal consultations. The vulnerable sections of DPs and women were also included in this consultation process.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition Requirement

24. For Imphal-Kangchup road, 4-lane is proposed for 5.5 Km and 2-lane with paved shoulder is proposed for 7.4 Km. The available RoW for this Imphal-Kangchup road is not sufficient to accommodate the widening proposal and therefore acquisition of additional strip of land is required for the entire section. As per the LAP prepared for this section and the full census survey conducted for the project, 96.05 acres of additional land needs to be acquired.

25. The analysis of land acquisition requirement for the project shows that 78.34 acres (82%) of land is government land, 17.31 acres (18%) land is private land and 0.4 acres (0.4%) land is community land. The land acquisition requirement for the subproject is presented in the Table: 2.

Table 2: Land Acquisition Requirements under the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	Acre	%Age
1	Private	17.31	18.02
2	Government	78.34	81.56
3	Community	0.40	0.41
Total		96.05	100.00

B. Resettlement Impacts

26. Based on the above requirement, the subproject impact assessed through project census survey includes loss of land, loss of non-land assets, and loss of livelihoods within the proposed RoW. Other than this, both land and non-land assets known as common properties resources (CPR) including religious, community and government ownership are also assessed to be affected by the proposed subproject.

27. A subproject census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the subproject and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the subproject, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The census survey of Imphal-Kangchup road section was carried out between 6th October 2014 and 8th December 2014. The date of starting of the project census survey will be treated as the cut-off date for non-titleholders under the project. The findings and magnitude of impacts are discussed in the following sections.

C. Loss of Private Land in the Subproject

28. The land acquisition for the subproject will affect 495 titleholder households and the area of acquisition will be a total of 96.05 Acres. The use of land to be acquired under the subproject includes 5.41 acres of land being used by 82 households for agriculture, 8.10 acres of land being used by 286 households for residential purpose, 1.75 acres of land being used by 74 households for commercial purpose, 1.51 acres of land owned by 48 households no specific use and 0.56 acres of land owned by 5 households for other purpose as shown in the Table: 3.

Table 3: Loss of Private Land and impacts

Sl. No.	Use of Land	Affected Household	Area (in Acre)	%Age
1	Agricultural	82	5.41	31.24
2	Residential	286	8.10	46.77
3	Commercial	74	1.74	10.04
4	No Use/Barren	48	1.51	8.72
5	Other	5	0.56	3.23
Total		495	17.31	100.00

D. Intensity of Impact on Land Owners

29. The analysis of intensity of impacts on their land assets shows that out of 495 households losing land, 238 (48%) households are not experiencing significant impacts as they are losing below 10% of their land asset. 257 (52%) households are experiencing significant impacts as they are losing more than 10% of their land as summarized in the Table: 4. In addition, the degree of agricultural land losses experienced by the DPs shows that, out of 82 households losing agricultural land, 59 are losing less than 10%, 17 are losing 10 to 50%, 4 are losing 50% to 75% and 2 households will lose more than 75% of their land.

Table 4: Intensity of Land Impact

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	No. of Household	%Age
1	Up to 10%	238	48.08
2	Above 10% and Below 25%	108	21.82
3	Above 25% and Below 50%	60	12.12
4	Above 50% and Below 75%	42	8.48
5	Above 75%	47	9.49
Total		495	100.00

E. Loss of Private Structures in the Subproject

30. Due to the proposed subproject work, 615 structures are going to be affected owned by 482 displaced households. Among these 615 structures, 409 are owned by 297 titleholder DPs, 35 structures owned by 31 encroachers and rest of the 171 structures are owned by 154 squatter DPs. The details of loss of structures are presented in the Table 5.

Table 5: Loss of Private Structures in the Subproject

Sl. No.	Ownership Status	No. of Structure	DP	%Age
1	Legal Titleholder	409	297	66.50
2	Encroacher	35	31	5.69
3	Squatter	171	154	27.80
Total		615	482	100.00

31. The magnitude of impacts on private structures shows that out of 615 affected structures, 62 (10.08%) structures are affected up to 25%, 103 (16.75%) structures are affected up to 50%, 101 (16.42%) structures affected up to 75% and 349 (56.75%) structures are affected fully. The site condition suggests that the structures getting affected more than 50% will not be viable for living and need relocation. The details of magnitude of impacts on structures are summarized in the Table 6. Provisions are made in the Entitlement Matrix that structures will be compensated at replacement cost fully, and partially if it is viable. Engineer from Building

Department will assess the viability of structure during verification and valuation in consultation with the affected households.

Table 6: Magnitude of Impacts on Structures

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	No. Structure	%Age
1	Below 25%	62	10.08
2	Up to 50%	103	16.75
3	Up to 75%	101	16.42
4	100%	349	56.75
Total		615	100.00

F. Type of Private Structure in the Subproject

32. As per census survey, out of 482 households losing their structures in the subproject, 147 household is losing residential structures, 230 households are losing commercial structures, 83 are losing their residential-cum-commercial structures and 22 are losing other types of structures such as cattle shed, boundary wall, toilet, store room etc. The details of structures and number of displaced households are given in the Table 7. The list of DPs is attached as **Appendix-2**.

Table 7: Type of Impacts due to Loss of Private Structure

S. N.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	DP	%Age
1	Residential Structure	187	147	30.41
2	Commercial Structure	284	230	46.18
3	Res + Commercial Structure	99	83	16.10
4	Other Private Structure	45	22	7.32
Total		615	482	100.00

G. Type of Construction of Affected Structures

33. The structures being affected in the subproject are of various types by construction such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent nature. Out of 615 structures, 380 (60.63%) structures are of temporary nature, 201 (33.92%) structures are of semi-permanent nature and 34 (5.45%) structures are of permanent nature. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the Table 8.

Table 8: Type of Construction of Affected Structure

Sl. No.	Construction Type	Main Structure	Secondary Str	Total	%Age
1	Temporary	345	35	380	60.63
2	Semi-Permanent	193	8	201	33.92
3	Permanent	31	3	34	5.45
Total		569	46	615	100

H. Loss of Livelihoods in the Subproject

34. As per the census survey, out of 696 DPs losing livelihoods includes 82 owners of agricultural land, 8 agricultural leaseholders, 20 sharecroppers, 284 owners of commercial structures, 99 owners of residential cum commercial structures, 23 employees in commercial structures, and 180 commercial tenants. The details of impact on livelihoods in the subproject are presented in the Table 9.

Table 9: Loss of Livelihoods in the Subproject

Sl. No.	Loss	Households	%Age
1	Owners of Agricultural Land	82	11.40
2	Agricultural Leaseholders	8	1.11
3	Sharecropper	20	2.78
4	Loss of Commercial Structure	284	39.50
5	Loss of Residential cum Commercial Structure	99	13.77
6	Employees in Structures	23	3.20
7	Commercial Tenants	180	28.23
Total		696	100.00

I. Nature of CPR Loss

35. Among the 391 CPRs affected in the subproject, including 95 structures and 296 land units. Out of 95 structures, 6 are religious structures and 19 are community structures and rests of 70 are government structures. The types affected CPRs are presented in the and the list of CPR affected in the subproject is presented in **Appendix: 3**. CPRs will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community.

Table 10: Type of affected CPR

Sl. No.	Type of CPR	Number of Properties
1	Religious Structure	6
2	Community Land	12
3	Community Structure	19
4	Government Land	284
5	Government Structure	70
Total		411

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. General Socioeconomic Profile of Subproject Area

36. Some of the socio-economic information of DPs was collected through the census survey and its findings are presented in the following sections. The analysis of sample baseline socio-economic information of APs is discussed in length in the Poverty and Social Analysis Report prepared for the project.

B. Social Categories of the DPs

37. The social stratification of the subproject area shows that the dominance of higher caste population with 489 (71.91%) households followed by scheduled caste (SC) population with 98 (14.41%) households. Other categories includes 17 (2.50%) scheduled tribe (ST) households and 74 (10.88%) other backward caste (OBC) community. The detail of social grouping in the subproject area is presented in the Table 11.

Table 11: Social Categories of the DPs

Sl. No.	Description of the Caste	No. of Households	% age
1	Scheduled Caste	98	14.41
2	Scheduled Tribe	17	2.50
3	Other Backward Caste	74	10.88
4	Higher Caste	489	71.91
5	Others	2	0.29
Total		680	100.00

C. Number of DPs

38. There are 3354 DPs in total being affected by the subproject which includes 1658 (49.43%) males and 1696 (50.57%) females. The average household size is five and the sex ratio among the DPs is 1023. The details of DPs being affected in the subproject are presented in the Table 12.

Table 12: Number of DPs

Sl. No.	Categories of DPs	No. of DPs	% age
1	Male	1658	49.43
2	Female	1696	50.57
Total		3354	100.00

D. Vulnerable Households being Affected in the Subproject

39. According to subproject census survey there are 408 households enumerated as vulnerable households as per the definition provided in the RF. In this subproject vulnerable group includes 98 SC households, 17 ST households, 48 women headed households, 10 households headed by physically handicapped persons and 116 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. As per the latest Planning Commission, Government of India estimate, any person having monthly per capita consumption and expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 1118⁴ in rural area and Rs. 1170 in urban area of Manipur is considered to be living below poverty line. Based on this

⁴ Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013

calculation of poverty line figure, average annual household MPCE in rural Manipur is Rs. 67080. The households not falling under any other category but earning less than the average MPCE are also considered as vulnerable households in the project. The vulnerable household details are presented in the Table 13.

Table 13: Vulnerable Households being affected

Sl. No.	Vulnerable Categories	No. of Households	% age
1	Scheduled Caste Households	98	24.02
2	Scheduled Tribe Households	17	4.17
3	Women Headed Households	48	11.76
4	PH Headed Households	10	2.45
5	Below Poverty Line Households	116	28.43
6	Households below Minimum Per capita Income	119	29.17
Total		408	100.00

E. Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

40. There are only 248 (36.47%) households earning less than the official poverty level i.e. Rs. 67,080/- per year. There are 92 households (13.53%) having an average monthly income of above Rs. 67080 and Rs. 1,00,000. The survey reveals that 313 (46.03%) households are annually earning more than Rs. 1,00,000 which is a good economic indicator of their standard of living. The average income level of households in the subproject area is summarized in the Table 14.

Table 14: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

Sl. No.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	No. of Households	% age
1	Up to 10000	0	0.00
2	Above 10000 and Below 20000	5	0.74
3	Above 20000 and Below 30000	4	0.59
4	Above 30000 and Below 40000	38	5.59
5	Above 40000 and Below 50000	49	7.21
6	Above 50000 and Below 67080	152	22.35
7	Above 67080 and Below 100000	92	13.53
8	Above 100000	313	46.03
	Not Responded	27	3.97
Total		680	100.00

F. Educational Status of DPs

41. The educational status of DPs reveals that there are still 7.28% DPs are illiterate. Among the DPs, 34.54% are above matric 18.36% are graduate and 4.75 % are above graduate. This data excludes the children below 0 to 6 years. The gender segregated details of educational status of DPs are presented in the Table 15.

Table 15: Educational Status of DPs

S. N.	Educational status	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
1	Illiterate	39	2.51	191	11.90	230	7.28
2	Literate	45	2.90	76	4.74	121	3.83
3	Up to middle	94	6.05	132	8.22	226	7.15
4	Below metric	365	23.49	396	24.67	761	24.09
5	Metric	579	37.26	512	31.90	1091	34.54
6	Graduate	347	22.33	233	14.52	580	18.36
7	Above graduate	85	5.47	65	4.05	150	4.75
Total		1554	100.00	1605	100.00	3159	100.00

G. Occupational Status of DPs

42. The occupational pattern of DPs excluding the non working sections such as old persons, children, students and household workers, reveals that 13.63% DPs are working as labourer. Among other categories, 8.68% DPs are engaged in agriculture, 43.26% doing various business, 27.04% are engaged in service sectors. The employment level is much higher among the female DPs in comparison to male DPs. The details of occupational status of DPs are summarized in the Table 16.

Table 16: Occupational Status of DPs

S. N.	Occupational status	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
1	Service	268	28.27	87	23.84	355	27.04
2	Business	412	43.46	156	42.74	568	43.26
3	Agriculture	90	9.49	24	6.58	114	8.68
4	Labour	137	14.45	42	11.51	179	13.63
5	Professional	41	4.32	56	15.34	97	7.39
Total		948	100.00	365	100.00	1313	100.00

H. Impact on Indigenous People and mitigation Measures

43. As per the 2011 census of India survey, total ST population of Manipur is 902740, which is about 35% of total State population. For Imphal West district it is 24760 which is about 30% of the total population. Since the subproject road is close to the State Capital and falling mostly semi-urban area, the presence of ST population is less as only 17 households are getting affected. The ST households affected by the subproject are private land holders and only partially losing their land. According to the provision made in the RF, special assistance will be provided to these ST DPs.

I. Gender Impact and Mitigation Measures

44. The women of Manipur occupy a unique space in the society. The Manipuri society is patrilineal as well as patriarchal. However, social status of Manipuri women in the society is considered quite high as compared with that of women belonging to other patriarchal societies of India. They are found to be enjoying a lot of freedom and liberty. Although patience and endurance of hard-work and long-sufferings have become a part of their day-to day lives. Many a time, it is also normally noticed that the women are brave and courageous enough to raise their voices and stand in protest against oppressors and violence-mongers of the society whenever mass discrimination of the people and community is at large. The notion of sheer woman power and protective mother-figure is together embodied in the varied dimensions of the

Manipuri women. Manifestations of their virtues, qualities and attributes are evident in their involvement and participation in multifarious affairs of the society, that is, in the family household and social matters, in the economic fields, in political situations, in the world of education and employment, or in the sphere of sports and cultural milieu. The sincerity, diligence and integrity shown by the Manipuri women in their performance of their various roles and functions which are embedded in the culture of the Manipuri society has earned a lot of praise and admiration from visitors of Manipur, all along history.

45. Under the PSA, 504 sample households were selected from all population groups along 103 km long Imphal-Tamenglong road. Besides, 155 sample households were also selected with women respondents only to get insight into the gender issues in respect of project impact on women. Following are the summary findings of gender status based on data analysis of sample households with women respondents only.

- (a) Literacy rate among women is average at 42%, slightly lower than male literates of 45%. Highest proportion of women literates has passed secondary level of education.
- (b) Among the sample women respondents, 121 females of 18-59 years of age group, or 58% are gainfully employed. This shows a good working status of the women in IT road.
- (c) Out of total working female population, 50% are engaged in cultivation, 9% as labor, 17% in service sector, 15% in business, and 6% as self-employed in various capacities including households industries, such as weaving.
- (d) In all 116 families, or nearly 75% of sample families have women earning members whose contribution to family income is significant. Of them 35% families have annual household income up to Rs. 30,000 only. Average annual per capita income of the families having women working population is Rs. 9983, which is about Rs. 832 per capita per month.
- (e) About 67% women stated that they work to earn additional income for the families and 82% spend their full earning for families' upkeep.
- (f) Except only 12% women, all are married off at the age of 18 years and above. Highest no. of women (48%) are married at the age of 22-30 years.
- (g) About 31% married women have 2 children, while 23% have only one child born to them.
- (h) Major diseases afflicting women are fever, and diarrhea as expressed by 32% informants.
- (i) Dropout rate among girl students aged 6 to 17 years, is approximately 27%. The major reasons of dropout are – (i) girls not willing to continue study (23%) and (ii) parents cannot afford, as expressed by 27%. However, 98% women feel that girls should be educated as far as they are willing to or capable of study. High schools located at distant places without accessible road is a major constraint against girls' education.
- (j) Women are aware about importance of savings habit. While 46% women deposit in bank, or post office schemes, 34% save at home in an informal way. Of the interviewed women 79% declared to have freedom of spending without any need for approval from their family elders.
- (k) Women in the project impact area have dreams and vision for a better future according to their own aspiration as reflected by the women respondents Thirty per cent women aspire for higher education and better income for themselves. Another 18% search for better income opportunity. Acquiring property and assets

is dream of about 26% and 20% want higher educational opportunity for the girl child.

46. As per the findings of consultation with women group the perceived benefits from the subprojects are:

- (a) Improved access to social facilities like health, education
- (b) Increase in income generating activities
- (c) Frequent and affordable transport
- (d) Management of emergency situation
- (e) Improved community relations
- (f) Increased frequency of health workers, extension workers visits
- (g) Improved access to market
- (h) Increased Leisure time
- (i) Reduced time spent on transportation of forest produces
- (j) Side pavements will make walking easy

47. During the consultation process the negative impacts could not be easily articulated by the women apart from loss of assets. However, along with the loss of assets the following negative impacts were also recorded:

- (a) Loss of assets as a result of the road construction
- (b) Preference to men as wage labor over women during construction
- (c) Discrimination in wage payment
- (d) More dependence of mechanized techniques in road construction likely to have very little opportunity for labor for women

48. There are 48 women headed households affected in the subproject. The negative impacts of the sub-project on female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Additionally, women headed households are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance (lump sum amount at Rs. 25,000/- per affected households) has been made in the entitlement of the RP. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the EA.

IV. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Stakeholders in the Subproject

49. Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out during various phases of subproject preparation. The stakeholders in the subproject are both primary and secondary. The primary stakeholders are subproject displaced persons (DPs), subproject beneficiaries, Executing Agency, Implementing Agency especially the officials in MPWD, PIU. The secondary stakeholder includes district magistrates and the revenue officials village heads, head of Gram Panchayat, village administrative officers, village council, district council, NGO and business communities in the area.

B. Public Consultation in the Subproject

50. Public consultations were arranged at the stage of subproject preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this subproject and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two way process beneficial in projecting planning and implementation. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of APs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews.

C. Methods of Public Consultation

51. Consultations and discussions were held along the subprojects with the affected families and other stakeholders. All displaced households were consulted while interacting with them during the project census survey. Consultation meetings were organized to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The consultation methods followed to elicit required information (their views & opinions) are detailed below in **Table 17**.

Table 17: Methods of Public Consultations

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Displaced Persons	Through Census Survey involving head of the household as respondent
Village <i>Head</i> /representative of APs	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Local communities	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Women's groups	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Vulnerable groups (SC, ST, BPL)	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Executing Agency, Implementing Agency	Individual interview, discussion, joint field visit
Line Departments/Agencies	Individual meeting/interview, discussion

D. Scope of Consultation and Issues

52. All the survey and consultation meetings were organised with free and prior information to the displaced persons and participants. Women members of the survey team assisted

women to present their views on their particular concerns. During the consultation process efforts were made by the survey teams to:

- (a) Ascertain the views of the DPs, with reference to road alignment and minimization of impacts;
- (b) Understand views of the community on land acquisition, resettlement issues and rehabilitation options;
- (c) Identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- (d) Obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same;
- (e) Examine APs' opinion on problems and prospects of road related issues;
- (f) Identify people's expectations from subprojects and their absorbing capacity;
- (g) Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the subproject.

E. Findings of Focused Group Discussions

53. During the resettlement survey, FGDs were conducted in all affected villages along the subproject road. The participants in these FGDs are not limited to the place of meeting or DPs only but also included the local residents from nearby small villages.

54. In addition to the individual consultation with all displaced households during census survey, a total of 96 persons (53 females and 43 males) were attended in these four consultation meetings and focused group discussions. Some of the major issues that were discussed and feedback received from the villagers during the course of the consultations and measures taken are summarized in the Table 18. The list of participants and consultation photographs are presented in the **Appendix-4**. Summary of DP's concerns and preferences toward relocation and resettlement were discussed and are recorded in Chapter VII: Relocation of Housing and Settlements.

Table 18: Summary findings of Consultation

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
Existing Road Condition	Road condition is average but since there is no connectivity beyond Chiru, Average business on road side. Accident prone road.	The proposed subproject will provide connectivity to Tamenglong. Road design taken care of safety.
Transport and communication problem	Due to bad condition of road, good transportation means are not available, travel time is lengthy.	The subproject road will provide better connectivity and a faster transportation to distance places
Positive subproject impact	The positive subproject impacts perceived by the local people are all weather road, direct access to many facilities, transportation of their agricultural and forest produce, business and employment opportunities, appreciation of land value etc.	The alignment is planned to provide maximum connectivity to the area and benefits to the local people
Negative subproject impacts	Negative subproject impacts perceived by the people are loss of land, structures and livelihoods,	All loss of land and structure will be compensated market value. Loss of livelihoods will also be compensated

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
	requirement of skilled workers in construction activity	and assisted by the subproject including opportunity for laborer in construction work
Rate of compensation	People are very much concern about the rate of compensation as the government rate is very low	The rate of compensation will be decided as per market value and increased value provided by New LA RR Act-2013.
Income Restoration	Low interest loan, free education, job reservation,	NGO will assist in loan from bank, preference will be given to locals in road construction work
Consultation and participation	People want more consultation during subproject implementation and want to participate in the subproject	Public consultation will continue throughout the subproject cycle. Implementing NGO will assist people in participation at various stages.
Road safety	The proposed two lane road may be concern for safety specifically for women and children, accident risk will increase	Proper road safety measures are incorporated in the subproject design. Special measures like signage, speed breakers at schools, hospitals and market places will provided by the subproject.
Transparency in Subproject Implementation	The subproject should ensure transparency in implementation and quality control	There are provisions like GRC, VLC and direct access to Implementation Office for any complain or grievances

F. Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders

55. Other stakeholders in the subproject such as Executing Agency especially the officials in MPWD, PIU staff and the concerned district magistrates and the revenue officials were also consulted on various issues. The details of some of such consultations are summarized in the Table 19.

Table 19: Details of Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed
1	Mr. Joy Kumar Project Director, MPWD	Project proposal, alignment, detailed design report, LA and R&R issue, site visit,
2	Mr. K Deben Singh Resettlement Officer, MPWD	Project proposal, alignment, detailed design report, LA and R&R issue, site visit,
3	Mrs. Sachi, ADC (LA), Imphal West District	Land acquisition planning, collection of revenue map and landholder's details
4	Mr. R.B. Sharma SDO, Lamphel	Collection of revenue map and landholder's details
5	Mr. P. Gojendro Singh SDO. Lamsang	Collection of revenue map and landholder's details
6	N. Shantiveer Sing SDC. Lamsang	Collection of revenue map and landholder's details
7	Mr. S. Luke Draftsman, Settlement office	Collection of revenue map and landholder's details
8	Mr Imran Khan SDC,	Land acquisition planning, collection of revenue

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed
	Tamenglong (HQ)	map and landholder's details
9	Mr. A R Leiyopam (SSE/Drg) Indian Railway, Imphal	Consultation on land acquisition process under railway project

G. Plan for further Consultation in the Subproject

56. The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Subproject. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs will form part of the further stages of subproject preparation and implementation. The implementing NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the subproject. The consultation will continue throughout the subproject implementation period. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the RP:

- (a) In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the APs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- (b) Together with the NGO, the PIU Field Office will conduct information dissemination sessions in the subproject area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the AP's in Plan implementation.
- (c) During the implementation of RP, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of subproject works, including awareness regarding road construction.
- (d) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and OBC's to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- (e) To make reasonable representation of women in the subproject planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultation.

57. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be prepared by PIU/NGO for each of the subprojects as per the format below in Table 20.

Table 20: Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Agencies
Public Notification	Notify eligibility cut-off date for NTH	PIU/NGO
Disclosure of RP	Translate RP in Hindi and disclose at PIU Office and Village council	PIU /NGO
Distribution of R&R information leaflet	Prepare R&R information leaflet and distribute to APs	PIU?NGO
Internet disclosure of the RP	Post RP on ADB and/or EA website	ADB/PIU
Consultative meetings during joint measurement survey	Face to face meetings with APs	PIU /NGO
Disclosure of updated RP	Disclosure after joint measurement survey	PIU /NGO
Internet disclosure of the updated RP	Updated RP posted on ADB and/or EA website	ADB/PIU

H. Information Disclosure

58. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders the subproject information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The EA will submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website:

- (a) the final resettlement plan endorsed by the EA after the census of displaced persons has been completed;
- (b) a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during subproject implementation, if required; and
- (c) the resettlement monitoring reports.

59. The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above mentioned documents in a timely manner, in accessible places such as PIU office and panchayat/village council office translated in local language. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the subproject will be made available in Manipuri language and distributed to DPs by the implementing NGO during initial consultation after verification of DPs.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

60. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the subproject have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the Government of Manipur, Asian Development Bank and the Resettlement Framework (RF) adopted for the project. Prior to the preparation of the RP, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken and a RF has been prepared for the entire program. The section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements. A summary of applicable acts and policies is presented in the following paragraphs and the detailed policy analysis is provided in the RF.

B. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013

61. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCT in LARR Act - 2013) has been effective from January 1, 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. This Act extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

62. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

63. Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.

C. Legal and Policy Frameworks of Manipur State

64. The gist of the legislations and policy concerning the land acquisition and resettlement for road project are discussed in the following section.

1. The Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994

65. Acquisition of land: The act provides that, when any land, whether within or outside the limits of a municipality is required for the purposes of this Act, the State Government may at the

request of the Nagar Panchayat or the Council, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the land acquisition act, 1894, and on payment by the Nagar Panchayat or the Council, as the case may be, of the compensation awarded under that act and of any other charges incurred in acquiring the land, the land shall vest in the Nagar Panchayat or the council, as the case may be.

66. Encroachments on public lands belonging to the Municipality: The act provides penalty for encroachment on public lands, including upon any public road, public drain, sewer, aqueduct, water course and other public lands. The act provides power to the Municipality for issue of notice to the encroacher to remove obstructions, encroachments on public lands. In the event of non-removal within 48 hours of the notice, the municipality is empowered to remove such obstruction or encroachment.

2. The Manipur Land Revenue & Land Reform Act, 1960 (MLR & LR Act, 1960)

67. The Manipur Land Revenue & Land Reform Act, 1960 (MLR & LR Act, 1960) was enacted by the Parliament to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the State of Manipur and to provide certain measures of land reform. Prior to the enactment of this act, the Assam Land & Revenue Regulation Act, 1886 was applied to Manipur by a State Durbar Resolution.

68. Section 2 of the Act defines applicability of the act and states that it extends to the whole of the State of Manipur except the hill areas thereof. Hill areas is defined vide Sec 2(j) as such areas in the hill tracts of the State of Manipur as the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be hill areas.

3. The Manipur Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1978

69. The Act provides for the prevention of slums and for the speedy eviction of unauthorized occupants from public premises in the State of Manipur. Section 3 of the act empowers the competent authority, after making such inquiry as he deems fit, and after satisfying that any public premises is in unauthorized occupation, the competent authority may, after recording the reasons thereof, make an order of eviction directing that the public premises shall be vacated by all persons who may be in occupation thereof or any part thereof within ten days from the date of the proclamation referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2), in the case of buildings, and within three days from the date of such proclamation, in other cases.

4. The Manipur (Hill Areas) District Councils Act, 1971 (Act 76 of 1971)

70. This Act provides for the establishment of District Councils in Hill Areas in the Union territory (State) of Manipur. Further, vide Section 44 of the said act, all public roads which have been constructed or are maintained out of the Council Fund and the stones and other materials thereof and also all trees, erections, materials, implements and things provided for such roads, will be under its direction, management and control.

5. Memorandum of Works Department, Government of Manipur, 1994

71. The Works Department, Government of Manipur has passed the memorandum regarding construction of roads in hilly areas of Manipur and according to this order the department will not acquire any land for construction of roads. The land for road construction will

be provided by concerned villages which will be administered through signing of an written agreement.

D. Provisions of the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996

72. The Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 is meant to enable tribal society to assume control and to preserve and conserve their traditional rights over natural resources. The provisions of the 73rd Amendment, with some modifications, were extended to the tribal areas under Schedule V States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. One of the important provisions of this act states "the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas

E. The Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971

73. The amendment act, inserted a new article, Article 371C. The hill areas in the state of Manipur largely inhabited by tribal communities are not covered by the 6th Schedule. The special provision envisages the constitution of Hill Areas Committee of State legislature. The Governor is mandated to report to the President regarding the administration of 'hill areas'

F. The Constitution (Eighty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2003

74. Article 338A was inserted through this amendment to the constitution, which provides for a separate Commission for the Scheduled Tribes known as the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribe. The commission would address all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution of India, other laws in force, Government orders, and to evaluate the working of such safeguards. One of the duties envisaged is 'to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State'.

G. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

75. This law provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to 13 December 2005 and to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e. 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.

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

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

77. ADB's SPS (2009) covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income

sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

78. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project level standard of living.

I. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

79. The new act 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has integrated provisions of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2007) with that of The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 (as amended in 1984), recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition. Whereby, squatters and encroachers are excluded from the purview of the act.

80. RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 has come into effect from January 1, 2014. This Act is both complement the revision of the NRRP (2007) and decrease significantly the gaps between the LAA and ADB's SPS, 2009. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and solatium being 100% of the all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore has match ADB requirements for all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land.

81. Therefore, the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 has established near equivalence of the government's policies with those of ADB's SPS, 2009. Adoption of the below principles for the project has ensured that both are covered in their application to this project. A comparison of ADB and Gol policy and measures to fill the gaps is presented in the Table: 21.

Table: 21 Comparison of ADB and Gol Policy

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1	Screen the project	Screen the project to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	4 (l) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
2	Consultation with stake holders and establish grievance redress mechanism	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their	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	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Given that the Resettlement Impacts are not envisaged to be

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		entitlements and resettlement options	ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land 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.	significant, a project level GRM is included.
3.	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land. Livelihood losers are eligible for various rehabilitation grants.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation and other Livelihood assistances and income restoration measures will be included.
4.	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for DPs.
5.	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups.
6.	Negotiated Settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is	FCTLARR only apply in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status		
7.	Compensation For non-title holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Non-titleholders on acquired land area is only included but not clear about non-titleholders in existing govt. land	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project.
8.	Requirement of RP	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i> Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i>	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. RP will be prepared for subprojects with impact.
9.	Public 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 displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the <i>Panchayat</i> , Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the <i>Tehsil</i> , and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		displaced persons and other stakeholders		
10.	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (I) of section 11 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 in respect of 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) details of any common property resources being acquired'	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the EA.
11.	Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other 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.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.
12.	Monitoring	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	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.	For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on categorization.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.		

J. R&R Policy Framework for the Subproject

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

- (a) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to minimize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (b) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced 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 concerns of displaced persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (c) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (d) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land

development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- (e) 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.
- (f) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement⁵ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (g) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land. .
- (h) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by ADB prior to contract award.
- (i) 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 displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- (j) 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.
- (k) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (l) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the

⁵ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

K. Valuation of Assets

83. The valuation of affected land and structures will be governed by the following process:

84. Land surveys for determining the payment of compensation would be conducted on the basis of updated official records and ground facts. The land records containing information like legal title, and classification of land will be updated expeditiously for ensuring adequate cost compensation and allotment of land to the entitled displaced persons. In cases of areas under the District Council/Village Council in tribal areas, where official land records don't exist, formal land/property boundaries of private property owned by the tribal households can be determined through the process of community consultation and discussion with village head and village council members. Based on such information, land can be classified and land record can be updated and compensation assessment can be made. In the states where the land acquisition is proposed in hill/tribal areas, although the land is notified from the District Collector's/ Deputy Commissioner's office, the verification of ownership is done by the District/Village Council/*Panchayat* in consultation with the village people and the community will be involved in assessment of compensation. After determination of ownership and compensation amount the same is sent to the district collector/ deputy commissioner. If land is donated by any community, it shall be executed through a MoU and compensation for any immovable properties on the donated land shall be compensated as per provision of this RF. Records as they are on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration while determining the current use of land. The uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of RFCT in LARR Act, 2013 or National Highway Act, 1956 as the case may be. The owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is less than the average land holding of the district.

85. The methodology for verifying the replacement cost for each type of loss will be as per the provision made in the RFCT in LARR Act -2013.

1. Valuation of Land

86. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner shall determine the market value of the land with assessment of (a) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or (b) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or (c) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon, whichever is higher.

87. Where the market value as per above section (1) cannot be determined for the reason that: (a) the land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or(b) the registered sale deeds or agreements to sell for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years; or(c) the market value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; the appropriate authority, the State Government concerned shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the Price calculated in the manner specified in the above section (1) in respect of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas.

88. The market value calculated as per above section (1) shall be multiplied by a factor of (a) 1 (one) to 2 (two) in rural areas based on the distance of project from Urban Area as notified by the Government of Manipur; and (b) one in urban areas.

89. Solarium amount equivalent to 100% of the market value calculated on the basis of above (1 or 2) x 3.

Hence:

The cost of land in rural areas = $X + 100\%$ of X ,

The cost of land in urban areas = $X + 100\%$ of X

Where X = Market Value as determined above x 1 to 2.

{Example: if the market value of One acre of land is Rs. 1000, the compensation rate in rural area will be $(1000 \times 2) + 100\% = \text{Rs. } 4000$ and for urban area it will be $(1000 \times 1) + 100\% = \text{Rs. } 2000$.}

2. Valuation of Building and Structure

90. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired shall use the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him. The cost of buildings will be estimated based on updated Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. Solatium of 100% will be added to the estimated market value of the structure as per the provision of RFCT in LARR Act -2013. During valuation of structure/building following parameters should be taken in to account:

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

3. Valuation of Trees

91. Compensation for trees will be based on their full replacement cost. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of determining the market value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, Horticulture, Sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

92. Even after payment of compensation, DPs/PAPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. In case of any structures not removed by the DPs in stipulated 60 days period, a notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so

salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

93. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. DPs will be provided with an advance notice of three months prior to relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 60 days prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

94. For temporary impact on land and common resources, any land required by the project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with landowners and will be restored to previous or better quality. Implementation issues can be found in the Entitlement Matrix.

L. Procedure for Land Acquisition under the Subproject

95. The land acquisition in this subproject context will be accordingly the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013. The process for land acquisition in the context of this subproject will be as follows:

- (a) Submission of requisition for land acquisition along with other required document to concerned District Authority.
- (b) Notification by Government for commencement of consultation and SIA.
- (c) Completion of SIA study culminating in SIA report.
- (d) Conduct public hearing for SIA
- (e) Constitution of SIA Group to appraise SIA study report.
- (f) Submission of appraisal of SIA report and recommendations by expert group.
- (g) Preliminary notification for acquisition of land under section 11 of the Act.
- (h) Updating of land records by LA Authority
- (i) Hearing of objection under section 15 of the Act.
- (j) Preparation of R&R Scheme and disclosure
- (k) Declaration that land is required for public purpose u/s 19.
- (l) Hearing of objection under section 23 of the Act.
- (m) Declaration of final award by collector.
- (n) Payment of full amount of compensation
- (o) Payment of monetary part of R&R.
- (p) Taking possession of land acquired.
- (q) Infrastructural component of R&R package to be provided.
- (r) Displacement of affected families.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

96. The subproject will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who 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 involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons and the RP describes provision for all type of DPs and accordingly formulated the entitlement matrix.

B. Cut-off-Date for Entitlement

97. In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 11 of the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the beginning of the census survey which is 06 October 2014. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The cut-off date for non-titleholders will be officially declared by the EA along with the disclosure of RP and additionally notified in the project area through newspaper and communicated to DPs by implementing NGO during meaningful consultation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to subproject implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

C. Subproject Entitlement

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

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

99. **Loss of land** will be compensated at replacement cost plus refund of transaction cost (including land registration cost, and stamp duties) incurred for purchase of replacement land. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the DP becomes a marginal farmer, three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance which are (i) The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, the EA will

acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it and (iii) If the DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if AP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. The replacement of land option will be considered by the District Collector while acquiring land wherever feasible alternate land is available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA. Each families losing land will be entitled for following assistances.

- (a) One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.
- (b) One time assistance option from: (i) Where jobs are created through the project, employment for at least one member of the affected family with suitable training and skill development in the required field; or (ii) one-time payment of Rs. 500,000.
- (c) Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) families will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.

100. **Loss of Structures** will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to both titleholders and non-titleholders. The details of entitlement will be as:

- (a) Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation. 100% solatium on the estimated cost will be added as per provision of made under this RP. In rural area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house as per *Indira Awaas Yojana* (IAY) specifications in lieu of cash compensation. In urban area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area in lieu of cash compensation. Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure.
- (b) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- (c) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000
- (d) One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction
- (e) One time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.
- (f) Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.

101. **Loss of livelihood due to loss of primary source of income** will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. There are various categories of entitled persons under this category which are (i) titleholders losing income through business, (ii) titleholders losing income through agriculture, (iii) non-titleholders losing primary source of income. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

- (a) One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000.
- (b) Skill up-gradation training to DPs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.
- (c) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- (d) Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award

- (e) Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.

102. **Loss trees and crops** will be compensated by cash compensation. The entitlements to the DPs losing trees and crops will be:

- (a) Advance notice to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers.
- (b) Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value
- (c) Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops.

103. **Additional assistance to vulnerable households** (Vulnerable households includes BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly) will be paid with special assistance as detailed below.

- (a) One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other.
- (b) Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project.
- (c) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- (d) Access to basic utilities and public services.

104. **Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources** will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community.

105. **Temporary Impacts** on agricultural land due to plant site for contractor etc will be eligible for cash compensation for loss of income potential including:

- (a) Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders.
- (b) Rent at market value for the period of occupation
- (c) Compensation for assets at replacement cost
- (d) Restoration of land to previous or better quality
- (e) Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community.
- (f) 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of temporary loss of livelihood.
- (g) Cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP.
- (h) Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.

106. **Any unanticipated impacts** due to the subproject will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the Entitlement Matrix of this RP.

D. Entitlement Matrix

107. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National Laws and ADB SPS-2009 (refer to Table 22).

108. All compensation and other assistances⁶ will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The cost of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials.

⁶ While compensation is required prior to dispossession or displacement of affected people from their assets, the full resettlement plan implementation, which may require income rehabilitation measures, might be completed only over a longer period of time after civil works have begun. Displaced people will be provided with certain resettlement entitlements, such as land and asset compensation and transfer allowances, prior to their displacement, dispossession, or restricted access.

Table 22: Entitlement Matrix

S.N	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
Land						
1-a	Loss of private land	Agricultural land ⁷ , homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/ Family with traditional titleholders ⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement cost or land-for-land where feasible.⁹ If land-for-land is offered, titles will be in the name of original landowners. • One time Resettlement allowance¹⁰ of Rs. 50,000 per affected family¹¹ • Each affected family shall be eligible for choosing one time assistance option from: (i) Where jobs are created through the project, employment for at least one member of the affected family with suitable training and skill development in the required field; or (ii) One-time payment of Rs. 500,000 per affected family. • Displaced families¹² belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees, and does not account for any depreciation. • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. • Re-titling to be completed prior to project completion • For option of choosing job created through project, job will be paid at living wage 	District Collector/Deputy Commissioner shall determine the market value of the land and multiply by the factors and add 100% solatium as specified in LARR Act. PIU will ensure provision of notice. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of APs, determine assistance, and identify vulnerable households.

⁷ The LARR, 2013 Act says no irrigated multi cropped land shall be acquired under this Act, except in exceptional circumstances, as a demonstrable last resort. Wherever such land is acquired, an equivalent area of cultivable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security. Such costing shall also reflect while preparing Resettlement Budget.

⁸ Traditional land rights refer to households with customary rights to land, and shall be treated equivalent to titleholders. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 defines "Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes" as the members or community of the Scheduled Tribes who primarily reside in and who depend on the forests and forest lands for bona fide livelihood needs and includes the Scheduled Tribe pastoralist communities. The act provides right to in situ rehabilitation including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement or rehabilitation prior to the 13th of December 2005.

⁹ Including option for compensation for non-viable residual portions.

¹⁰ The LARR Act-2013 specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- only. This is to cover transport and shifting.

¹¹ 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act-2013.

¹² Displaced family" as defined by the LARR Act-2013, means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area. According to ADB SPS-2009, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential

S.N	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	and monitored by CSC.	
1-b	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not / Sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of land owners). • Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. 	PIU will confirm land rental and ensure tenants and leaseholders receive reimbursement for land rental deposit or unexpired lease, and report to PIU. PIU will ensure provision of notice.
2-a	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of the lessee). • Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance. • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. 	PIU will ensure provision of notice and identify vulnerable households.
2-b	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land, RoW of	Non Title Holders/Squatters ¹³ , Encroachers ¹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land. • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops and compensation. • Displaced families belong to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. 	PIU will ensure provision of notice. PIU will identify vulnerable households.

land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Thus, under this RF, the subsistence allowance is applicable for all affected families losing land irrespective of their nature of physical or economic displacement.

¹³ Squatters are those who have no recognizable rights on the land that they are occupying.

¹⁴ Encroachers are those who build a structure which is in whole or is part of an adjacent property to which he/she has no title.

S.N	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
		road		Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		
Residential Structures¹⁵						
3-a	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets ¹⁶	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	Each affected family shall be eligible for choosing one time assistance option from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) without depreciation; or (ii) In Rural area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house as per Indira Awaas Yojana specifications in lieu of cash compensation; (iii) In Urban area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area in lieu of cash compensation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees, and does not account for any depreciation. • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. • Wherevers DPs opt for self-construction, land and structures will be compensated at replacement cost • Assessment of viability of remaining structure will be made in consultation with DPs 	District Collector/Deputy Commissioner shall determine the market value of the structure and add 100% solatium as specified in LARR Act. Valuation committee will verify replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

¹⁵ Some of the entitlements under section are the same as previous rows as it is structured separately for each affected category and should not be duplicated in reading

¹⁶ Other assets include, but is not limited to walls, fences, sheds, wells, etc.

S.N .	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household • One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction • All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. • Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance. • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		
3-b	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder without depreciation, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner. • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction. • All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc • Displaced families belong to 	<p>Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</p>	Valuation committee will verify replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

S.N	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		
3-c	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders/ Squatters, Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter without depreciation • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. • Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance. • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
Commercial Structures						
4-a	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	<p>Legal titleholders</p> <p>Family with traditional land right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) without depreciation • Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees, and does not account for any depreciation. • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. 	Valuation committee will determine replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

S.N .	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing shop for reconstruction of shop. • All physically displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. • Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance. • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		
4-b	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder without depreciation, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner. • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award • Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and 	<p>Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</p>	Valuation committee will determine replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

S.N	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		
4-c	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders/Squatters , Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter without depreciation • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. • Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance. • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
Livelihood						
5	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	<p>Legal titleholder losing business/ commercial establishment</p> <p>Family with traditional land right</p> <p>Commercial tenant</p> <p>Commercial leaseholder</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000. • Skill up-gradation training to APs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration. • Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. • Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award • Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive 	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	<p>PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>For Agricultural laborer (long timer) Only those who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural laborers will</p>

S.N	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			Employee in commercial establishment Agricultural laborer (long term) Artisans Squatters	additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance. • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households		not be entitled for this assistance.
Trees and Crops						
6	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder Family with traditional land right Agricultural tenant/ leaseholder Sharecroppers Non-Title Holders Squatter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance notice to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers. • Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value • Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible • Work schedules will avoid harvest season. • Seasonal crops will be given at least 60-day notice. If notice cannot be given, compensation for standing crops will be compensated at market value. • Market value of trees/crops has to be determined. 	PIU will ensure provision of notice. Valuation Committee will undertake valuation of standing crops, perennial crops and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with APs.
Vulnerable						
7	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance provided in items 1-a, 1-b, 2-a, 2-b, 3-a, 3-b, 3-c, 4-a, 4-b, 	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census and implementation of project.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

S.N	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				4-c, and 5. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive preferential in income restoration training program under the project. • Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. • Access to basic utilities and public services 		The PIU with support from the CSC and NGO ¹⁷ will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
Temporary Loss						
8	Temporary loss of land ¹⁸	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders. • Rent at market value for the period of occupation • Compensation for assets at replacement cost • Restoration of land to previous or better quality¹⁹. • Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and 	Assessment of impacts if any on structures, assets, crops and trees due to temporary occupation. Site restoration.	Valuation Committee will determine rental value and duration of construction survey and consultation with APs. PIU will ensure compensation is paid prior to site being taken-over by contractor. Contractor will be responsible for site restoration.

¹⁷When suitable NGO is not available, the PIU will be staffed with qualified and experienced social workers to assist the IA in RP implementation

¹⁸Temporary possession of land for project purpose can be taken only for three years from the date of commencement of such possession/occupation.

¹⁹ If the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the appropriate Government shall proceed under the Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose.

S.N	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				local community.		
9	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. • Cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP.²⁰ • Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.²¹ 	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
Common Resources						
10	Loss and temporary impacts on common resources	Common resources	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc. 	Follow ADB SPS	PIU and Contractor.
Other						
11	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the RF. 	-	PIU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009.

²⁰ This includes: 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.

²¹ For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Basic Provision for Relocation

109. The EA will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the subproject area prior to the cut-off date. In the case of physically displaced persons, the EA will provide:

- (a) relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocation land (in case of project based relocation), better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required;
- (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and
- (c) opportunities to derive appropriate development benefits from the subproject such as direct employment, engagement as petty contractor, supplying raw materials etc.

B. Need for Relocation

110. Despite being a linear subproject and efforts made to minimize the resettlement impacts, the proposed subproject will affect residential and commercial structures as a result of which both physical and economic displacement will arise and need relocation in the subproject. Efforts are made through various provisions in this resettlement plan to mitigate negative social impacts caused up on displaced persons and communities by supporting relocation of affected households and by restoration of pre-project levels of income.

111. In the subproject 187 residential structures owned by 149 households are getting affected out of which about 144 are suffering more than 50% impact as presented in the Table 23 and these may not be viable for living and needs to be relocated.

Table 23: Impacts on Residential Structures

SI. No.	Scale of Impact	No. Structure	No. of Household	%Age
1	Below 25%	43	34	22.82
2	Up to 50%	41	32	21.48
3	Up to 75%	32	26	17.45
4	100%	71	57	38.26
Total		187	149	100.00

C. Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs

112. To understand and know the relocation options, DPs were consulted during the census survey and out of 149 households losing residential structures 141 have opted for self relocation and only 8 have opted for project based relocation. The choice of DPs is further supported by their compensation option as there are 143 DPs opted for cash compensation against loss of their structure.

D. Relocation Strategy

113. With the scattered nature of resettlement impacts the residential structures affected in the subproject are spread over more than 12 kilometres. Most of the DPs preferred for cash compensation and self-relocation and during the focused group discussion, while discussing about relocation options people were very much in favour of resettlement within the village to avoid disruption of community life and problem with host community. Therefore cash compensation at market rate along with relocation assistances is adopted as more practical solution in this case.

114. All the structures affected in the subproject as per provisions made in the entitlement matrix will be eligible for the following:

- (a) Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation,
- (b) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household
- (c) Shifting assistance to all structures at @ of Rs. 50,000 per structure,
- (d) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value, and

115. To help the DPs losing structures in getting all above entitlements and relocating themselves, following relocation strategy will be adopted in the subproject:

- (a) At least 60 days advance notice before demolition of structure.
- (b) Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.
- (c) The NGO engaged for RP implementation will assist DPs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counseling on payment of compensation and assistance.
- (d) The NGO will assist the subproject authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift.
- (e) In close consultation with the DPs, the NGO will fix the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- (f) In case of self-relocation also, the NGO will assist the DPs in finding alternative land within the village if so desired by the DPs in consultation with village committee and other beneficiaries in the villages.
- (g) Demolition would be avoided in cold/rainy seasons as the project area experience such extreme weather during such seasons.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihoods in the Subproject

116. The subproject impacts reveal that due to loss agricultural land and commercial structures 696 households will be getting economically displaced. As per the findings of census survey, 82 owners of agricultural land, 8 agricultural tenants, 20 sharecroppers, 284 owners of commercial structures, 99 owners of residential-cum-commercial structures, 23 employees in commercial establishment and 180 commercial tenants will be losing their livelihood due to the subproject. The details of impact on livelihoods in the subproject are summarized in the Table 24.

Table 24: Loss of Livelihoods in the Subproject

Sl. No.	Loss	Households	%Age
1	Owners of Agricultural Land	82	11.40
2	Agricultural Tenant/Leaseholder	8	1.11
3	Sharecropper	20	2.87
4	Loss of Commercial Structure	284	40.80
5	Loss of Residential cum Commercial Structure	99	14.22
6	Employees in Structures	23	3.30
7	Commercial Tenants	180	25.86
Total		696	100.00

B. Provisions for Loss of Livelihood

117. The DPs losing their livelihoods includes titleholders losing land and structures, non-titleholders having commercial structures, commercial tenants, agricultural labourers, employees in affected commercial structures under the subproject. In the case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced, the EA will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The EA will also provide assistance such as credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre-project level standard of living. The implementing NGO will prepare the micro plan with specific income restoration activities for each DPs.

118. In cases where land acquisition affects commercial structures, affected business owners are entitled to:

- (a) the costs of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere;
- (b) the net income lost during the transition period; and
- (c) the costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery, or other equipment.

119. Business owners with legal rights or recognized or recognizable claims to land where they carry out commercial activities are entitled to replacement property of equal or greater value or cash compensation at full replacement cost. Non-titleholder households losing business structure and livelihood will be compensated for the structure loss and receive transitional assistance as well. The EA will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until:

- (a) compensation at full replacement will paid to each displaced person for subproject components or sections that are ready to be constructed;

- (b) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to displaced persons; and
- (c) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

C. Income Restoration Measures

120. The entitlement proposed for the subproject has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the DPs are able to at least regain pre-project level standard of living. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the subproject, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the subproject in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the subproject.

121. Among specific rehabilitation measures, capacity buildings of all the economically displaced persons will be carried out by the subproject authority. The NGO to be engaged for implementation of RP will identify the eligible and most suitable candidate from the family by carry out training need assessment and prepare micro plan for rehabilitation of DPs. The NGO will impart training to the selected/eligible DPs for income restoration and skill up-gradation as per the micro plan. The EA will also provide opportunities to displaced persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the subproject. The vulnerable DPs will be given preference in availing employment opportunities in subproject construction work. The women headed households also will be taken care of in a case to case basis and the NGO will help them in forming Self-help Groups (SHGs), establish linkages to available credit facilities, special trainings, and linking them with ongoing govt. schemes. Budget for training in terms of assistance is provided to DPs losing livelihoods and the NGO will either organize training programs or link the DPs to various ongoing training schemes. Fund for training is provided in the R&R budget keeping in view the average expenditure for ongoing training programs in the subproject area. The specific measures provided under this RP is listed below

- One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000.
- Skill up-gradation training to APs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.
- Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award
- Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.
- Vulnerable households will receive preferential in income restoration training program under the project.
- Vulnerable households will have preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- Project will ensure access to basic utilities and public services by vulnerable households

D. Additional Support from Ongoing Poverty Reduction Programs

122. In addition to subproject-sponsored programs, the implementing NGO will play a proactive role to mobilize DPs to get benefits from various government schemes and ensure their accessibility particularly of vulnerable groups. In India, panchayat government systems at the village, block and district levels are now responsible for planning and implementation of all anti-poverty programs funded by the central and state governments. The implementing NGO will work with the panchayat governments to make available to the DPs benefits of some of the ongoing pro-poor programs for poverty reduction.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

123. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in subproject implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall subproject cost. The unit cost for land and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Some of the major items of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

- (a) Compensation for agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement value
- (b) compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- (c) Transitional assistance in lieu of the loss of business and livelihood
- (d) Compensation for crops and trees
- (e) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income/ employment and livelihood
- (f) Assistance for shifting of the structures
- (g) Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance in the form of Training allowance
- (h) Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration
- (i) Cost for implementation of RP.

B. Compensation

124. Private Agricultural Land: For the purpose of cost estimate, the unit rate for agricultural land has been estimated on the basis of latest official rate and prevailing market value assessment during census survey. The base cost has been calculated as per the government rate declared in 2012 with annual increment up to 2015. However, the actual compensation for land at replacement cost will determined by the Land Valuation Committee headed by District Collector as prescribed in the RF.

125. Residential/ Commercial and other structures: For the purpose of cost estimate, average rates of various types of structures are estimated on the basis of latest BSR and market assessment. The average rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 20,000/m², semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 12,000/m², and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 8,000/m². However the actual compensation will be calculated by the professional valuer taking into account the latest BSR without depreciation as prescribed in the RF.

126. Compensation for tree: For cost estimate in RP for affected private trees enumerated during the census survey, a lump sum rate of Rs. 15,000/- for fruit bearing trees and Rs. 25,000/- for non-fruit bearing trees has been considered based on the market assessment. The actual cost of trees will be calculated as per the provision of the RF.

C. Assistance

127. All title-holder DPs losing land and non-titleholder DPs losing structures will be eligible for onetime resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) per affected family.

128. Titleholder DPs losing land will be eligible for onetime assistance of Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh Only) per affected family.

129. Titleholder DPs losing structure, non-titleholder DPs losing structures and tenants will be eligible for onetime shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) towards transport costs.

130. Additional onetime assistance to all DPs belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) community @ Rs. 50,000 (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) per affected family.

131. DPs losing cattle shed will be eligible for Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand Only) as assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed.

132. All DPs losing livelihood will be eligible for monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award i.e. Rs. 36,000/- (Rupees Thirty Six Thousand Only) per affected family.

133. All DP losing livelihood will be eligible for onetime financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand Only) per affected family.

134. Skill up-gradation training to DPs (one member of the affected family) opted for income restoration. Based on the prevailing training expenditure Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand Only) per families losing livelihood.

135. Additional onetime assistance of Rs. 25,000 (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand Only) per affected vulnerable family.

D. Compensation for Community and Government Property

136. Religious and Community Structure: The unit cost for religious and community structures is calculated as per market value in consultation with APs. The average rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 20,000/m², semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 12,000/m², and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 8,000/m².

E. RP Implementation and Support Cost

137. The unit cost for hiring of the implementing NGO has been calculated on a lump sum basis for Rs. 35,00,000/- (Rupees Thirty Lakhs Only). This is based on the similar earlier subproject experiences and informal consultation and feedback received from the local staff and with consideration of three year duration of NGO's involvement. Costs will be updated during implementation. A 10% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during subproject implementation. For grievance redress process and carrying out consultation during subproject implementation a lump sum of Rs. 4,00,000/- (Rupees Four Lakhs only) is provided. The other cost of RP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of

existing departmental expenditure. For hiring of an external monitoring agency/expert a lump sum Rs. 10,00,000 (Rupees Ten Lakhs only) has been made.

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

138. The cost related to land acquisition and resettlement will be borne by the EA. The EA will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the subproject R&R activities. The EA will, in advance, initiate the process and will try to keep the approval for the R&R budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the EA will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the RP to DPs. The implementing NGO will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

G. R&R Budget

139. The total R&R budget for the proposed subproject RP works out to **Rs. 1034.01 million**. A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in Table 25.

Table 25: R&R Budget

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount
A	Compensation for Land	in Acre		in Rupees
1	Compensation for Private Land	17.31	market survey	320050341
2	Compensation for Community Land	0.40	market survey	7364761
	Subtotal A			327415102
B	Compensation for Structure	in Sq. mtr.	Rupees	
1	Compensation for Permanent Structure	790.00	20000	15800000
2	Compensation for Semi-Permanent Structure	6678.00	12000	80136000
3	Compensation for Temporary Structure	10101.00	8000	80808000
4	Compensation for CPR (Structures)	2102.00	20000	42040000
	Subtotal B			218784000
C	Compensation for Trees	Number	Rupees	
1	Fruit Bearing Tree	27	12000	324000
2	Timber Tree	39	20000	780000
	Subtotal C			1104000
D	Assistance	Number		
1	Resettlement allowance to all DPs	701	50000	35050000
2	One-time assistance to DPs losing land	495	500000	247500000
3	Shifting assistance to DPs losing structure & Tenants	589	50000	29450000
4	Additional Assistance to SC/ST	115	50000	5750000
5	Subsistence allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	696	25000	17400000
6	Onetime allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	696	36000	25056000
7	Training Assistance	696	25000	17400000
8	Special assistance to Vulnerable DPs	408	25000	10200000
	Subtotal D			387806000
E	RP Implementation Support Cost	Number		
1	Hiring of NGO for RP Implementation	1	3000000	3500000
2	Grievance Redressal Cost	Lump sum	400000	400000
3	Hiring External Monitoring Agency/Expert	1	1000000	1000000
	Subtotal E			4900000
			Total (A+B+C+D+E)	940009102
			Contingency (10%)	94000910
			GRAND TOTAL :	1034010012

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Introduction

140. In the subproject RP implementation there is a need for an efficient grievance redress mechanism that will assist the DPs in resolving their queries and complaints. Therefore, formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be most important for grievance redress and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievances, would be settled by the GRC.

B. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

142. During project preparation, information regarding GRCs will be disclosed as part of the public consultation process. Grievances related to the implementation of the project will be acknowledged, evaluated, and responded to the complainant with corrective action proposed. The outcome shall also form part of the semi-annual monitoring report that will be submitted to ADB. The decision of the GRCs is binding, unless vacated by the court of law. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the maintenance period.

C. Constitution and Function of the GRC

143. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRCs) will be established at the PWD state level and at the PIU level to assure accessibility for DPs. The GRCs are expected to resolve grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time of 3 weeks at the PIU level and 3 weeks at the state level.

144. The State level GRC will comprise of the:

- (a) Chief Engineer, PWD, -Chairperson
- (b) Project Director, ADB Cell, – Member Secretary
- (c) Deputy Commissioner (or his representative)
- (d) Resettlement Officer, ADB Cell,
- (e) A representative from IP community or NGO for IP related issue

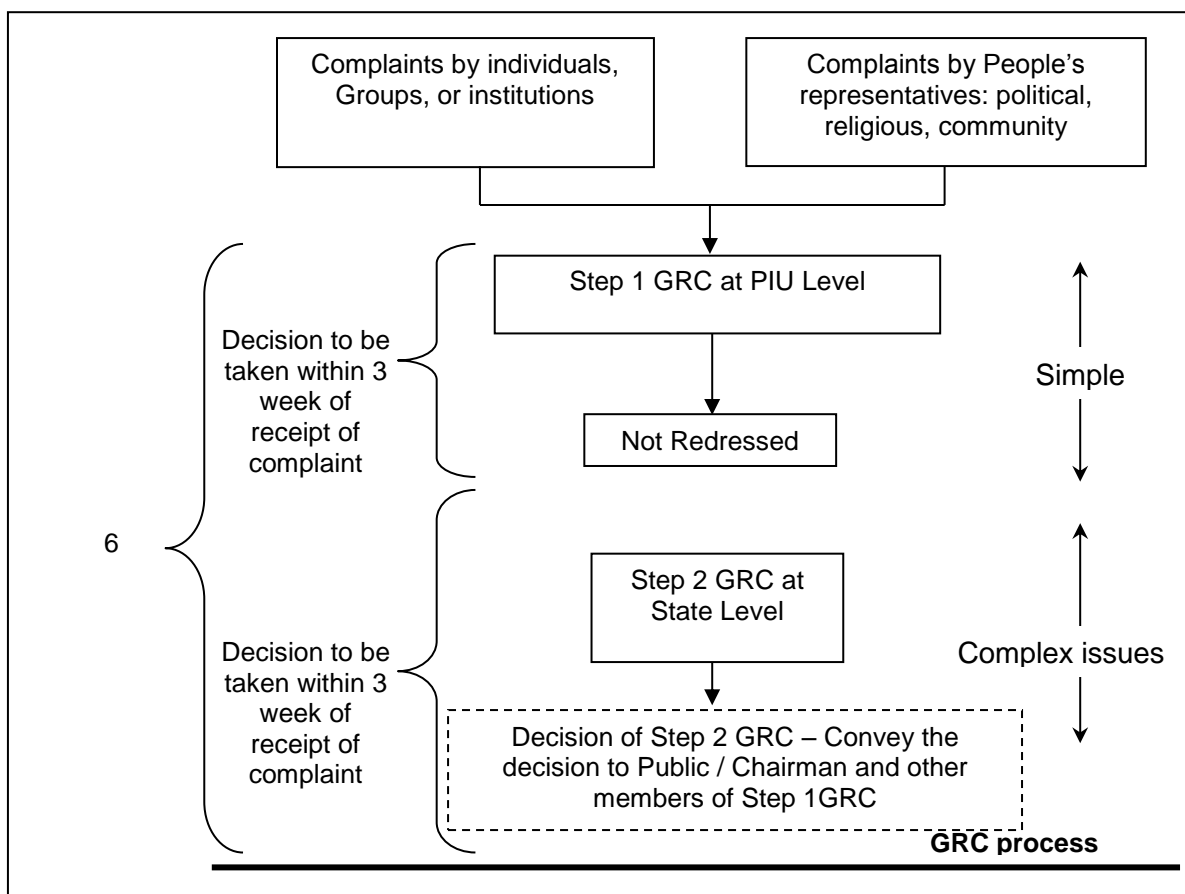
145. The PIU level GRC will comprise of the:

- (a) PIU Head -Chairperson
- (b) A representative from District Administration
- (c) Executive Engineer, local PWD office/ Project Manager
- (d) Resettlement Officer, PIU, Manipur
- (e) A representative from local NGOs or a local person of repute and standing in the society,
- (f) Elected representative from Zila Parisad /District Council.
- (g) A representative for women from a relevant agency which could be from the government, or NGO or local community

- (h) A representative from IP community or NGO for IP related issue.

146. One of the above members in the PIU level GRC will be a woman. The following flow chart (Figure 3) defines the process of the GRM.

Figure 3: Grievance Redress Mechanism



D. Operational Mechanisms of GRC

147. It is proposed that GRC will meet regularly (at least once in a month) on a pre-fixed date. The committee will look into the grievances of the people and will assign the responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. The claims will be reviewed and resolved within 15 days from the date of submission to the committee. All grievances will be routed through the NGO to the GRC. Through public consultations, the APs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress. The APs can call upon the support of the NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redress body. The NGO will first of all register the grievances and take up with VLC for redress and any grievances not redressed at VLC level will be dealt in by the GRC. Grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints, depending on severity of problem. The APs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the PIU Head Office for its redress. Failing the redressal of grievance at PIU. However an aggrieved person should have access to the country's judiciary at any stage of the subproject level grievance redress process. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the level of GRC. All grievances received (written or oral) and their redress will be recorded and

documented properly. The EA will ensure that, such records will be made available to the external monitor or ADB review mission on request.

148. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.²²

²²

For further information see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Institutional Requirement

150. For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involve at various levels and stages of the subproject. For successful implementation of the RP the proposed institutional arrangement with their role and responsibility has been outlined in this section. The primary institutions, who will be involved in this implementation process, are the following:

- (a) Manipur Public Works Department (MPWD)
- (b) Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- (c) Non Government Organization (NGO)
- (d) Land Valuation Committee (LVC)
- (e) Village Level Committee (VLC)
- (f) State Level Grievance Redress Committee
- (g) PIU Level Grievance Redress Committee
- (h) Project Management Consultant (PMC)
- (i) Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)
- (j) Non Government Organization (NGO)

B. Executing Agency

151. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is Manipur Public Works Department (MPWD), Government of Manipur. The existing MPWD has already established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) headed by a Project Director (PD). This office will be functional for the whole subproject duration. The PD will have overall responsibility for implementation of loan and will also be responsible for the overall coordination among ADB, Government of Manipur and PIU Field Office. EAs will be supported by the Project Management Consultant (PMC) to ensure timely and effective implementation of RP.

C. Resettlement Management at PIU

152. PIUs will be established at state level headed by a Project Director (PD) responsible for the overall execution of the subproject. The PD will be responsible for (i) overall implementation of R&R activities according to the RP including responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field; (ii) ensure availability of budget for R&R activities; (iii) liaison with district administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R; (iv) and selection and appointment of the RP implementing agency.

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

154. The PIU officials and RO are already familiar with R&R, land acquisition policies and procedure as the MPWD is currently implementing an ADB funded project i.e. North Eastern States Roads Improvement program (NESRIP). To further improve and renew the PIU and RO's capacity, they will undergo an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project. The capacity development training inputs would include ADB resettlement policy and principles to be imparted by the R&R expert from PMC and CSC. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land

acquisition, (ii) public consultation and participation, (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms, (iv) grievance redressal, and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation. The training would specifically focus on the differences between provisions of ADB policy and the relevant country laws. The awareness of these differences and the need to follow the provisions of the ADB policy are critical for successful implementation of the RP.

155. The RO will work closely with the District Collector to expedite the payments of compensation for land acquisition and assistance to DPs. The RO will be assisted by the respective PIU Field Offices and NGO for planning and implementation of resettlement activities in the subproject. Some of the specific functions of the PIU in regards to resettlement management will include:

- (a) Overall responsibility of implementation and monitoring of R&R activities in the Subproject;
- (b) Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- (c) Liaison lined agencies support implementation of R&R;
- (d) Selection and appointment of the NGOs.
- (e) Coordinating with line Departments, implementing NGO, CSC and PMC.
- (f) Translation of RP in local language;
- (g) Liaison with district administration for dovetailing government's income generating and developmental programs for the DPs;
- (h) Ensure the inclusion of those DPs who may have not been covered during the census survey;
- (i) facilitate the opening of accounts in local banks to transfer assistance to DPs, and organize the disbursement of cheque for assistance in the affected area in public;
- (j) Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- (k) Participate in regular meetings in GRC; and
- (l) Organize monthly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R.

D. Nongovernment Organization (NGO)

156. Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive issue and strong experience in R&R matters along with community related skills will be required by the PIU Field Office in order to build a good rapport with the affected community and facilitate satisfactory R&R of the DPs. To overcome this deficiency, experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the PIU Field Office in the implementation of the RP. The NGO would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between the PIU and the affected community. NGO will assist DPs in income restoration by preparing micro plan and guiding to access into various ongoing government development schemes and agencies providing financial assistance and loan. Taking into account the significant role of the NGO in RP implementation, it is extremely important to select NGO that are capable, genuine and committed to the tasks assigned in order to ensure the success of the Plan. The Terms of Reference for the NGO is appended as **Appendix: 5**.

157. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies to be involved in resettlement planning process and implementation of resettlement activities are summarized in Table 26.

Table 26: Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation

Key Agency	Responsibility
EA (MPWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make final decision on roads to be included under the project • Overall responsibility for project design, feasibility, construction and operation and guide PIU • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to properly implement all agreed social safeguards measures • Ensure that all subprojects comply with the provisions of ADB's SPS 2009 and Gol's policies and regulations • Submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB
Project Implementation Units	<p>(a) District Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate project information to the project affected community with assistance from DPR Consultants • Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Committee at the district level for grievance redress with assistance from DPR Consultants <p>(b) Field Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of project information in public spaces and through relevant media. • Disseminate project information to the community in coordination with DPR Consultants • Facilitate the socioeconomic survey and census • Facilitate consultation by the civil works contractor with community throughout implementation • Oversee land acquisition and coordinate with Deputy Commissioner • Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress • Conduct internal monitoring and prepare reports
Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake consultations involving community and DPs • Prepare due diligence report if no land acquisition • Encourage community/ DPs to voluntarily participate during the implementation
RP Implementing NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the implementation of the RP if involuntary resettlement is identified.
Implementation Supervision Consultants (ISC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support and advise to the IAs in the implementation of the RP specifically for addressing complaints and grievances and participate in resolving issues as a member of the GRC • Monitor and assist the NGO by providing Technical Support and advice during implementation of RP. • Provide technical advice and on the job training to the contractors as necessary • Preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports based on the monitoring checklists and submission to RDA for further submission to ADB • Act as External Monitor for project with significant impact
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult community and PIU regarding location of construction camps • Sign agreement with titleholder for temporary use of land and restore the land to equal or better condition upon completion • Commence construction only when alignment is free of encumbrance • Respond in a timely fashion to recommendations from GRCs
District level officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide any existing socioeconomic information, maps and other related information to DPR Consultant prior to the field data/information collection activities. • Act as the local focal point of information dissemination • Execute land acquisition process
Community Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the community participation at various stages of the project • Coordination with stakeholder organizations

Key Agency	Responsibility
Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in Monitoring of the project • Providing indigenous knowledge as required
Village Level Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide correct and accurate data and information from project formulation stage • Assist the project team to implement the project smoothly • Arrange proper community participation
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review RF and due diligence/RP and endorse or modify the project classification • Review planning documents and disclose the draft and final reports on the ADB's website as required • Monitor implementation through review missions • Provide assistance to the EA and IA of subprojects, if required, in carrying out its responsibilities and for building capacity for safeguard compliance • Monitor overall compliance of the project to ADB SPS

E. Capacity Building on RP in the EA

158. Close consultations were held with all the concerned departments to have an initial level of capacity assessment and capacity building exercise in the relevant agencies during the preparation of this RP. The MPWD has already established an PIU and needs appointment of a designated officials dealing with the land acquisition and resettlement for the subproject.

159. To allow an effective execution of all RP related tasks some expansion of the capacity on RP currently available at EA may be needed. During the 1st ADB supported, the EA has only designated one Assistant Engineer as Resettlement Officer at HQ level. Keeping in view the current resettlement impacts and activities, it is suggested that a full time Officer as RO will be placed at PIU level.

160. All concerned staff both at head office and field level involved in land acquisition and resettlement activities will undergo an orientation and training in ADB resettlement policy and management. Broadly, the training will cover various topics such as (i) Principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) Public consultation and participation; (iii) Entitlements and compensation & assistance disbursement mechanisms; Grievance redress; and (iv) Monitoring of resettlement operations. These will be covered through a formal workshop by the consultant under the ongoing technical assistance program. In addition the R&R expert under Project Management Consultant can also impart training to the field office staff during the subproject implementation if required. The specific components under the training will cover the following:

- (a) Understanding of the ADB Policy Guidelines and requirements and differences between country policy and laws
- (b) Understanding of the policy and procedure adopted for the Subproject
- (c) Understanding of the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step
- (d) Understanding of the Monitoring and reporting mechanism
- (e) Understanding of the economic rehabilitation measures

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

161. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall subproject implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. The EAs and PIUs will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of displaced households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Furthermore, all RPs will be revised during detailed design, and the updated RPs will be approved by government and ADB and disclosed prior to implementation. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the subproject duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the subproject activities. The civil works contract for each subproject will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for subproject and rehabilitation measures are in place.

B. Schedule for Subproject Implementation

162. The proposed subproject R&R activities are divided into three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases-Subproject Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

C. Subproject Preparation Phase

163. The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PIU Field Office at subproject level; submission of RP for ADB approval; appointment of NGO and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign and community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the subproject.

D. RP Implementation Phase

164. After the subproject preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RP which includes issues like compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Period

165. As mentioned earlier the monitoring will be the responsibility of PIU, PIU Field Office and implementing NGO and will start early during the subproject when implementation of RP starts and will continue till the completion of the subproject. Keeping in view the significant involuntary resettlement impacts, an external monitoring and reporting expert will be hired for the subproject.

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Need for Monitoring and Reporting

167. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement management in order to ameliorate problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. It facilitates change and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going. In other words, monitoring apparatus is crucial mechanism for measuring subproject performance and fulfilment of the subproject objectives.

B. Monitoring in the Subproject

168. RP implementation for the subproject by the NGO will be closely monitored by the EA. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the project and being categorised overall as 'A', the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring by PIU and external monitoring by an external expert.

C. Monitoring by PIU

169. One of the main roles of PIU Field Office will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities in RP. Monitoring will be a regular activity for PIU and Resettlement Officer at this level will see the timely implementation of R&R activities. Monitoring will be carried out by the PIU and its agents, such as NGOs and will prepare monthly reports on the progress of RP Implementation. PIU will collect information from the subproject site and assimilate in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of RP implementation and adjust work program where necessary, in case of delays or any implementation problems as identified. This monitoring will form parts of regular activity and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps. The monitoring by PIU will include:

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

D. External Monitoring

170. The monitoring of RP will be undertaken by the Resettlement Expert of the Implementation Supervision Consultant. The main objective of this monitoring is to supervise overall monitoring of the subproject and submit a biannual report to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitoring consultant will be mobilized within three months of loan approval and the monitoring will be carried out intermittently during the RP implementation. The external monitor will 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. The EM will undertake a post-resettlement evaluation of the effectiveness of RP implementation with comparison to baseline information.

171. The ToR for External monitoring is attached as **Appendix: 6**. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- (a) Review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU;
- (b) Review of socio-economic baseline census information of pre-displaced persons and conduct (if necessary) baseline survey;
- (c) Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- (d) Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the displaced persons;
- (e) Consultation with APs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- (f) Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

172. The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring of the subproject:

- (a) socio-economic conditions of the DPs in the post-resettlement period;
- (b) communication and reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
- (c) changes in housing and income levels;
- (d) rehabilitation of informal settlers;
- (e) valuation of property;
- (f) grievance procedures;
- (g) disbursement of compensation; and
- (h) level of satisfaction of DPs in the post resettlement period.

E. Stages of Monitoring

173. Considering the importance of the various stage of subproject cycle, the EA will handle the monitoring at each stage as stated below:

F. Preparatory Stage

174. During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget, land acquisition, consultation with APs in the preparation of resettlement plan, payments of entitlement due, grievance redresses and so on. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- (a) Conduct baseline survey
- (b) Consultations
- (c) Identification of AP and the numbers
- (d) Identification of different categories of DPs and their entitlements
- (e) Collection of gender disaggregated data
- (f) Inventory and losses survey
- (g) Asset inventory
- (h) Entitlements
- (i) Valuation of different assets
- (j) Budgeting

- (k) Information dissemination
- (l) Institutional arrangements
- (m) Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure

G. Relocation Stage

175. Monitoring during the relocation phase covers such issues as site selection in consultation with APs, development of relocation sites, assistance to DPs (especially to vulnerable groups) in physically moving to the new site. Likewise aspects such as adjustment of DPs in the new surroundings, attitude of the host population towards the new comers and development of community life are also considered at this stage. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- (a) Payment of compensation
- (b) Delivery of entitlement
- (c) Grievance handling
- (d) Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities (water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity)
- (e) Consultations
- (f) Relocation
- (g) Payment of compensation
- (h) Livelihood restoration assistance and measures

H. Rehabilitation Stage

176. Once DPs have settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring will shift to issues of economic recovery programs including income restoration measures, acceptance of these schemes by DPs, impact of income restoration measures on living standards, and the sustainability of the new livelihood patterns. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- (a) Initiation of income generation activities
- (b) Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area
- (c) Consultations
- (d) Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life

I. Monitoring Indicators

177. The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The RP contains indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. These indicators and benchmarks are of three kinds:

- (a) Process indicators including subproject inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc.
- (b) Output indicators indicating results in terms of numbers of affected people compensated and resettled, training held, credit disbursed, etc and
- (c) Impact indicators related to the longer-term effect of the subproject on people's lives.

178. Some of the indicative monitoring indicators are as following and a sample land acquisition planning and monitoring form is presented in the **Annexure: 6**.

1. Delivery of Entitlements

- Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix.
- Disbursements against timelines.
- Identification of the displaced persons losing land temporarily, e.g. through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps, been included.
- Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income substitution support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule.
- Provision of replacement land plots.
- Quality of new plots and issue of land titles.
- Construction of relevant community infrastructure.
- Restoration of social infrastructure and services.
- Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan, for example, utilizing replacement land, commencement of production, the number of the displaced persons trained in employment with jobs, microcredit disbursed, number of income-generating activities assisted.
- Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business.

2. Consultation and Grievances

- Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities.
- Knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons.
- Use of the grievance redress mechanism by the displaced persons.
- Information on the resolution of the grievances.
- Information on the implementation of the social preparation phase.
- Implementation of special measures for Indigenous Peoples.

3. Communications and Participation

- Number of general meetings (for both men and women).
- Percentage of women out of total participants.
- Number of meetings exclusively with women.
- Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups.
- Number of meetings at new sites.
- Number of meetings between hosts and the displaced persons.
- Level of participation in meetings (of women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate.
- Information disclosure.
- Translation of information disclosure in the local languages.

4. Budget and Time Frame

- Land acquisition and resettlement staff appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work.
- Capacity building and training activities completed on schedule.

- Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan.
- Funds allocation for resettlement to resettlement agencies on time.
- Receipt of scheduled funds by resettlement offices.
- Funds disbursement according to the resettlement plan.
- Social preparation phase as per schedule.
- Land acquisition and occupation in time for implementation.

5. Livelihood and Income Restoration

- Number of displaced persons under the rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Number of displaced persons who received vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Types of training and number of participants in each.
- Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Number of new employment activities.
- Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs.
- Extent of participation in vocational training programs.
- Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs.
- Percentage of successful enterprises breaking even (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
- Percentage of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
- Number of displaced persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
- Quantity of land owned/contracted by displaced persons (women, men and vulnerable groups)
- Number. of households with agricultural equipment
- Number of households with livestock

6. Benefit Monitoring

- Noticeable changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation.
- Noticeable changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation.
- Changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation.
- Changes in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards.
- Changes occurred for vulnerable groups.
- Benefiting from the project by the displaced persons.

J. Reporting Requirements

179. PIU Field Office responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit semi-annual reports to ADB.

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

181. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement documents by the EA. The monitoring reports will also be disclosed on ADB Website.

Appendix 1: Census Survey Questionnaire

- A. Subproject Road Name: B. Questionnaire No:
- C. Name of the Village: D. Name of Block:
- E. District: F. Thana No: G. Plot No.
- H. Km/Chainage.
1. Ownership of the Land
1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others
2. Type of Land
1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren 4. Forest 5. Other.....
3. Use of Land
1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial
5. Forestation 6. No Use/ Barren 7. Other (specify)
4. Affected area of the Land/Plot (in Acre):
5. Total Area of the affected Land/Plot (in Acre):
6. Total Land Holding of the Affected Person (in Acre)
1. Irrigated: 2. Non-irrigated:
3. Other: 4. Total:
7. Status of Ownership
1. Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other (specify):
8. Type of Private Ownership
1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (specify):
9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s):
10. Father's Name:
11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)
1. Market Rate: 2. Revenue Rate:
12. Any of the following people associated with the Land
- A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No
- Name (i)..... (ii)
- B. Tenant/Lessee 1. Yes 2. No
- Name (i)..... (ii)
- C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No
- Name (i)..... (ii)
-

13. Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes..... 2. No.....
14. Distance of the main structure from center line of the road (in mtr.).....
15. Distance of boundary wall (if any) from center line of the road (in mtr.).....
16. Area of the affected structure (in Square Meter)
 a) Length b) Width c) Height
17. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Lengthb) Height
18. Area of the total structure (in Square Meter)
 a) Length b) Width c) Height
19. Scale of Impact on structure
 a) 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100
20. Type of Construction of the Structure
 1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof)
 2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal cement floor)
 3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building)
21. Type of Construction of the Boundary Wall (use code from Question: 20)
22. Age of the Structure (in years):
23. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.):
24. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)
- A. Residential Category
 1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify).....
- B. Commercial Category
 4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House
 9. Petrol Pump 10. Clinic 11. STD Booth
 12. Workshop 13. Vendors 14. Com. Complex
 15. Industry 16. Pvt. Office 17. Other (specify).....
- C. Mixed Category
 18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure
- D. Community Type
 19. Community Center 20. Club 21. Trust 22. Memorials
 23 Other (specify).....
- E. Religious Structure
 24. Temple 25. Church 26. Mosque 27. Gurudwara 28. Shrines
 29. Sacred Grove 30. Other (specify).....
- F. Government Structure
 31. Government Office 32. Hospital 33. School 34. College
 35. Bus Stop 36. Other (specify).....
- G. Other Structure
 37. Boundary Wall 38. Foundation 39. Cattle Shed

40. Other (specify).....
25. Type of Business/Profession by Head of Household:
26. Status of the Structure
1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
4. Encroacher 5. Squatter
27. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?
- A. Tenant in the structure 1. Yes 2. No
- Name (i) (ii)
- (iii) (iv)
- B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure 1. Yes 2. No
- Name (i) (ii)
- (iii) (iv)
- C. Employee/ wage earner in residential structure 1. Yes 2. No
- Name (i) (ii)
- (iii) (iv)
28. Number of trees within the affected area
1. Fruit Bearing.....2. Non-fruit Bearing.....3. Total.....
29. Social Category of AP
1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General
5. Others (specify).....
30. Religious Category
1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist
5. Jain 6. Other (specify).....
31. Number of family members Male..... Female..... Total.....
32. Number of family members with following criteria
1. Unmarried Son > 30 years.....2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 30 years.....
3. Divorcee/Widow.....4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person
5. Minor Orphan.....
33. Vulnerability Status of the Household:
- A. Is it a woman headed household? 1. Yes 2. No
- B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No
- C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL) 1. Yes 2. No
34. Annual income of the family Rs.....
35. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes 2. No
36. Resettlement/ Relocation Option

1. Self Relocation 2. Project Assisted Relocation

37. Compensation Option for Land loser

1. Land for land loss 2. Cash for Land loss

38. Compensation Options for Structure loser

1. Structure for structure loss 2. Cash for Structure loss

39. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work 2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme 3. Vocational Training 4. Others (specify)

40. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
		in years	1. Male 2. Female	1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above Grad. 8. Below 6 years	1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. Professional 9. Below 6 years 10. Old/inactive
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

(Signature of the Supervisor) Date:

(Signature of the investigator)

Appendix 2: List of Displaced Persons

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
1	Khwailalambung	1242, 1241	0+100 - 0+200	Commercial	0.0017		12	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
2	Khwailalambung	1242, 1241	0+100 - 0+200				12	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
3	Khwailalambung	1240	0+100 - 0+200	Commercial	0.0011		30	Semi-Permanent	Small Eatery	Titleholder	General	
4	Khwailalambung	1239	0+100 - 0+200	Commercial	0.0004		15	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
5	Khwailalambung	1237, 1238	0+100 - 0+200	Commercial	0.00105		35	Temporary	Small Eatery	Titleholder	General	
6	Khwailalambung	1237, 1236	0+100 - 0+200	Commercial	0.00145		35	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
7	Khwailalambung	1235	0+100 - 0+200	Commercial	0.0001		8	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
8	Khwailalambung	1235	0+100 - 0+200	Commercial	0.0001		8	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
9	Khwailalambung		0+100 - 0+200				16	Temporary	Shop	Encroacher	General	
10	Khwailalambung	10	0+100 - 0+200	Commercial	0.0037		9	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
11	Khwailalambung		0+200 - 0+300				18	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
12	Khwailalambung		0+200 - 0+300				18	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
13	Khwailalambung		0+200 - 0+300				24	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	
14	Khwailalambung		0+300 - 0+400				35	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
15	Khwailalambung		0+300 - 0+400				40	Temporary	Workshop	Squatter	General	BPL
16	Khwailalambung		0+300 - 0+400				55	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
17	Khwailalambung		0+600 - 0+700				20	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
18	Khwailalambung		0+600 - 0+700				20	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
19	Khwailalambung		0+600 - 0+700				20	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
20	Khwailalambung		0+600 - 0+700				25	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
21	Khwailalambung		0+600 - 0+700				12	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	WHH
22	Khwailalambung		0+600 - 0+700				12	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
23	Khwailalambung		0+600 - 0+700				9	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
24	Khwailalambung		0+600 - 0+700				15	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	OBC	
25	Khwailalambung		0+600 - 0+700				9	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Squatter	General	
26	Khwailalambung		0+600 - 0+700				30	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
27	Khwailalambung		0+600 - 0+700				9	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	BPL
28	Khwailalambung		0+700 - 0+800				24	Temporary	House2	Squatter	General	
29	Khwailalambung		0+700 - 0+800				25	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
30	Khwailalambung		0+700 - 0+800				42	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	General	
31	Khwailalambung	19	0+700 - 0+800	Commercial	0.0081		24	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
32	Khwailalambung	20	0+700 - 0+800	Other	0.0351		36	Semi-Permanent	Garage	Titleholder	General	WHH
33	Khwailalambung	18	0+800 - 0+900	Residential	0.0101		12	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
34	Khwailalambung	15/83	0+800 - 0+900	Residential	0.0183		28	Temporary	Garage	Titleholder	General	WHH
35	Khwailalambung	15	0+800 - 0+900	Barren	0.0191						General	
36	Khwailalambung	15/92	0+800 - 0+900	Residential	0.0206		24	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
37	Khwailalambung	14	0+800 - 0+900	Residential	0.0414		65	Temporary	Garage	Titleholder	OBC	
38	Khwailalambung	13	0+800 - 0+900	Commercial	0.0329		60	Semi-Permanent	Residential+	Titleholder	General	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
									Commercial			
39	Khwailalambung	1231/1265	0+000 - 0+100	Residential	0.0047		15.75	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	OBC	BPL
40	Khwailalambung	1213	0+000 - 0+100	Commercial	0.0106		18	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
41	Khwailalambung	1212	0+000 - 0+100	Commercial	0.0166		60	Temporary	Commercial complex	Titleholder	General	
42	Khwailalambung	1211	0+100 - 0+200	Residential	0.0136						General	
43	Khwailalambung	1209	0+100 - 0+200	Residential	0.0315		33.25	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	BPL
44	Khwailalambung	1209	0+100 - 0+200				41.25	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
45	Khwailalambung	1208/1438	0+100 - 0+200	Commercial	0.0072		11.25	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	WHH
46	Khwailalambung	1208	0+100 - 0+200	Commercial	0.007		6	Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
47	Khwailalambung	1294	0+100 - 0+200	Residential	0.0083		15.75	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	OBC	BPL
48	Khwailalambung	1293	0+100 - 0+200	Residential	0.0064		20.25	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	OBC	BPL
49	Khwailalambung	1278	0+100 - 0+200	Residential	0.0494		15.75	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	OBC	BPL
50	Khwailalambung	1278	0+100 - 0+200				12.25	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
51	Khwailalambung	1278	0+100 - 0+200				14	Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
52	Khwailalambung	1207	0+100 - 0+200	Commercial	0.0123		26.25	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
53	Khwailalambung	1160	0+200 - 0+300	Residential	0.0409		66.5	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
54	Khwailalambung	1159	0+200 - 0+300	Residential	0.0343		21.25	Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
55	Khwailalambung	1159	0+200 - 0+300				18.75	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder		
56	Khwailalambung	1157	0+200 - 0+300	Residential	0.0105						General	BPL
57	Khwailalambung	1158	0+200 - 0+300	Commercial	0.0904		78	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
58	Khwailalambung	1099	0+200 - 0+300	Residential	0.0608		27.5	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
59	Khwailalambung	1099	0+200 - 0+300				66	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
60	Khwailalambung	1099	0+200 - 0+300				50	Permanent	House	Titleholder		
61	Khwailalambung	1099	0+200 - 0+300				3.75	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	Titleholder		
62	Khwailalambung	1419	0+300 - 0+400	Residential	0.0077						General	
63	Khwailalambung	1098	0+300 - 0+400	Residential	0.0087		11.25	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
64	Khwailalambung	1279	0+300 - 0+400	Commercial	0.0247		40	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	OBC	
65	Khwailalambung	1279	0+300 - 0+400				30	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder		
66	Khwailalambung	1076	0+300 - 0+400	Cultivation	0.0462						General	
67	Khwailalambung	1075	0+300 - 0+400	Residential	0.0351		21	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	OBC	
68	Khwailalambung	1075	0+300 - 0+400				11.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
69	Khwailalambung	1075	0+300 - 0+400				48	Temporary	House	Titleholder		
70	Khwailalambung	1075	0+300 - 0+400				29.25	Semi-Permanent	Residential+	Titleholder		

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
									Commercial			
71	Khwailalambung	1073	0+400 - 0+500	Residential	0.0406		63	Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
72	Khwailalambung	1073	0+400 - 0+500				24	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
73	Khwailalambung	1072	0+400 - 0+500	Residential	0.0383		12	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	OBC	
74	Khwailalambung	1072	0+400 - 0+500				27	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
75	Khwailalambung	1027/1338	0+400 - 0+500	Residential	0.0282		62.5	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
76	Khwailalambung	1027	0+400 - 0+500	Residential	0.0332		28	Semi-Permanent	Workshop	Titleholder	General	BPL
77	Khwailalambung	1027	0+400 - 0+500				38	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
78	Khwailalambung	1020	0+400 - 0+500	Residential	0.0181		6	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
79	Khwailalambung	1020/1340	0+400 - 0+500	Residential	0.0124		32	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
80	Khwailalambung	1020/1340	0+400 - 0+500				20	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
81	Khwailalambung	1020/1372	0+400 - 0+500	Residential	0.0057		26	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	OBC	WHH
82	Khwailalambung	1371	0+500 - 0+600	Residential	0.0095		30	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
83	Khwailalambung		0+500 - 0+600				30	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
84	Khwailalambung	1019	0+500 - 0+600	Residential	0.0092						General	
85	Khwailalambung	1372/1383	0+500 - 0+600	Barren	0.0057						General	
86	Khwailalambung	1373	0+500 - 0+600	Residential	0.0055						General	
87	Khwailalambung		0+500 - 0+600				33	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	General	
88	Khwailalambung	1330	0+500 - 0+600	Residential	0.0053						OBC	
89	Khwailalambung	56	0+500 - 0+600	Residential	0.1333		17	Temporary	House	Titleholder	OBC	BPL
90	Khwailalambung	56	0+500 - 0+600				35	Temporary	House	Titleholder		
91	Khwailalambung	56	0+500 - 0+600				25	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
92	Khwailalambung	56	0+500 - 0+600				26.25	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder		
93	Khwailalambung	35	0+600 - 0+700	Residential	0.03663		22	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	OBC	BPL
94	Khwailalambung	35	0+600 - 0+700				68.25	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
95	Khwailalambung	35	0+600 - 0+700	Residential	0.03663		36.75	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
96	Khwailalambung	35	0+600 - 0+700				36	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
97	Khwailalambung	35	0+600 - 0+700				8.25	Temporary	House	Titleholder		
98	Khwailalambung	35	0+600 - 0+700	Commercial	0.03663		47.25	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
99	Khwailalambung	35	0+600 - 0+700				15	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder		
100	Khwailalambung		0+600 - 0+700				20	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	OBC	
101	Khwailalambung	99	0+600 - 0+700	Commercial	0.0234		58.5	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
102	Khwailalambung	25	0+700 - 0+800	Commercial	0.0609		51.75	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	WHH
103	Khwailalambung	25	0+700 - 0+800				11	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
104	Khwailalambung	23/60, 23	0+700 - 0+800	Residential	0.0111		21	Temporary	Garage	Titleholder	General	PHH
105	Khwailalambung	10	0+700 - 0+800	Residential	0.0037		25	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	BPL

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
106	Khwaitalambung	62/81	0+700 - 0+800	Residential	0.0011		2.25	Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
107	Khwaitalambung	9	0+700 - 0+800	Residential	0.0003		30	Semi-Permanent	Residential+Commercial	Titleholder	General	
108	Khwaitalambung	1161	0+100 - 0+200	Residential	0.0057						General	
109	Khwaitalambung	z	0+100 - 0+200	Residential	0.0109						General	
110	Khwaitalambung	61	0+700 - 0+800	Barren	0.0013						General	
111	IROISHEMBA	498	0+800 - 0+900	Commercial	0.0047		30	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
112	IROISHEMBA	498	0+800 - 0+900				30	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder		
113	IROISHEMBA	499	0+900 - 1+000	Residential	0.0063		50	Temporary	Workshop	Titleholder	General	
114	IROISHEMBA	511/857	0+900 - 1+000	Residential	0.0024		32	Temporary	Small Eatery	Titleholder	General	
115	IROISHEMBA	511	0+900 - 1+000	Residential	0.0024		25	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
116	IROISHEMBA	512	0+900 - 1+000	Barren	0.0039						General	
117	IROISHEMBA	513	0+900 - 1+000	Commercial	0.0027		32	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
118	IROISHEMBA		0+900 - 1+000				10	Semi-Permanent	House	Encroacher	General	
119	IROISHEMBA		0+900 - 1+000				9	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
120	IROISHEMBA		0+900 - 1+000				14	Semi-Permanent	House	Encroacher	General	
121	IROISHEMBA		0+900 - 1+000				24	Temporary	Shop	Encroacher		
122	IROISHEMBA		1+000 - 1+100				40	Semi-Permanent	House	Squatter	General	BPL
123	IROISHEMBA		1+000 - 1+100				25	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Squatter	General	
124	IROISHEMBA		1+000 - 1+100				6	Temporary	House	Squatter	General	
125	IROISHEMBA		1+000 - 1+100				18	Temporary	House	Squatter	General	
126	IROISHEMBA		1+000 - 1+100				6	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
127	IROISHEMBA		1+000 - 1+100				35	Temporary	House	Squatter		
128	IROISHEMBA		1+000 - 1+100				20	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Squatter	General	
129	IROISHEMBA		1+000 - 1+100				18	Semi-Permanent	House	Squatter		
130	IROISHEMBA		1+000 - 1+100				27	Temporary	Residential+Commercial	Encroacher	General	
131	IROISHEMBA		1+200 - 1+300				84	Semi-Permanent	Workshop	Squatter	General	
132	IROISHEMBA		1+200 - 1+300				18	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	BPL
133	IROISHEMBA		1+200 - 1+300				35	Temporary	House	Encroacher	General	
134	IROISHEMBA		1+200 - 1+300				24	Semi-Permanent	House	Encroacher	OBC	
135	IROISHEMBA		1+200 - 1+300				42	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
136	IROISHEMBA		1+200 - 1+300				10	Semi-Permanent	House	Encroacher		
137	IROISHEMBA		1+200 - 1+300				25	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
138	IROISHEMBA		1+200 - 1+300				42	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Squatter	General	
139	IROISHEMBA		1+300 - 1+400				66	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
140	IROISHEMBA		1+300 - 1+400				78	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
141	IROISHEMBA		1+300 - 1+400				21	Temporary	Residential+Commercial	Squatter	OBC	
142	IROISHEMBA		1+300 - 1+400				36	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	OBC	
143	IROISHEMBA	421	1+400 - 1+500	Residential	0.007						General	
144	IROISHEMBA	573, 574	1+400 - 1+500	Residential	0.0081						General	
145	IROISHEMBA	308	1+500 - 1+600	Residential	0.009		28	Temporary	Residential+Commercial	Titleholder	General	
146	IROISHEMBA		1+600 - 1+700				22	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Encroacher	General	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
147	IROISHEMBA	288	1+600 - 1+700	Residential	0.0023		44	Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
148	IROISHEMBA	288	1+600 - 1+700	Residential	0.0023		66	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	PHH
149	IROISHEMBA	269, 286/598	1+700 - 1+800	Residential	0.00785						General	
150	IROISHEMBA	286/599, 286/597	1+700 - 1+800	Commercial	0.0019		42	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
151	IROISHEMBA	284	1+700 - 1+800	Barren	0.0013						General	
152	IROISHEMBA	283, 315/876, 315/878	1+700 - 1+800	Barren	0.0029						General	
153	IROISHEMBA		1+700 - 1+800				25	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	General	BPL
154	IROISHEMBA	687	1+800 - 1+900	Residential	0.0001		49	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
155	IROISHEMBA	271	1+800 - 1+900	Residential	0.0009		32	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	PHH
156	IROISHEMBA	269	1+800 - 1+900	Barren	0.00495						General	
157	IROISHEMBA	518	1+800 - 1+900	Barren	0.007525						OBC	
158	IROISHEMBA	518	1+900 - 2+000	Residential	0.007525		15	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	PHH
159	IROISHEMBA	521	1+900 - 2+000	Residential	0.0065						General	
160	IROISHEMBA	913	1+900 - 2+000	Residential	0.0111		36	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
161	IROISHEMBA	914	1+900 - 2+000	Commercial	0.0115		44	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
162	IROISHEMBA	268	1+900 - 2+000	Residential	0.0107		9	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
163	IROISHEMBA	267	1+900 - 2+000	Commercial	0.0082		36	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
164	IROISHEMBA	266	1+900 - 2+000	Commercial	0.0072		36	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
165	IROISHEMBA	266/560	2+000 - 2+100	Barren	0.007						General	
166	IROISHEMBA	265	2+000 - 2+100	Residential	0.0066						General	BPL
167	IROISHEMBA	262, 264	2+000 - 2+100	Commercial	0.0329		24	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	WHH
168	IROISHEMBA	261, 158	2+000 - 2+100	Residential	0.0026		20	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	WHH
169	IROISHEMBA	260	2+000 - 2+100	Barren	0.0011						OBC	BPL
170	IROISHEMBA	259	2+000 - 2+100	Residential	0.0012						General	
171	IROISHEMBA	256, 578	2+100 - 2+200	Residential	0.0141		210	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
172	IROISHEMBA	255	2+100 - 2+200	Commercial	0.0065		42	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
173	IROISHEMBA		2+100 - 2+200				8	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
174	IROISHEMBA		2+100 - 2+200				8	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
175	IROISHEMBA	114	2+200 - 2+300	Commercial	0.0251		40	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
176	IROISHEMBA	113	2+200 - 2+300	Barren	0.0084						General	
177	IROISHEMBA	112	2+200 - 2+300	Residential	0.0284		112	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
178	IROISHEMBA	110	2+300 - 2+400	Residential	0.0022		12	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
179	IROISHEMBA	109	2+300 - 2+400	Residential	0.0023		24	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
180	IROISHEMBA	108	2+300 - 2+400	Residential	0.0018		25	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
181	IROISHEMBA	107	2+300 - 2+400	Residential	0.00145		35	Semi-Permanent	Residential+	Titleholder	General	BPL

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
									Commercial			
182	IROISHEMBA	107	2+300 - 2+400	Residential	0.00145		32	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
183	IROISHEMBA	106	2+300 - 2+400	Residential	0.0004		12	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
184	IROISHEMBA		2+300 - 2+400				25	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
185	IROISHEMBA	104	2+300 - 2+400	Residential	0.0004		35	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	OBC	WHH
186	IROISHEMBA	103	2+300 - 2+400	Residential	0.0001		27	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
187	IROISHEMBA		2+400 - 2+500				21	Temporary	Shop	Encroacher	General	
188	IROISHEMBA		2+400 - 2+500				4	Temporary	House	Encroacher	General	
189	IROISHEMBA		2+400 - 2+500				30	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	WHH
190	IROISHEMBA		2+400 - 2+500				72	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Encroacher	General	BPL
191	IROISHEMBA		2+400 - 2+500				8	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
192	IROISHEMBA	938/90	2+500 - 2+600	Commercial	0.0005		25	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
193	IROISHEMBA	939	2+500 - 2+600	Residential	0.002		33	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
194	IROISHEMBA	939	2+500 - 2+600				8	Temporary	Store Room	Titleholder		
195	IROISHEMBA	31	2+500 - 2+600	Commercial	0.00795		24	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
196	IROISHEMBA	31	2+600 - 2+700	Commercial	0.00795		16	Semi-Permanent	Workshop	Titleholder	General	
197	IROISHEMBA	30	2+600 - 2+700	Residential	0.00555						General	
198	IROISHEMBA	30	2+600 - 2+700	Commercial	0.00555		35	Temporary	Hotel	Titleholder	General	
199	IROISHEMBA		2+600 - 2+700				9	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	WHH
200	IROISHEMBA	27	2+600 - 2+700	Barren	0.0069						General	WHH
201	IROISHEMBA	27	2+600 - 2+700	Barren	0.0069						General	
202	IROISHEMBA	27	2+600 - 2+700	Barren	0.0069						General	
203	IROISHEMBA	27	2+700 - 2+800	Barren	0.0069						OBC	BPL
204	IROISHEMBA	491	0+800 - 0+900	Residential	0.0425						General	
205	IROISHEMBA	494/696	0+800 - 0+900	Residential	0.03925		63	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
206	IROISHEMBA	494	0+800 - 0+900	Residential	0.03925		22.5	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	PHH
207	IROISHEMBA	468/827	0+800 - 0+900	Commercial	0.01277		10	Temporary	Small Eatery	Titleholder	General	
208	IROISHEMBA	468/827	0+800 - 0+900	Commercial	0.01277		20.25	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
209	IROISHEMBA	468/827	0+900 - 1+000	Commercial	0.01277		11	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	OBC	PHH
210	IROISHEMBA	416	1+200 - 1+300	Residential	0.0002						General	
211	IROISHEMBA	379	1+300 - 1+400	Residential	0.0011						General	
212	IROISHEMBA		1+300 - 1+400				26	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
213	IROISHEMBA		1+300 - 1+400				67.5	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Squatter	General	WHH
214	IROISHEMBA	378	1+400 - 1+500	Commercial	0.0002		7	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
215	IROISHEMBA	378	1+400 - 1+500				6	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
216	IROISHEMBA	360	1+500 - 1+600	Residential	0.0001		30	Temporary	House	Titleholder	OBC	
217	IROISHEMBA		1+600 - 1+700				22	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	
218	IROISHEMBA		1+600 - 1+700				44	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	OBC	
219	IROISHEMBA		1+600 - 1+700				60	Temporary	Workshop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
220	IROISHEMBA		1+700 - 1+800				31.5	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
221	IROISHEMBA	312	1+700 - 1+800	Residential	0.0003						OBC	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
222	IROISHEMBA	303	1+700 - 1+800	Residential	0.0007		6	Temporary	House	Titleholder	OBC	BPL
223	IROISHEMBA	316	1+800 - 1+900	Residential	0.0028		6.75	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	Titleholder	General	
224	IROISHEMBA	317	1+800 - 1+900	Commercial	0.0032		30	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
225	IROISHEMBA	248	1+800 - 1+900	Cultivation	0.0205						General	
226	IROISHEMBA		1+800 - 1+900				9	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
227	IROISHEMBA	318	1+800 - 1+900	Residential	0.0036		22.5	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder	General	
228	IROISHEMBA	509	1+900 - 2+000	Barren	0.0119						General	BPL
229	IROISHEMBA	230/521	1+900 - 2+000	Residential	0.0056		4.5	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	Titleholder	OBC	
230	IROISHEMBA	230/722	1+900 - 2+000	Residential	0.00043		36	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	OBC	
231	IROISHEMBA	230/1015	1+900 - 2+000	Residential	0.00043		18	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
232	IROISHEMBA	230	1+900 - 2+000	Barren	0.00043						General	
233	IROISHEMBA	230/940	1+900 - 2+000	Residential	0.0014		18	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	SC	
234	IROISHEMBA	229	1+900 - 2+000	Residential	0.007		11.25	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	OBC	
235	IROISHEMBA	229/962	1+900 - 2+000	Residential	0.0008		32	Temporary	Garage	Titleholder	General	
236	IROISHEMBA	229/963, 229/729	1+900 - 2+000	Residential	0.0014						General	
237	IROISHEMBA	227	2+000 - 2+100	Residential	0.00015		40.5	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
238	IROISHEMBA	227	2+000 - 2+100				18	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
239	IROISHEMBA	227/610	2+000 - 2+100	Residential	0.00015		10.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
240	IROISHEMBA	198/570	2+000 - 2+100	Residential	0.0126		15	Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
241	IROISHEMBA	198/570	2+000 - 2+100				37.5	Temporary	House	Titleholder		
242	IROISHEMBA	198	2+000 - 2+100	Residential	0.0058		9	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
243	IROISHEMBA	198/568	2+000 - 2+100	Cultivation	0.0038						General	
244	IROISHEMBA		2+000 - 2+100				42.25	Temporary	Workshop	Titleholder		
245	IROISHEMBA	196	2+100 - 2+200	Residential	0.0001		16.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
246	IROISHEMBA		2+100 - 2+200				69	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
247	IROISHEMBA		2+100 - 2+200				19.5	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder		
248	IROISHEMBA		2+100 - 2+200				77	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
249	IROISHEMBA		2+100 - 2+200				67.5	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	WHH
250	IROISHEMBA		2+100 - 2+200				19.25	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
251	IROISHEMBA		2+100 - 2+200				14	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
252	IROISHEMBA		2+100 - 2+200				21	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
253	IROISHEMBA		2+100 - 2+200				10	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
254	IROISHEMBA		2+100 - 2+200				13.5	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	WHH
255	IROISHEMBA		2+200 - 2+300				22.5	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
256	IROISHEMBA		2+200 - 2+300				7.5	Temporary	House	Squatter	General	
257	IROISHEMBA		2+200 - 2+300				21	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
258	IROISHEMBA		2+200 - 2+300				3.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Squatter		
259	IROISHEMBA		2+300 - 2+400				19.25	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
260	IROISHEMBA		2+300 - 2+400				38.5	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	General	
261	IROISHEMBA		2+300 - 2+400				3	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
262	IROISHEMBA		2+400 - 2+500				30	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	General	BPL
263	IROISHEMBA		2+400 - 2+500				17.5	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
264	IROISHEMBA		2+400 - 2+500				13.5	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	WHH
265	IROISHEMBA		2+400 - 2+500				28.75	Temporary	Workshop	Squatter	General	
266	IROISHEMBA		2+400 - 2+500				12	Temporary	Hotel	Encroacher	General	
267	IROISHEMBA		2+400 - 2+500				4.75	Temporary	Shop	Encroacher		
268	IROISHEMBA		2+500 - 2+600				12.25	Temporary	Shop	Encroacher	General	WHH
269	IROISHEMBA		2+500 - 2+600				8.75	Temporary	Shop	Encroacher	General	
270	IROISHEMBA		2+500 - 2+600				91	Temporary	Hotel	Squatter	General	
271	IROISHEMBA		2+500 - 2+600				27	Temporary	House	Squatter	OBC	
272	IROISHEMBA		2+600 - 2+700				30	Temporary	Hotel	Squatter	General	BPL
273	IROISHEMBA		2+600 - 2+700				12	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	
274	IROISHEMBA		2+600 - 2+700				40	Temporary	House	Squatter		
275	IROISHEMBA		2+600 - 2+700				7.5	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
276	IROISHEMBA		2+600 - 2+700				13.5	Temporary	House	Squatter		
277	IROISHEMBA		2+600 - 2+700				30	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	General	
278	IROISHEMBA		2+600 - 2+700				4	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	
279	IROISHEMBA		2+600 - 2+700				8	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
280	IROISHEMBA		2+600 - 2+700				51	Semi-Permanent	Hotel	Squatter	General	
281	IROISHEMBA		2+600 - 2+700				10.5	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
282	IROISHEMBA	644	1+000 - 1+100	Residential	0.0002						General	
283	IROISHEMBA	C	1+200 - 1+300	Residential	0.0001						General	
284	IROISHEMBA	431	1+200 - 1+300	Residential	0.0001						General	
285	IROISHEMBA	314	1+700 - 1+800	Residential	0.0012						General	
286	TAOTHONG		4+000 - 4+100				4	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	
287	TAOTHONG	1009/1163	4+000 - 4+100	Residential	0.02196		13	Semi-Permanent	Garage	Titleholder	General	
288	TAOTHONG		4+000 - 4+100				48	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Titleholder		
289	TAOTHONG	1172/1221	4+000 - 4+100	Residential	0.02196		38.25	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
290	TAOTHONG	1009/1230	4+100 - 4+200	Residential	0.02196		38.5	Semi-Permanent	Garage	Titleholder	OBC	BPL
291	TAOTHONG	1163/1177	4+100 - 4+200	Residential	0.02196						General	
292	TAOTHONG	1009/1223	4+100 - 4+200	Commercial	0.016		18	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
293	TAOTHONG	1009/1223	4+100 - 4+200				7	Temporary	Kitchen	Titleholder		
294	TAOTHONG	1163/1191	4+100 - 4+200	Residential	0.014		12.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
295	TAOTHONG	1009	4+100 - 4+200	Residential	0.02196		10	Temporary	Kitchen	Titleholder	General	
296	TAOTHONG	1009	4+100 - 4+200				9	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
297	TAOTHONG	1009	4+100 - 4+200				6	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
298	TAOTHONG	1009/1222	4+200 - 4+300	Residential	0.0136		39	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	OBC	
299	TAOTHONG	1174/1214	4+200 - 4+300	Residential	0.02196		16.5	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	OBC	BPL

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
300	TAOTHONG	1009/117 4	4+200 - 4+300	Commercial	0.02299		30	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
301	TAOTHONG	1174/121 3	4+200 - 4+300	Residential	0.008		8.75	Temporary	Small Eatery	Titleholder	General	
302	TAOTHONG		4+200 - 4+300				5	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	WHH
303	TAOTHONG	1162/118 5	4+200 - 4+300	Residential	0.026		60	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
304	TAOTHONG	1162/118 3, 1162/118 4	4+200 - 4+300	Residential	0.048		36	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
305	TAOTHONG	1162/118 3, 1162/118 4	4+200 - 4+300				39	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
306	TAOTHONG	1162/118 6, 1162/118 7	4+200 - 4+300	Residential	0.064		8	Temporary	Garage	Titleholder	General	
307	TAOTHONG	1162/118 6, 1162/118 7	4+200 - 4+300				35	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
308	TAOTHONG	1007/116 2	4+300 - 4+400	Residential	0.036		52.25	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
309	TAOTHONG	1162/121 9	4+300 - 4+400	Residential	0.0147		32.5	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
310	TAOTHONG		4+300 - 4+400				7.5	Temporary	Garage	Titleholder		
311	TAOTHONG	1162/122 0	4+300 - 4+400	Residential	0.0213						General	
312	TAOTHONG	1162/118 8, 1162/118 9	4+300 - 4+400	Residential	0.089		8	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
313	TAOTHONG	1162/118 8, 1162/118 9	4+300 - 4+400				31.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
314	TAOTHONG	1162/118 8, 1162/118 9	4+300 - 4+400				8	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Titleholder		
315	TAOTHONG	1189/123 1, 1162/119 0	4+300 - 4+400	Residential	0.0321		49.5	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
316	TAOTHONG	1006/118	4+300 - 4+400	Residential	0.00355		40.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
		0										
317	TAOTHONG		4+300 - 4+400				15	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder		
318	TAOTHONG	1006	4+300 - 4+400	Residential	0.00355		5.5	Temporary	Store Room	Titleholder	General	
319	TAOTHONG		4+300 - 4+400				4	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder		
320	TAOTHONG		4+300 - 4+400				8	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	BPL
321	TAOTHONG	1005	4+400 - 4+500	Cultivation	0.00459						General	
322	TAOTHONG	1005/118 2, 1005/119 2, 1005/128 4	4+400 - 4+500	Residential	0.01475		67.5	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
323	TAOTHONG	1005/118 1	4+400 - 4+500	Residential	0.00482		7	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
324	TAOTHONG		4+400 - 4+500				3.75	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder		
325	TAOTHONG	1003	4+400 - 4+500	Residential	0.0184		12.25	Temporary	Workshop	Titleholder	General	
326	TAOTHONG	1003/116 8	4+500 - 4+600	Residential	0.0184		28	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	OBC	
327	TAOTHONG		4+500 - 4+600				1	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder		
328	TAOTHONG	364	4+500 - 4+600	Residential	0.0067						OBC	
329	TAOTHONG	1157	4+500 - 4+600	Commercial	0.0255		13.75	Temporary	Workshop	Titleholder	General	
330	TAOTHONG	1157	4+500 - 4+600				55	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
331	TAOTHONG		4+600 - 4+700				13.5	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
332	TAOTHONG		4+600 - 4+700				32	Semi-Permanent	Kitchen	Squatter		
333	TAOTHONG		4+600 - 4+700				3	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
334	TAOTHONG		4+600 - 4+700				16.5	Semi-Permanent	Workshop	Squatter		
335	TAOTHONG		4+600 - 4+700				35	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Squatter	General	
336	TAOTHONG		4+600 - 4+700				20	Semi-Permanent	House	Squatter	General	
337	TAOTHONG		4+700 - 4+800				42.75	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	OBC	
338	TAOTHONG		4+700 - 4+800				65	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
339	TAOTHONG		4+800 - 4+900				13.5	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	
340	TAOTHONG		4+800 - 4+900				21	Temporary	Hotel	Squatter	OBC	
341	TAOTHONG	340	4+900 - 5+000	Residential	0.0091		21	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
342	TAOTHONG		5+100 - 5+200				22.75	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	
343	TAOTHONG		5+100 - 5+200				11.25	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter		
344	TAOTHONG	321/558	5+100 - 5+200	Residential	0.02		49.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
345	TAOTHONG	321/558	5+100 - 5+200				9	Temporary	Kitchen	Titleholder		
346	TAOTHONG	321/652	5+100 - 5+200	Residential	0.013		5	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
347	TAOTHONG		5+100 - 5+200				10.5	Temporary	Small Eatery	Titleholder		
348	TAOTHONG		5+100 - 5+200				7.5	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder		
349	TAOTHONG		5+100 - 5+200				33.25	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Squatter	OBC	
350	TAOTHONG	320/665	5+200 5+300	Residential	0.016		6	Permanent	House	Titleholder	OBC	
351	TAOTHONG	320/666/6 68	5+200 5+300	Residential	0.0223		8	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
352	TAOTHONG	319/921, 319/929	5+200 5+300	Commercial	0.012		13	Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	OBC	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
353	TAOTHONG	319/937	5+200 5+300	Commercial	0.006		12.5	Temporary	Small Eatery	Titleholder	General	
354	TAOTHONG	319/922	5+200 5+300	Residential	0.012		8	Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
355	TAOTHONG	319	5+200 5+300				24	Temporary	House	Titleholder		
356	TAOTHONG	318, 318/519	5+200 5+300	Residential	0.00396		10	Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
357	TAOTHONG	318/518	5+200 5+300	Residential	0.00198		15	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
358	TAOTHONG	318/520, 318/521	5+200 5+300	Barren	0.00396						General	WHH
359	TAOTHONG	318/522	5+200 5+300	Residential	0.00198		21	Semi-Permanent	Kiosk	Titleholder	General	
360	TAOTHONG	469	5+300 -5+400	Residential	0.005		18	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	OBC	
361	TAOTHONG	314	5+300 -5+400	Commercial	0.00235		2.25	Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
362	TAOTHONG	314/649, 313	5+300 -5+400	Commercial	0.00575		2.75	Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
363	TAOTHONG	312, 312/542	5+300 -5+400	Commercial	0.004		27	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
364	TAOTHONG		5+300 -5+400				2	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	WHH
365	TAOTHONG		5+300 -5+400				15	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	WHH
366	TAOTHONG	308/476	5+400 - 5+500	Residential	0.00758		47.25	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
367	TAOTHONG	308/475	5+400 - 5+500	Residential	0.00758		47.25	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
368	TAOTHONG	475/667	5+400 - 5+500	Commercial	0.00758		47.25	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
369	TAOTHONG	308/879	5+400 - 5+500	Residential	0.00758		47.25	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
370	TAOTHONG	476/709, 308/895	5+400 - 5+500	Residential	0.01516		90	Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
371	TAOTHONG	308/477	5+400 - 5+500	Residential	0.00758		45	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
372	TAOTHONG	308/879, 308/896, 307	5+400 - 5+500	Residential	0.07986		180	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
373	TAOTHONG	294/624	5+500 -5+600	Commercial	0.0008		13.5	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
374	TAOTHONG	294/590	5+500 -5+600	Residential	0.0008		49	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
375	TAOTHONG		5+500 -5+600				60	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	General	BPL
376	TAOTHONG		5+500 -5+600				9	Temporary	Workshop	Squatter	General	BPL
377	TAOTHONG		5+500 -5+600				18	Temporary	Hut	Squatter	General	BPL
378	TAOTHONG		5+600 - 5+700				7.5	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	BPL
379	TAOTHONG		5+600 - 5+700				24	Temporary	House	Squatter		
380	TAOTHONG		5+600 - 5+700				16	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	
381	TAOTHONG		5+600 - 5+700				4	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	
382	TAOTHONG	300/643	5+700 - 5+800	Commercial	0.004		60	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
383	TAOTHONG		5+700 - 5+800				12.5	Temporary	Small Eatery	Titleholder		
384	TAOTHONG		5+700 - 5+800				4	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	SC	BPL
385	TAOTHONG	47/792	5+700 - 5+800	Commercial	0.007		55	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
386	TAOTHONG	47	5+800- 5+900	Residential	0.007						General	WHH

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
387	TAOTHONG	47/794	5+800- 5+900	Barren	0.007						General	WHH
388	TAOTHONG	44	5+800- 5+900	Residential	0.00523						General	
389	TAOTHONG	44/618	5+800- 5+900	Residential	0.00523		39	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
390	TAOTHONG	618/844	5+800- 5+900	Cultivation	0.00523						General	
391	TAOTHONG	43/631	5+900 - 6+000	Residential	0.0295		25.5	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
392	TAOTHONG	43/631	5+900 - 6+000				32.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
393	TAOTHONG	43/532	5+900 - 6+000	Residential	0.0295		31.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	SC	
394	TAOTHONG	43/532	5+900 - 6+000				12	Temporary	Garage	Titleholder		
395	TAOTHONG	43/532	5+900 - 6+000				24	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder		
396	TAOTHONG	43/532	5+900 - 6+000				10	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
397	TAOTHONG	39/901	6+000 - 6+100	Residential	0.00927		9.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
398	TAOTHONG	39/680	6+000 - 6+100	Residential	0.00927						General	WHH
399	TAOTHONG	39, 1064	6+000 - 6+100	Residential	0.03277		59.5	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
400	TAOTHONG	39, 1064	6+000 - 6+100				2.25	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	Titleholder		
401	TAOTHONG	11	6+100 -6+200	Residential	0.00837						Other	
402	TAOTHONG	575/816	6+100 -6+200	Residential	0.00837		72	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	WHH
403	TAOTHONG	11/575	6+100 -6+200	Residential	0.00837						General	
404	TAOTHONG	575/915	6+100 -6+200	Commercial	0.00837						General	
405	TAOTHONG	10/523, 9	6+200 - 6+300	Residential	0.036		14	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder	General	
406	TAOTHONG		6+200 - 6+301				24	Temporary	Store Room	Titleholder		
407	TAOTHONG	1142	3+300 - 3+400	Residential	0.186						General	
408	TAOTHONG	350	4+800 - 4+900	Residential	0.0033						General	
409	TAOTHONG	321	5+100 - 5+200	Residential	0.6454						General	
410	LAMDENG		4+100 -4+200				12.5	Temporary	House	Encroacher	General	
411	LAMDENG		4+100 -4+200				2.25	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	PHH
412	LAMDENG		4+500 - 4+600				24	Temporary	Workshop	Squatter	General	BPL
413	LAMDENG		4+500 - 4+600				20	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
414	LAMDENG		4+500 - 4+600				72	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Squatter		
415	LAMDENG	1059	4+600 - 4+700	Residential	0.0292		10	Permanent	House	Titleholder	ST	
416	LAMDENG		4+700 - 4+800				6	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
417	LAMDENG		4+700 - 4+800				37.5	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	General	
418	LAMDENG		4+700 - 4+800				56	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Squatter	General	
419	LAMDENG	1054	4+700 - 4+800	Residential	0.0009		52.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
420	LAMDENG		4+700 - 4+800				24	Permanent	House	Titleholder		
421	LAMDENG		4+700 - 4+800				7	Permanent	Toilet	Titleholder		
422	LAMDENG	1053	4+800 - 4+900	Residential	0.0084						General	
423	LAMDENG	1053/136 9	4+800 - 4+900	Residential	0.0084		30	Temporary	Hut	Titleholder	General	
424	LAMDENG	1020	4+900 - 5+000	Residential	0.0025		21	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder	General	
425	LAMDENG	1020	4+900 - 5+000				8	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
426	LAMDENG	1020/123 0, 283	4+900 - 5+000	Residential	0.2938		54	Temporary	Rice Mill	Titleholder	General	BPL
427	LAMDENG	1020/123 0	4+900 - 5+000				15	Temporary	Store Room	Titleholder		
428	LAMDENG	1020/123	4+900 - 5+000				2.25	Semi-Permanent	Water Tank	Titleholder		

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
		0										
429	LAMDENG	1230/1277(1020)	4+900 - 5+000	Residential	0.0025		48	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
430	LAMDENG	1230/1231, 1231/1338	4+900 - 5+000	Residential	0.005		16	Semi-Permanent	Store Room	Titleholder	General	WHH
431	LAMDENG	1019/1441	4+900 - 5+000	Residential	0.009025		10	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
432	LAMDENG	1019	4+900 - 5+000	Residential	0.009025		13.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
433	LAMDENG	1019/1288, 1019/1289	5+000 - 5+100	Residential	0.01805		27	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
434	LAMDENG	1016/1236, 1016/1241	5+000 - 5+100	Residential	0.012		114	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
435	LAMDENG	1016/1240, 1016	5+000 - 5+100	Residential	0.012		5	Temporary	Store Room	Titleholder	OBC	
436	LAMDENG	1016/1242	5+000 - 5+100	Residential	0.006		27.5	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
437	LAMDENG	1016/1243	5+000 - 5+100	Residential	0.006		12	Temporary	Small Eatery	Titleholder	General	BPL
438	LAMDENG	1013	5+100 - 5+200	Barren	0.0246						OBC	
439	LAMDENG		5+100 - 5+200				10	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	
440	LAMDENG	1008/1238	5+100 - 5+200	Residential	0.0065						General	WHH
441	LAMDENG	1008	5+100 - 5+200	Commercial	0.0065						General	
442	LAMDENG	1008/1258	5+100 - 5+200	Commercial	0.0065		7.5	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
443	LAMDENG	1200/1284	5+100 - 5+200	Residential	0.0088		22.75	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	WHH
444	LAMDENG	1200	5+100 - 5+200	Residential	0.0088		3.75	Permanent	Water Tank	Titleholder	General	
445	LAMDENG	1200/1214, 1007	5+100 - 5+200	Residential	0.0207		12.25	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
446	LAMDENG	1207, 1207/1275, 1208/1213	5+200 - 5+300	Commercial	0.0231		46	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
447	LAMDENG	1207, 1207/1275, 1208/1213	5+200 - 5+300				42.75	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
448	LAMDENG	1208,	5+200 - 5+300	Residential	0.0162		36	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	OBC	BPL

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
		1208/1209										
449	LAMDENG	1004/1215	5+200 - 5+300	Residential	0.00503		10	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	WHH
450	LAMDENG	1004/1249	5+200 - 5+300	Commercial	0.00503		11.25	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
451	LAMDENG	1331/1352(1004)	5+200 - 5+300	Residential	0.00503		33.75	Semi-Permanent	Residential+Commercial	Titleholder	General	BPL
452	LAMDENG	1004/1331	5+200 - 5+300	Residential	0.00503		15.75	Semi-Permanent	Residential+Commercial	Titleholder	General	WHH
453	LAMDENG	1004, 1331/1348, 1052/1390	5+200 - 5+300	Residential	0.01509		22.5	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
454	LAMDENG	1367/1368	5+200 - 5+300	Residential	0.0082		15.75	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	PHH
455	LAMDENG	1002/1367	5+200 - 5+300	Residential	0.0082		25	Semi-Permanent	Residential+Commercial	Titleholder	OBC	PHH
456	LAMDENG	1002/1367	5+200 - 5+300	Residential	0.0082		38.5	Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
457	LAMDENG	1002/1367	5+200 - 5+300	Residential	0.0082		38.5	Permanent	House	Titleholder	OBC	
458	LAMDENG	1002/1218	5+200 - 5+300	Residential	0.0082		18	Permanent	Residential+Commercial	Titleholder	General	
459	LAMDENG	1002, 1002/1221	5+200 - 5+300	Commercial	0.0164		22	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
460	LAMDENG	1055	4+700 - 4+800	Barren	0.0049						General	
461	LAINGAM KHUL		5+300 - 5+400				1.75	Permanent	House	Encroacher	General	WHH
462	LAINGAM KHUL		5+300 - 5+400				6	Permanent	Residential+Commercial	Encroacher	General	
463	LAINGAM KHUL		5+300 - 5+400				27.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Encroacher	General	
464	LAINGAM KHUL		5+300 - 5+400				10	Permanent	House	Encroacher	General	
465	LAINGAM KHUL		5+300 - 5+400				10	Permanent	Residential+Commercial	Encroacher		
466	LAINGAM KHUL		5+300 - 5+400				15	Permanent	Residential+Commercial	Encroacher	General	WHH
467	LAINGAM KHUL		5+300 - 5+400				45	Semi-Permanent	House	Encroacher	General	
468	LAMSANG		5+600 - 5+700				67.5	Temporary	Residential+Commercial	Squatter	General	
469	LAMSANG		5+600 - 5+700				16.5	Temporary	Hotel	Squatter	General	WHH
470	LAMSANG		5+600 - 5+700				5	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
471	LAMSANG		5+600 - 5+700				15	Semi-Permanent	House	Squatter	OBC	BPL
472	LAMSANG		5+700 - 5+800				37.5	Semi-Permanent	Residential+Commercial	Squatter	OBC	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
473	LAMSANG		5+700 - 5+800				8	Semi-Permanent	House	Squatter		
474	LAMSANG		5+700 - 5+800				7	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	Squatter		
475	LAMSANG		5+800 - 5+900				6.25	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	
476	LAMSANG		5+800 - 5+900				6	Semi-Permanent	House	Squatter	General	
477	LAMSANG		5+900 - 6+000				31.5	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Encroacher	SC	
478	LAMSANG	1164/118 9	6+100 - 6+200	Residential	0.0089		46.75	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	BPL
479	LAMSANG	1164/118 9	6+100 - 6+200				8.75	Temporary	Store Room	Titleholder		
480	LAMSANG	1063	6+200 - 6+300	Residential	0.0089		49	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
481	LAMSANG	1063	6+200 - 6+300				14	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder		
482	LAMSANG	1063/116 4	6+200 - 6+300	Residential	0.0089		40	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
483	LAMSANG	1063/116 4	6+200 - 6+300	Residential	0.0089		15	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
484	LAMSANG	1064/120 9	6+200 - 6+300	Residential	0.0089		55	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
485	LAMSANG	1062	6+300 - 6+400	Residential	0.01645						General	BPL
486	LAMSANG	1062/115 4	6+300 - 6+400	Residential	0.01645		33	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
487	LAMSANG	1060, 1059	6+300 - 6+400	Residential	0.0904		126	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
488	LAMSANG	1060, 1059	6+300 - 6+400				57	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
489	LAMSANG	1055	6+400 - 6+500	Cultivation	0.0283						General	
490	LAMSANG	1171/123 3	6+400 - 6+500	Residential	0.0283		9	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
491	LAMSANG	1171/121 7	6+400 - 6+500	Residential	0.0283						General	BPL
492	LAMSANG	1054	6+500 - 6+600	Cultivation	0.0261						OBC	
493	LAMSANG	1053	6+500 - 6+600	Residential	0.01933		60	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
494	LAMSANG	1053/125 8, 1053/128 9	6+500 - 6+600	Barren	0.03866						General	WHH
495	LAMSANG	1052	6+600 - 6+700	Cultivation	0.0313						General	
496	LAMSANG	1043, 1042	6+600 - 6+700	Cultivation	0.0632						General	
497	LAMSANG	1039	6+700 - 6+800	Cultivation	0.018						General	BPL
498	LAMSANG	1023	6+900 - 7+000	Other	0.2852						General	BPL
499	LAMSANG	1274/129 0	7+200 - 7+300	Barren	0.0522						General	
500	LAMSANG	1010/124 7	7+200 - 7+300	Cultivation	0.0522						General	
501	LAMSANG	1010/124 5	7+200 - 7+300	Commercial	0.0522		4.5	Temporary	Security Room	Titleholder	General	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
502	LAMSANG	1010	7+200 - 7+300	Cultivation	0.0522						General	
503	LAMSANG	1004/114 3, 1004/124 3, 1003, 1006/124 4, 252/272	7+300 - 7+400	Residential	0.6631		74.25	Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
504	LAMSANG	1004/114 3, 1004/124 3, 1003, 1006/124 4, 252/272	7+300 - 7+400				63	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
505	LAMSANG	1004	7+400 - 7+500	Cultivation	0.063						General	
506	LAMSANG		7+600 - 7+700				7.5	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
507	LAMSANG		7+600 - 7+700				45	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	OBC	
508	LAMSANG		7+600 - 7+700				18.75	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	OBC	WHH
509	LAMSANG		7+600 - 7+700				12.5	Semi-Permanent	Workshop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
510	LAMSANG		7+600 - 7+700				36	Semi-Permanent	House	Squatter	OBC	
511	LAMSANG		7+600 - 7+700				39	Semi-Permanent	House	Squatter	OBC	
512	LAMSANG		7+600 - 7+700				28	Semi-Permanent	House	Squatter	OBC	
513	LAMSANG	71/474	7+600 - 7+700	Residential	0.009		45.5	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
514	LAMSANG		7+600 - 7+700				7.5	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder		
515	LAMSANG	344	7+700 - 7+800	Residential	0.014		60	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
516	LAMSANG	344/415	7+700 - 7+800	Residential	0.026		77	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
517	LAMSANG	344/414	7+700 - 7+800	Residential	0.03436		7	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
518	LAMSANG	464/467	7+700 - 7+800	Residential	0.00107		12	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
519	LAMSANG	92/464	7+700 - 7+800	Residential	0.00107		22.75	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
520	LAMSANG	92/465	7+700 - 7+800	Residential	0.00107		39	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
521	LAMSANG	358/466	7+700 - 7+800	Residential	0.03						General	
522	LAMSANG	344/358	7+700 - 7+800	Residential	0.03436						General	
523	LAMSANG	91/417	7+700 - 7+800	Cultivation	0.0264						General	WHH
524	LAMSANG	446/455	7+700 - 7+800	Residential	0.00858						General	
525	LAMSANG	446/455	7+800 - 7+900	Residential	0.00858						General	BPL
526	LAMSANG	72/418	7+800 - 7+900	Residential	0.00858		15	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
527	LAMSANG	72/418	7+800 - 7+900	Residential	0.00858						General	
528	LAMSANG	72/494	7+800 - 7+900	Residential	0.00858						General	
529	LAMSANG	72/392, 72/495	7+800 - 7+900	Commercial	0.01716		12	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
530	LAMSANG	72/392	7+800 - 7+900				12	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
531	LAMSANG	69	7+900 - 8+000	Residential	0.0404		12	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
532	LAMSANG	69	7+900 - 8+000				50	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
533	LAMSANG	343/454	8+000 - 8+100	Residential	0.0279						General	
534	LAMSANG	343	8+000 - 8+100	Residential	0.0279						OBC	BPL
535	LAMSANG		8+000 - 8+100				13.75	Temporary	Shop	Encroacher	General	WHH
536	LAMSANG		8+000 - 8+100				49	Temporary	House	Squatter	OBC	
537	LAMSANG		8+200 - 8+300				6.5	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	WHH
538	LAMSANG		8+300 - 8+400				36	Temporary	House	Squatter	OBC	BPL
539	LAMSANG		8+300 - 8+400				20.25	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
540	LAMSANG		8+300 - 8+400				22.5	Temporary	Hotel	Squatter	OBC	BPL
541	LAMSANG	1017	7+000 - 7+100	Barren	0.1073						General	
542	LAMSANG	1016	7+100 - 7+200	Barren	0.1019						General	
543	LAMSANG	97	7+500 - 7+600	Barren	0.0757						General	
544	LAMSANG	96	7+600 - 7+700	Barren	0.0424						General	
545	HOWRANGSAB AL	328	6+200 - 6+300	Residential	0.0072		48	Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
546	HOWRANGSAB AL	321/493	6+300 - 6+400	Cultivation	0.1859						OBC	
547	HOWRANGSAB AL	324/481	6+300 - 6+400	Cultivation	0.062						General	
548	HOWRANGSAB AL	325	6+400 - 6+500	Cultivation	0.2209						OBC	WHH
549	HOWRANGSAB AL	291	6+700 - 6+800	Cultivation	0.1251						OBC	
550	HOWRANGSAB AL	291/405	6+800 - 6+900	Cultivation	0.1251						OBC	
551	HOWRANGSAB AL	290	6+900 - 7+000	Cultivation	0.2658						General	BPL
552	HOWRANGSAB AL	289	7+000 - 7+100	Cultivation	0.3184						General	
553	HOWRANGSAB AL	276, 277/393, 277/394, 277/462	7+400 - 7+500	Cultivation	0.3171						General	
554	HOWRANGSAB AL	280	7+300 - 7+400	Barren	0.2325						General	
555	Heibongpokpi	276/358	7+500 - 7+600	Residential	0.04		24	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
556	Heibongpokpi	276/358	7+500 - 7+600				13	Temporary	House	Titleholder		
557	Heibongpokpi	252/272	7+500 - 7+600	Residential	0.1		38.25	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
558	Heibongpokpi	252/273	7+600 - 7+700	Residential	0.1		25	Temporary	House	Titleholder	OBC	WHH
559	Heibongpokpi	252/273	7+600 - 7+700				28	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
560	Heibongpokpi	252/272	7+600 - 7+700	Commercial	0.1		44	Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
561	Heibongpokpi	252/278	7+600 - 7+700	Residential	0.1119		24	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
562	Heibongpokpi	252/278	7+600 - 7+700				40	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
563	Heibongpokpi	252/278	7+600 - 7+700				76	Semi-Permanent	Residential+	Titleholder		

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
									Commercial			
564	Heibongpokpi	252/280	7+600 - 7+700	Residential	0.1		5	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder	General	
565	Heibongpokpi	252/280	7+600 - 7+700				36	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
566	Heibongpokpi	252/280	7+600 - 7+700				8	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder		
567	Heibongpokpi	252/281	7+700 - 7+800	Commercial	0.1		55.25	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
568	Heibongpokpi	252/281	7+700 - 7+800				42.25	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
569	Heibongpokpi	252/271	7+700 - 7+800	Residential	0.09		4	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder	General	BPL
570	Heibongpokpi	252/271	7+700 - 7+800				35	Temporary	Garage	Titleholder		
571	Heibongpokpi	252/271	7+700 - 7+800				1	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder		
572	Heibongpokpi		7+800 - 7+900				93.5	Temporary	Hotel	Squatter	General	
573	Heibongpokpi	251	7+800 - 7+900	Residential	0.0039						General	BPL
574	Heibongpokpi		7+900 - 8+000				32	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	
575	Heibongpokpi	220, 219/281	7+900 - 8+000	Residential	0.1087		51	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
576	Heibongpokpi	220, 219/281	7+900 - 8+000				3	Permanent	Shop	Titleholder		
577	Heibongpokpi	220, 219/281	7+900 - 8+000				51	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
578	Heibongpokpi	216	8+000 - 8+100	Residential	0.0254		12.75	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	WHH
579	Heibongpokpi	216	8+000 - 8+100				5	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder		
580	Heibongpokpi	213/336	8+100 - 8+200	Residential	0.009						OBC	
581	Heibongpokpi	212/345	8+200 - 8+300	Commercial	0.02455		6.25	Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
582	Heibongpokpi	212/345	8+200 - 8+300				3.75	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
583	Heibongpokpi	212/345	8+200 - 8+300				3.75	Permanent	Toilet	Titleholder		
584	Heibongpokpi	212	8+200 - 8+300	Residential	0.02455		3	Temporary	Hut	Titleholder	General	BPL
585	Heibongpokpi	208	8+200 - 8+300	Cultivation	0.0945						General	BPL
586	Heibongpokpi	207	8+200 - 8+300	Cultivation	0.0828						General	BPL
587	Heibongpokpi	205	8+500 - 8+600	Cultivation	0.0318						General	BPL
588	Heibongpokpi	146/285	8+600 - 8+700	Cultivation	0.0066						General	
589	Heibongpokpi	145	8+700 - 8+800	Residential	0.0677		9.75	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	OBC	BPL
590	Heibongpokpi	145	8+700 - 8+800				3.75	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	Titleholder		
591	Heibongpokpi	204	8+400 - 8+500	Residential	0.0042						General	
592	Heibongpokpi	143	8+700 - 8+800	Residential	0.0104						General	
593	Lairenkabi		8+300 - 8+400				40	Temporary	House	Encroacher	General	BPL
594	Lairenkabi		8+300 - 8+400				25	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
595	Lairenkabi		8+300 - 8+400				27	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
596	Lairenkabi	273	8+500 - 8+600	Cultivation	0.0098						General	
597	Lairenkabi	271	8+500 - 8+600	Cultivation	0.0915						General	
598	Lairenkabi	268/2961, 61	8+700 - 8+800	Cultivation	0.0467		27	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
599	Lairenkabi	268, 268/296	8+700 - 8+800	Cultivation	0.0838						General	
600	Lairenkabi	203, 69	8+800 - 8+900	Cultivation	0.0234						General	WHH

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
601	Lairenkabi		8+800 - 8+900				6	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
602	Lairenkabi		8+800 - 8+900				24	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	
603	Lairenkabi		8+800 - 8+900				9	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
604	Lairenkabi		8+800 - 8+900				9	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	OBC	BPL
605	Lairenkabi	204	8+900 - 9+000	Residential	0.2701		27	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
606	Lairenkabi	205	8+900 - 9+000	Residential	0.0094		18	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
607	Lairenkabi	205	8+900 - 9+000				55	Temporary	Hut	Titleholder		
608	Lairenkabi		8+900 - 9+000				9	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	Titleholder		
609	Lairenkabi	205	8+900 - 9+000				55	Temporary	House	Titleholder		
610	Lairenkabi	205/368	8+900 - 9+000	Commercial	0.0094		12	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder	General	
611	Lairenkabi	200	9+000 - 9+100	Cultivation	0.0725						General	BPL
612	Lairenkabi	282	9+100 - 9+200	Residential	0.0390		4.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	PHH
613	Lairenkabi	199/371	9+100 - 9+200	Residential	0.01318		20	Temporary	House	Titleholder	OBC	
614	Lairenkabi	199/389	9+100 - 9+200	Cultivation	0.01318						General	
615	Lairenkabi	199/375	9+100 - 9+200	Barren	0.01318						General	
616	Lairenkabi	199	9+200 - 9+300	Barren	0.01318						General	
617	Lairenkabi	198	9+200 - 9+300	Residential	0.0288		35	Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
618	Lairenkabi	198	9+200 - 9+300				30	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Titleholder		
619	Lairenkabi	198	9+200 - 9+300				30	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
620	Lairenkabi	197	9+300 - 9+400	Residential	0.2127		20	Temporary	House	Titleholder	OBC	
621	Lairenkabi	197	9+300 - 9+400	Commercial	0.2127		9	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	
622	Lairenkabi	191	9+300 - 9+400	Barren	0.0069						General	
623	Lairenkabi		9+300 - 9+400				32	Semi-Permanent	Hotel	Squatter	General	WHH
624	Lairenkabi	137	9+400 - 9+500	Barren	0.0720						General	
625	Lairenkabi	136	9+400 - 9+500	Other	0.0819						General	BPL
626	Lairenkabi	112	9+500 - 9+600	Other	0.13265						General	BPL
627	Lairenkabi	112/359	9+500 - 9+600	Cultivation	0.13265						General	
628	Lairenkabi	111	9+600 - 9+700	Cultivation	0.0007						General	
629	Lairenkabi	110	9+600 - 9+700	Cultivation	0.0493						General	WHH
630	Lairenkabi	66/386	9+700 - 9+800	Cultivation	0.0725						General	
631	Lairenkabi	109	9+700 - 9+800	Cultivation	0.0856						General	
632	Lairenkabi	66	9+800 - 9+900	Cultivation	0.0725						SC	
633	Lairenkabi	62	9+900 - 10+000	Cultivation	0.1279						SC	WHH
634	Lairenkabi	25	10+400 - 10+500	Cultivation	0.0511						General	
635	Lairenkabi	24	10+500 - 10+600	Cultivation	0.0690						General	
636	Lairenkabi	23	10+500 - 10+600	Cultivation	0.0608						SC	
637	Lairenkabi	23/340	10+500 - 10+600	Cultivation	0.0608						SC	
638	Lairenkabi	22	10+600 - 10+700	Cultivation	0.0678						SC	
639	Lairenkabi	22/360	10+600 - 10+700	Cultivation	0.0678						SC	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
640	Lairenkabi	20	10+600 - 10+700	Cultivation	0.1760						SC	
641	Lairenkabi	19	10+800 - 10+900	Cultivation	0.1178						SC	
642	Khalairenkabi	17	10+800 - 10+900	Cultivation	0.0661						SC	
643	Khalairenkabi	12, 14	11+000 - 11+100	Cultivation	0.0881						General	WHH
644	Khalairenkabi	79	9+100 - 9+200	Barren	0.022						General	
645	Khalairenkabi	58	10+100 - 10+200	Barren	0.1534						General	
646	Khalairenkabi	16	10+900 - 11+000	Cultivation	0.0803						General	
647	Khalairenkabi	118/429	8+800 - 8+900	Commercial	0.1155		16	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	General	WHH
648	Khalairenkabi	118/429	8+800 - 8+900				15	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
649	Khalairenkabi		8+800 - 8+900				4	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
650	Khalairenkabi		8+800 - 8+900				5	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	BPL
651	Khalairenkabi	118/133	8+800 - 8+900	Residential	0.2559		49	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	BPL
652	Khalairenkabi	118/133	8+800 - 8+900				28	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
653	Khalairenkabi		8+800 - 8+900				4	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	BPL
654	Khalairenkabi		9+000 - 9+100				27	Temporary	House	Squatter	General	WHH
655	Khalairenkabi	86/163	9+100 - 9+200	Cultivation	0.03605						General	
656	Khalairenkabi	86	9+100 - 9+200	Cultivation	0.03605						General	BPL
657	Khalairenkabi		9+200 - 9+300				12	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
658	Khalairenkabi		9+200 - 9+300				28	Temporary	House	Squatter		
659	Khalairenkabi		9+200 - 9+300				18	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	
660	Khalairenkabi		9+200 - 9+300				45	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	
661	Khalairenkabi		9+200 - 9+300				35	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	General	BPL
662	Khalairenkabi		9+300 - 9+400				126	Temporary	House	Squatter	General	
663	Khalairenkabi		9+300 - 9+400				12.5	Temporary	Garage	Squatter	General	
664	Khalairenkabi		9+300 - 9+400				65	Semi-Permanent	House	Squatter		
665	Khalairenkabi		9+300 - 9+400				26.25	Temporary	Shop	Squatter		
666	Khalairenkabi	85	9+300 - 9+400	Cultivation	0.0024						General	
667	Khalairenkabi		9+400 - 9+500				55	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	General	BPL
668	Khalairenkabi		9+400 - 9+500				4	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	General	
669	Khalairenkabi		9+400 - 9+500				12	Temporary	Workshop	Squatter	General	
670	Khalairenkabi		9+400 - 9+500				85	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	General	
671	Khalairenkabi		9+400 - 9+500				45	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
672	Khalairenkabi		9+400 - 9+500				42.5	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Squatter	General	
673	Khalairenkabi	79	9+400 - 9+500	Cultivation	0.0042						General	BPL

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
674	Khalairenkabi	78	9+500 - 9+600	Cultivation	0.0101						General	
675	Khalairenkabi	77	9+500 - 9+600	Cultivation	0.0154						General	
676	Khalairenkabi	84	9+400 - 9+500	Barren	0.052						General	
677	Khalairenkabi	56	9+800 - 9+900	Barren	0.0011						General	
678	KHARANG KOIRENG	213/300	10+900 - 11+000	Cultivation	0.02053						SC	BPL
679	KHARANG KOIRENG	213/301	10+900 - 11+000	Cultivation	0.02053						SC	
680	KHARANG KOIRENG	181/213	10+900 - 11+000	Cultivation	0.02053						SC	BPL
681	KHARANG KOIRENG	179	11+000 - 11+100	Cultivation	0.0314						SC	
682	KHARANG KOIRENG	179/353	11+000 - 11+100	Barren	0.0314						SC	
683	KHARANG KOIRENG		11+100 - 11+200				9	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
684	KHARANG KOIRENG	176	11+100 - 11+200	Residential	0.0184		9	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	Titleholder	SC	
685	KHARANG KOIRENG	175/233	11+200 - 11+300	Residential	0.00404						SC	
686	KHARANG KOIRENG	175/327 , 175/312	11+200 - 11+300	Commercial	0.00808		54	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	SC	
687	KHARANG KOIRENG	175/293	11+200 - 11+300	Residential	0.00404						SC	
688	KHARANG KOIRENG	175	11+200 - 11+300	Barren	0.00404						SC	
689	KHARANG KOIRENG	156	11+300 - 11+400	Residential	0.0092						SC	BPL
690	KHARANG KOIRENG		11+400 - 11+500				30	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Encroacher	SC	
691	KHARANG KOIRENG		11+400 - 11+500				21	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Encroacher	SC	WHH
692	KHARANG KOIRENG		11+400 - 11+500				12	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Encroacher	SC	
693	KHARANG KOIRENG		11+400 - 11+500				12	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Encroacher	SC	
694	KHARANG KOIRENG		11+400 - 11+500				12	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Encroacher	SC	BPL
695	KHARANG KOIRENG		11+400 - 11+500				12	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Encroacher	SC	
696	KHARANG KOIRENG		11+400 - 11+500				12	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Encroacher	SC	
697	KHARANG KOIRENG		11+400 - 11+500				12	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Encroacher	SC	
698	KHARANG KOIRENG	146/227	11+500 - 11+600	Residential	0.0421						SC	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
699	KHARANG KOIRENG	146,119 , 144/302	11+500 - 11+600	Residential	0.09373		30	Temporary	House	Titleholder	SC	
700	KHARANG KOIRENG	144	11+600 - 11+700	Residential	0.01516		4	Temporary	Toilet	Titleholder	SC	
701	KHARANG KOIRENG	144/302	11+600 - 11+700	Residential	0.01516		0		Boundary	Titleholder	SC	
702	KHARANG KOIRENG	143	11+700 - 11+800	Cultivation	0.0521						SC	
703	KHARANG KOIRENG	69/292	11+800 - 11+900	Cultivation	0.0264						SC	BPL
704	KHARANG KOIRENG	69	11+900 - 12+000	Cultivation	0.0264						SC	
705	KHARANG KOIRENG	68 , 68	12+000 - 12+100	Cultivation	0.0881						SC	
706	KHARANG KOIRENG	45	12+100 - 12+200	Cultivation	0.0253						SC	
707	KHARANG KOIRENG	45	12+100 - 12+200	Cultivation	0.0253						SC	
708	KHARANG KOIRENG	45	12+100 - 12+200	Cultivation	0.0253						SC	
709	KHARANG KOIRENG	44	12+200 - 12+300	Other	0.0244						SC	BPL
710	KHARANG KOIRENG	199 , 36	12+300 - 12+400	Residential	0.07805		59.5	Temporary	House	Titleholder	SC	PHH
711	KHARANG KOIRENG	43	12+400 - 12+500	Commercial	0.1222		21	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	SC	WHH
712	KHARANG KOIRENG	43	12+400 - 12+500				48	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
713	KHARANG KOIRENG	37	12+500 - 12+600	Residential	0.0880		88	Temporary	House	Titleholder	SC	
714	KHARANG KOIRENG	36	12+600 - 12+700	Residential	0.01645		96	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	SC	
715	KHARANG KOIRENG	208 , 208/299	12+600 - 12+700	Residential	0.0549		50	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	SC	BPL
716	KHARANG KOIRENG	299/331 , 33/217	12+600 - 12+700	Residential	0.0096		30	Temporary	House	Titleholder	SC	
717	KHARANG KOIRENG	299/331 , 33/217	12+600 - 12+700				49	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
718	KHARANG KOIRENG	217/341 , 203	12+600 - 12+700	Commercial	0.0212		27	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	SC	
719	KHARANG KOIRENG	33/212	12+600 - 12+700	Residential	0.0048		100	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	SC	
720	KHARANG KOIRENG	33/212	12+600 - 12+700				80	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder		
721	KHARANG KOIRENG	205 , 206	12+700 - 12+800	Residential	0.026		65	Temporary	House	Titleholder	SC	
722	KHARANG KOIRENG	205 , 206	12+700 -				38.25	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
	KOIRENG		12+800									
723	KHARANG KOIRENG	205 , 206	12+700 - 12+800				72	Temporary	Store Room	Titleholder		
724	KHARANG KOIRENG	32	12+700 - 12+800	Residential	0.0169		70	Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	SC	BPL
725	KHARANG KOIRENG	32/248	12+700 - 12+800	Residential	0.0169		50	Temporary	House	Titleholder	SC	
726	KHARANG KOIRENG	24 , 25	12+700 - 12+800	Residential	0.018		96	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	ST	
727	KHARANG KOIRENG	24	12+700 - 12+800	Residential	0.0095		10	Temporary	House	Titleholder	ST	
728	KHARANG KOIRENG	21 , 22 , 23	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.0415		108	Permanent	House	Titleholder	ST	
729	KHARANG KOIRENG		12+800 - 12+900				8	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter	ST	
730	KHARANG KOIRENG	20	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.0068						ST	
731	KHARANG KOIRENG	18 ,19	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.0099		24	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	SC	WHH
732	KHARANG KOIRENG	16 ,17	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.0148		6	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder	ST	
733	KHARANG KOIRENG	16 ,17	12+800 - 12+900				16	Temporary	House	Titleholder		
734	KHARANG KOIRENG	15	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.0068		52	Temporary	House	Titleholder	ST	
735	KHARANG KOIRENG	14	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.0046		44	Temporary	House	Titleholder	SC	
736	KHARANG KOIRENG	14	12+800 - 12+900				6.5	Temporary	House	Titleholder		
737	KHARANG KOIRENG	13	12+900 - 13+000	Residential	0.0063		80	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
738	KHARANG KOIRENG	12 ,6	12+900 - 13+000	Commercial	0.1181		105	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	SC	WHH
739	KHARANG KOIRENG		12+900 - 13+000				6	Temporary	Kiosk	Titleholder		
740	KHARANG KOIRENG		12+900 - 13+000				6	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
741	KHARANG KOIRENG	1 , 2	12+900 - 13+000	Residential	0.0191		20	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	General	
742	KHARANG KOIRENG	1 , 2	12+900 - 13+000				12	Temporary	House	Titleholder		
743	KHARANG KOIRENG	4	12+900 - 13+000	Residential	0.0083		9	Temporary	Store Room	Titleholder	Other	
744	KHARANG KOIRENG	5	12+900 - 13+000	Residential	0.3173		42	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
745	KHARANG KOIRENG		12+900 - 13+000				90	Temporary	House	Squatter	ST	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
746	KHARANG KOIRENG		12+900 - 13+000				70	Temporary	House	Squatter	General	
747	KHARANG KOIRENG		12+900 - 13+000				49	Temporary	House	Squatter	General	WHH
748	KHARANG KOIRENG		12+900 - 13+000				18	Temporary	Shop	Squatter		
749	KHARANG KOIRENG		12+900 - 13+000				4	Temporary	Store Room	Squatter		
750	KHARANGKOIRENG	182	9+800 - 9+900	Barren	0.0481						General	
751	KHARANGKOIRENG	3	12+900 - 13+000	Barren	0.0061						General	
752	Kangchup Khul	153	11+200 - 11+300	Barren	0.0844						SC	
753	Kangchup Khul	153/215	11+200 - 11+300	Cultivation	0.0687						SC	WHH
754	Kangchup Khul	153/196	11+300 - 11+400	Commercial	0.0687		80	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	BPL
755	Kangchup Khul	153/196	11+300 - 11+400				30	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder		
756	Kangchup Khul	153/304	11+300 - 11+400	Cultivation	0.053						SC	
757	Kangchup Khul	120/288	11+400 - 11+500	Barren	0.0529						SC	
758	Kangchup Khul	120	11+400 - 11+500	Residential	0.0529		22.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	SC	BPL
759	Kangchup Khul	120/278 , 121/271 , 113	11+400 - 11+500	Residential	0.113						SC	
760	Kangchup Khul	120/288	11+400 - 11+500	Cultivation	0.0529						SC	
761	Kangchup Khul	120/288	11+400 - 11+500	Cultivation	0.0529						SC	
762	Kangchup Khul	119/325	11+500 - 11+600	Residential	0.03647						SC	BPL
763	Kangchup Khul	119	11+500 - 11+600	Residential	0.03647						SC	
764	Kangchup Khul	119	11+500 - 11+600	Cultivation	0.03647						SC	
765	Kangchup Khul	114	11+700 - 11+800	Cultivation	0.02965						SC	
766	Kangchup Khul	114/258	11+700 - 11+800	Cultivation	0.02965						SC	
767	Kangchup Khul	113/309	11+700 - 11+800	Cultivation	0.0072						SC	BPL
768	Kangchup Khul	112	11+800 - 11+900	Cultivation	0.0591						SC	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
769	Kangchup Khul	81/292	11+900 - 12+000	Cultivation	0.10205						ST	
770	Kangchup Khul	81	11+900 - 12+000	Cultivation	0.10205						ST	
771	Kangchup Khul	80/323	12+100 - 12+200	Cultivation	0.084						SC	
772	Kangchup Khul	80	12+100 - 12+200	Cultivation	0.084						SC	
773	Kangchup Khul	52	12+400 - 12+500	Cultivation	0.1141						SC	
774	Kangchup Khul	186/210	12+500 - 12+600	Residential	0.00982		11	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	SC	BPL
775	Kangchup Khul	186/210	12+500 - 12+600				24	Semi-Permanent	Hut	Titleholder		
776	Kangchup Khul	47 , 176	12+500 - 12+600	Residential	0.07992						General	
777	Kangchup Khul	186/211 , 186/209	12+500 - 12+600	Residential	0.01964		5	Temporary	Hut	Titleholder	SC	
778	Kangchup Khul	186/208 , 47/186	12+500 - 12+600	Residential	0.01964						SC	BPL
779	Kangchup Khul	47	12+500 - 12+600	Residential	0.00982						SC	
780	Kangchup Khul	47	12+500 - 12+600	Residential	0.00982		8	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	SC	
781	Kangchup Khul	47/176	12+500 - 12+600	Residential	0.00982		16	Semi-Permanent	Kitchen	Titleholder	SC	
782	Kangchup Khul	47/176	12+500 - 12+600				60	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
783	Kangchup Khul	48/198	12+600 - 12+700	Residential	0.00651		25	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	SC	
784	Kangchup Khul	48/202	12+600 - 12+700	Residential	0.00651		7	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
785	Kangchup Khul	48/197	12+600 - 12+700	Residential	0.00651		72	Temporary	House	Titleholder	SC	
786	Kangchup Khul	48/200	12+600 - 12+700	Barren	0.00651						SC	
787	Kangchup Khul	48/201	12+600 - 12+700	Barren	0.00651		20	Temporary	Shop	Titleholder	SC	
788	Kangchup Khul	298/311	12+600 - 12+700	Commercial	0.00651		63	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
789	Kangchup Khul	48	12+600 - 12+700	Residential	0.00651		5	Temporary	House	Titleholder	SC	
790	Kangchup Khul	27	12+600 - 12+700	Residential	0.02406						ST	BPL
791	Kangchup Khul	49	12+700 - 12+800	Residential	0.0545						ST	
792	Kangchup Khul	27/188	12+700 -	Residential	0.02406		9	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	SC	

Sl. No.	Village	Plot No.	Kilometer	Land use	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Social Category	Vulnerability
			12+800									
793	Kangchup Khul	27/188	12+700 - 12+800				35	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder		
794	Kangchup Khul	27/187	12+700 - 12+800	Residential	0.02406		40	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	ST	WHH
795	Kangchup Khul	27/187	12+700 - 12+800				18	Temporary	House	Titleholder		
796	Kangchup Khul	26/220	12+800 - 12+900	Barren	0.01995						SC	
797	Kangchup Khul	22	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.0259		56	Temporary	House	Titleholder	SC	
798	Kangchup Khul	218/235 , 219/236	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.0399		40	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
799	Kangchup Khul	218/277	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.01995		28	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	SC	
800	Kangchup Khul	26/218	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.01995		10	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	
801	Kangchup Khul	26/260	12+800 - 12+900	Barren	0.01995						SC	
802	Kangchup Khul	26/259 , 26	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.0399		70	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	SC	
803	Kangchup Khul	25 , 24	12+800 - 12+900	Commercial	0.0538		49	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	SC	
804	Kangchup Khul	236/193	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.007966		54	Semi-Permanent	House	Titleholder	SC	
805	Kangchup Khul	23	12+800 - 12+900	Commercial	0.007966		21	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	SC	
806	Kangchup Khul	23	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.007966		21	Semi-Permanent	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	SC	WHH
807	Kangchup Khul	21	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.0168		42	Temporary	House	Titleholder	General	BPL
808	Kangchup Khul	20/191	12+800 - 12+900	Residential	0.0132		36	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	SC	WHH
809	Kangchup Khul	20 , 19/213	12+800 - 12+900	Commercial	0.0146		32	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	General	
810	Kangchup Khul		12+800 - 12+900				48	Permanent	Under construction	Titleholder		
811	Kangchup Khul	19	12+800 - 12+900	Commercial	0.0014		7	Temporary	Residential+ Commercial	Titleholder	ST	WHH
812	Kangchup Khul	152	11+100 - 11+200	Barren	0.0749						ST	
813	Kangchup Khul	169	12+700 - 12+800	Barren	0.0264						ST	

Appendix 3: List of Affected CPR

Sl. No.	Name Of The Village	Pana No.	Plot No.	Kilometer	Ownership of Land	Affected Area (in Acre)	Name Of The Owner	Area of Affected Structure	Use Of Structure	Status of Structure
1	URIPOK	87	5	0+000 - 0+100	Government	0.0097	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
2	URIPOK	87	9	0+000 - 0+100	Government	0.0004	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
3	TAKYEL MAPAL	93	378	0+200 - 0+300	Government	0.0296	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
4	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1243	0+000 - 0+100	Community	0.0044	COMMUNITY CENTRE	84	Community Center	Encroacher
5	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88		0+200 - 0+300	Community		COMMUNITY HALL	84	Community Center	Squatter
6	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88		0+200 - 0+300	Community		COMMUNITY HALL	28	Community Center	Squatter
7	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88		0+300 - 0+400	Community		COMMUNITY	4	Temple	Squatter
8	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88		0+400 - 0+500	Community		COMMUNITY	36	Club	Squatter
9	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88		0+400 - 0+500	Community		COMMUNITY	16	Club	Squatter
10	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88		0+600 - 0+700	Government		GOVT OF MANIPUR	18	Bus Stop	Squatter
11	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88		0+700 - 0+800	Government		GOVERNMENT	6	PUBLIC URINAL	Squatter
12	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88		0+700 - 0+800	Community		COMMUNITY CREMATORIUM	12	CREMATORIUM	Squatter
13	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88		0+700 - 0+800	Community		COMMUNITY	23	Community Center	Squatter
14	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1253	0+000 - 0+100	Government	0.0002	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
15	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1252	0+100 - 0+200	Government	0.0001	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
16	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1251	0+100 - 0+200	Government	0.0001	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
17	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1250	0+100 - 0+200	Government	0.0001	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
18	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1249	0+100 - 0+200	Government	0.0008	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
19	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1248	0+100 - 0+200	Government	0.0016	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
20	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1247	0+100 - 0+200	Government	0.0016	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
21	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1246	0+100 - 0+200	Government	0.0007	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
22	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1245	0+100 - 0+200	Government	0.0009	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
23	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1244	0+100 - 0+200	Government	0.0029	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
24	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1281	0+000 - 0+100	Government	0.004	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
25	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1210	0+100 - 0+200	Government	0.0018	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
26	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1183	0+100 - 0+200	Government	0.0114	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
27	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1232	0+100 - 0+200	Government	2.8113	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
28	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1100	0+200 - 0+300	Government	0.0191	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
29	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1077	0+300 - 0+400	Government	0.0074	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
30	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1074	0+300 - 0+400	Government	0.0094	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
31	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1070	0+400 - 0+500	Government	0.0093	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
32	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1025	0+400 - 0+500	Government	0.0679	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
33	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1026	0+400 - 0+500	Government	0.0095	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
34	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1024	0+400 - 0+500	Government	0.3354	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
35	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1023	0+500 - 0+600	Government	0.0049	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
36	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1022	0+500 - 0+600	Government	0.0056	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
37	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	1021	0+500 - 0+600	Government	0.0103	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			

Sl. No.	Name Of The Village	Pana No.	Plot No.	Kilometer	Ownership of Land	Affected Area (in Acre)	Name Of The Owner	Area of Affected Structure	Use Of Structure	Status of Structure
38	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	58	0+500 - 0+600	Government	0.0128	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
39	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	57	0+500 - 0+600	Government	0.7206	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
40	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	44	0+600 - 0+700	Government	0.0122	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
41	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	34	0+600 - 0+700	Government	0.0177	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
42	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	22	0+700 - 0+800	Government	0.5756	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
43	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	24	0+700 - 0+800	Government	0.0063	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
44	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	11	0+700 - 0+800	Government	0.3872	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
45	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	21	0+700 - 0+800	Government	0.0153	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
46	KHWAILALAMBUNG	88	12	0+800 - 0+900	Government	0.0104	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
47	IROISEMBA	92		1+400 - 1+500	Government		CHURCH	49	Church	Squatter
48	IROISEMBA	92	259	2+100 - 2+200	Community	0.0008	IROISEMBA COMMUNITY HALL AND MARKET SHED	112	COMMUNITY HALL	Squatter
49	IROISEMBA	92		2+100 - 2+200	Government		IROISEMBA PHSC(GOVERNMENT)		Boundary	Encroacher
50	IROISEMBA	92		2+100 - 2+200	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	10	Bus Stop	Squatter
51	IROISEMBA	92		2+200 - 2+300	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	8	Bus Stop	Squatter
52	IROISEMBA	92	111	2+200 - 2+300	Government	0.0224	IROISEMBA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL (GOVT.)	44	School	Titleholder
53	IROISEMBA	92	111	2+200 - 2+300	Community	0.0224	IROISEMBA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CLUB	15	Club	Titleholder
54	IROISEMBA	92	24	2+800 - 2+900	Government	0.0978	POLICE STATION	6	POLICE BUNKER	Titleholder
55	IROISEMBA	92	24	2+800 - 2+900	Government		POLICE STATION	6	BUNKER	Titleholder
56	IROISEMBA	92		3+100 - 3+200	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	6	WATER SUPPLY PUMP HOUSE	Titleholder
57	IROISEMBA	92		0+900 - 1+000	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	31.5	PUMP HOUSE	Titleholder
58	IROISEMBA	92		0+900 - 1+000	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	33.25	Bus Stop	Titleholder
59	IROISEMBA	92		1+400 - 1+500	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	10	Bus Stop	Titleholder
60	IROISEMBA	92		1+800 - 1+900	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	13.75	Bus Stop	Titleholder
61	IROISEMBA	92		2+300 - 2+400	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	31.5	Bus Stop	Titleholder
62	IROISEMBA	92		2+500 - 2+600	Community		MEIRA SANG IROISEMBA	9	Shop	Squatter
63	IROISEMBA	92	496	0+900 - 1+000	Government	0.3373	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
64	IROISEMBA	92	495	0+900 - 1+000	Government	0.1251	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
65	IROISEMBA	92	Z 5	0+900 - 1+000	Government	0.0102	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
66	IROISEMBA	92	465	0+900 - 1+000	Government	0.057	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
67	IROISEMBA	92	500	0+900 - 1+000	Government	0.0723	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
68	IROISEMBA	92	464	0+900 - 1+000	Government	0.022	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
69	IROISEMBA	92	463	0+900 - 1+000	Government	0.024	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
70	IROISEMBA	92	479	0+900 - 1+000	Government	0.82897	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
71	IROISEMBA	92	471	0+900 - 1+000	Government	1.6	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
72	IROISEMBA	92	478	0+900 - 1+000	Government	0.7907	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			

Sl. No.	Name Of The Village	Pana No.	Plot No.	Kilometer	Ownership of Land	Affected Area (in Acre)	Name Of The Owner	Area of Affected Structure	Use Of Structure	Status of Structure
73	IROISHEMBA	92	497	0+900 -1+000	Government	0.1739	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
74	IROISHEMBA	92	424	1+300 - 1+400	Government	0.0013	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
75	IROISHEMBA	92	420	1+300 - 1+400	Government	0.03	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
76	IROISHEMBA	92	310	1+300 - 1+400	Government	0.5688	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
77	IROISHEMBA	92	309	1+400 - 1+500	Government	0.1132	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
78	IROISHEMBA	92	a	1+400 - 1+500	Government	0.0128	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
79	IROISHEMBA	92	374	1+400 - 1+500	Government	0.0703	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
80	IROISHEMBA	92	361	1+400 - 1+500	Government	0.0039	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
81	IROISHEMBA	92	287	1+500 - 1+600	Government	0.0012	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
82	IROISHEMBA	92	270	1+700 - 1+800	Government	0.0012	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
83	IROISHEMBA	92	h	1+700 - 1+800	Government	0.0001	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
84	IROISHEMBA	92	249	1+700 - 1+800	Government	0.0023	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
85	IROISHEMBA	92	510	1+800 - 1+900	Government	0.002	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
86	IROISHEMBA	92	251	1+800 - 1+900	Government	0.3922	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
87	IROISHEMBA	92	252	1+800 - 1+900	Government	1.8073	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
88	IROISHEMBA	92	232	1+900 - 2+000	Government	0.0017	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
89	IROISHEMBA	92	522	1+900 - 2+000	Government	0.0031	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
90	IROISHEMBA	92	i	1+900 - 2+000	Government	0.0013	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
91	IROISHEMBA	92	254	2+000 - 2+100	Government	0.0078	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
92	IROISHEMBA	92	r	2+000 - 2+100	Government	0.004	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
93	IROISHEMBA	92	t	2+000 - 2+100	Government	0.0007	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
94	IROISHEMBA	92	253	2+200 - 2+300	Government	0.0039	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
95	IROISHEMBA	92	115	2+300 - 2+400	Government	0.7618	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
96	IROISHEMBA	92	116	2+300 - 2+400	Government	0.5617	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
97	IROISHEMBA	92	117	2+300 - 2+400	Government	2.0806	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
98	IROISHEMBA	92	89	2+300 - 2+400	Government	0.3013	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
99	IROISHEMBA	92	88	2+300 - 2+400	Government	0.3971	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
100	IROISHEMBA	92	41	2+500 - 2+600	Government	1.0294	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
101	IROISHEMBA	92	42	2+500 - 2+600	Government	0.1092	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
102	IROISHEMBA	92	40	2+500 - 2+600	Government	0.0015	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
103	IROISHEMBA	92	z 1	2+600 - 2+700	Government	0.0016	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
104	IROISHEMBA	92	16	2+600 - 2+700	Government	0.4123	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
105	IROISHEMBA	92	17	2+700 - 2+800	Government	0.0338	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
106	IROISHEMBA	92	9	2+700 - 2+800	Government	0.0484	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
107	IROISHEMBA	92	25	2+700 - 2+800	Government	0.9273	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
108	IROISHEMBA	92	28	2+700 - 2+800	Government	0.9708	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
109	IROISHEMBA	92	23	2+900 - 3+000	Government	0.154	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
110	IROISHEMBA	92	20	2+900 - 3+000	Government	0.266	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
111	IROISHEMBA	92	22	3+000 - 3+100	Government	0.1688	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			

Sl. No.	Name Of The Village	Pana No.	Plot No.	Kilometer	Ownership of Land	Affected Area (in Acre)	Name Of The Owner	Area of Affected Structure	Use Of Structure	Status of Structure
112	IROISHEMBA	92	19	3+000 - 3+100	Government	0.0109	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
113	IROISHEMBA	92	21	3+100 - 3+200	Government	0.5072	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
114	IROISHEMBA	93	FOREST AREA	4+500 - 4+600	Government	0.6998	GOVERNMENT			
115	TAOTHONG	95		4+000 - 4+100	Government		GOVERNMENT	6	TANK	Titleholder
116	TAOTHONG	95		4+000 - 4+100	Community		KHODEIBAN NOPI LUP	15.75	Club	Squatter
117	TAOTHONG	95		4+200 - 4+300	Government		GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR	22.5	MARKET SHED	Titleholder
118	TAOTHONG	95		4+200 - 4+300	Government		TEMPLE	1	Temple	Squatter
119	TAOTHONG	95		4+500 - 4+600	Community		ALL MANIPUR WOMEN SOCIAL REFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT SAMAJ	32.5	Club	Squatter
120	TAOTHONG	95		4+800 - 4+900	Community		LOYSHEM LUP	6	Club	Squatter
121	TAOTHONG	95		4+900 - 5+000	Government		GOVERNMENT		Boundary	Titleholder
122	TAOTHONG	95		4+900 - 5+000	Government		GOVERNMENT	110	GARRAGE	Titleholder
123	TAOTHONG	95		4+900 - 5+000	Government		GOVERNMENT	10	Govt. Office	Titleholder
124	TAOTHONG	95		4+900 - 5+000	Government		GOVERNMENT	14	School	Titleholder
125	TAOTHONG	95		5+100 - 5+200	Government		GOVERNMENT	27	Community Center	Titleholder
126	TAOTHONG	95		5+100 - 5+200	Community		PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ASSOCIATION	27.5	Club	Squatter
127	TAOTHONG	95	315	5+200 5+300	Government	0.00685	GOVERNMENT	45	COM. COMPLEX	Titleholder
128	TAOTHONG	95	315	5+300 -5+400	Government	0.00685	GOVERNMENT	45	MARKET SHED	Titleholder
129	TAOTHONG	95	315	5+300 -5+400	Government		GOVERNMENT	45	MARKET SHED	Titleholder
130	TAOTHONG	95		5+300 -5+400	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	24	Govt. Office	Titleholder
131	TAOTHONG	95		5+400 - 5+500	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	10.5	Bus Stop	Titleholder
132	TAOTHONG	95		5+500 -5+600	Government		GOVERNMENT	10	Bus Stop	Titleholder
133	TAOTHONG	95		5+500 -5+600	Government		GOVERNMENT	8	WATER TANK	Titleholder
134	TAOTHONG	95		5+700 - 5+800	Community		YOUTH ASSOCIATION TAOTHONG CLUB	62.5	Club	Squatter
135	TAOTHONG	95		5+700 - 5+800	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	11.25	Bus Stop	Titleholder
136	TAOTHONG	95		5+700 - 5+800	Community		COMMUNITY CENTER TAOTHONG	55	Community Center	Squatter
137	TAOTHONG	95		5+700 - 5+800	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	3.75	DUSTBIN	Titleholder
138	TAOTHONG	95	12	6+000 - 6+100	Community	0.0534	SANAMAHI LAINING AMASUNG PUNSHIROL KHUFAM	54	Temple	Encroacher
139	TAOTHONG	95		6+000 - 6+100	Community		SANAMAHI LAINING	16	Other Govt	Encroacher
140	TAOTHONG	95	1144	3+000 - 3+100	Government	0.1642	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
141	TAOTHONG	95	A	3+000 - 3+100	Government	4.4154	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
142	TAOTHONG	95	1143	3+200 - 3+300	Government	0.0245	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			

Sl. No.	Name Of The Village	Pana No.	Plot No.	Kilometer	Ownership of Land	Affected Area (in Acre)	Name Of The Owner	Area of Affected Structure	Use Of Structure	Status of Structure
143	TAOTHONG	95	1156	3+300 - 3+400	Government	0.1999	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
144	TAOTHONG	95	1146	3+800 - 3+900	Government	0.1573	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
145	TAOTHONG	95	1141	3+800 - 3+900	Government	1.2141	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
146	TAOTHONG	95	1158	4+000 - 4+100	Government	0.1357	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
147	TAOTHONG	95	1108	4+200 - 4+300	Government	0.0157	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
148	TAOTHONG	95	1007	4+200 - 4+300	Government	0.1195	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
149	TAOTHONG	95	1002	4+500 - 4+600	Government	0.0178	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
150	TAOTHONG	95	1001	4+500 - 4+600	Government	0.0922	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
151	TAOTHONG	95	349	4+700 - 4+800	Government	0.0067	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
152	TAOTHONG	95	348	4+800 - 4+900	Government	0.0224	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
153	TAOTHONG	95	347	4+800 - 4+900	Government	0.1169	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
154	TAOTHONG	95	346	4+900 - 5+000	Government	0.0803	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
155	TAOTHONG	95	341	5+100 - 5+200	Government	0.019	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
156	TAOTHONG	95	466	5+200 - 5+300	Government	0.0069	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
157	TAOTHONG	95	317	5+200 - 5+300	Government	0.0034	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
158	TAOTHONG	95	306	5+300 - 5+400	Government	0.6104	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
159	TAOTHONG	95	309	5+300 - 5+400	Government	0.0482	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
160	TAOTHONG	95	h1	5+300 - 5+401	Government	0.5108	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
161	TAOTHONG	95	336	5+400 - 5+500	Government	0.0997	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
162	TAOTHONG	95	289	5+400 - 5+500	Government	0.0058	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
163	TAOTHONG	95	305	5+500 - 5+600	Government	1.255	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
164	TAOTHONG	95	304	5+600 - 5+700	Government	0.8615	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
165	TAOTHONG	95	302	5+700 - 5+800	Government	0.5186	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
166	TAOTHONG	95	303	5+700 - 5+800	Government	0.0468	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
167	TAOTHONG	95	42	5+900 - 6+000	Government	0.3025	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
168	LAMDENG	105		4+000 - 4+100	Government		TEMPLE	4	Temple	Squatter
169	LAMDENG	105		4+100 - 4+200	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	1	TOILET	Titleholder
170	LAMDENG	105		4+200 - 4+300	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	6	TOILET	Squatter
171	LAMDENG	105		4+200 - 4+300	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	10	TOILET	Titleholder
172	LAMDENG	105		4+200 - 4+300	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	18	TOILET	Titleholder
173	LAMDENG	105		4+300 - 4+400	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	9	DUSTBIN	Titleholder
174	LAMDENG	105		4+300 - 4+400	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	18.75	Bus Stop	Titleholder
175	LAMDENG	105		4+400 - 4+500	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	10	CYCLE SHED	Titleholder
176	LAMDENG	105		4+600 - 4+700	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	15	Bus Stop	Titleholder
177	LAMDENG	105		4+600 - 4+700	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	3	TOILET	Titleholder
178	LAMDENG	105		4+700 - 4+800	Community		MEIRAPAIBI SHED	24	MEIRAPAIBI SHED	Squatter
179	LAMDENG	105		5+100 - 5+200	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	18	Bus Stop	Titleholder
180	LAMDENG	105	1142	3+500 - 3+600	Government	1.0458	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
181	LAMDENG	105	1139	3+700 - 3+800	Government	0.0069	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			

Sl. No.	Name Of The Village	Pana No.	Plot No.	Kilometer	Ownership of Land	Affected Area (in Acre)	Name Of The Owner	Area of Affected Structure	Use Of Structure	Status of Structure
182	LAMDENG	105	1136	3+800 - 3+900	Government	0.0265	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
183	LAMDENG	105	1196	3+800 - 3+900	Government	1.0009	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
184	LAMDENG	105	1123	3+800 - 3+900	Government	0.0066	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
185	LAMDENG	105	1062	4+600 - 4+700	Government	0.9157	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
186	LAMDENG	105	1057	4+700 - 4+800	Government	0.066	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
187	LAMDENG	105	1056	4+700 - 4+800	Government	0.3786	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
188	LAMDENG	105	1024	4+700 - 4+800	Government	0.0028	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
189	LAMDENG	105	1051	4+800 - 4+900	Government	0.0339	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
190	LAMDENG	105	1018	4+900 - 5+000	Government	0.3644	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
191	LAMDENG	105	1017	5+000 - 5+100	Government	0.0454	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
192	LAMDENG	105	1015	5+000 - 5+100	Government	0.0211	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
193	LAMDENG	105	1014	5+100 - 5+200	Government	0.124	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
194	LAMDENG	105	1010	5+100 - 5+200	Government	0.0092	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
195	LAMDENG	105	1009	5+100 - 5+200	Government	0.0189	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
196	LAMDENG	105	1006	5+200 - 5+300	Government	1.7028	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
197	LAMDENG	105	1005	5+200 - 5+300	Government	0.2816	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
198	LAINGAM KHUL	52	95	5+300 - 5+400	Government	0.1306	GOVT. OF MANIPUR	60	MARKET SHED	Titleholder
199	LAINGAMKHUL	52	38	5+300 - 5+400	Government	0.0278	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
200	LAMSANG	53		5+500 - 5+600	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	13.5	DUSTBIN	Titleholder
201	LAMSANG	53		5+500 - 5+600	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	10	Govt. Office	Titleholder
202	LAMSANG	53		5+500 - 5+600	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	8	Govt. Office	Titleholder
203	LAMSANG	53		5+600 - 5+700	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	7.5	Other Govt	Titleholder
204	LAMSANG	53		5+600 - 5+700	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	7.5	Other Govt	Titleholder
205	LAMSANG	53		5+900 - 6+000	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	8.75	Bus Stop	Titleholder
206	LAMSANG	53		7+600 - 7+700	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	18.75	Bus Stop	Titleholder
207	LAMSANG	53		8+000 - 8+100	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	2.25	TOILET	Titleholder
208	LAMSANG	53		8+000 - 8+100	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	12	Bus Stop	Titleholder
209	LAMSANG	53	1141	5+500 - 5+600	Government	0.725	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
210	LAMSANG	53	1139	5+600 - 5+700	Government	0.0159	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
211	LAMSANG	53	1130	5+600 - 5+700	Government	0.0041	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
212	LAMSANG	53	1128	5+700 - 5+800	Government	0.0581	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
213	LAMSANG	53	1065	6+000 - 6+100	Government	0.0059	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
214	LAMSANG	53	1086	6+000 - 6+100	Government	0.0006	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
215	LAMSANG	53	1066	6+000 - 6+100	Government	0.4286	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
216	LAMSANG	53	1041	6+500 - 6+600	Government	2.6031	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
217	LAMSANG	53	1040	6+700 - 6+800	Government	0.0178	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
218	LAMSANG	53	1007	7+200 - 7+300	Government	0.0081	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
219	LAMSANG	53	1002	7+400 - 7+500	Government	0.7852	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
220	LAMSANG	53	1001	7+500 - 7+600	Government	0.9	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			

Sl. No.	Name Of The Village	Pana No.	Plot No.	Kilometer	Ownership of Land	Affected Area (in Acre)	Name Of The Owner	Area of Affected Structure	Use Of Structure	Status of Structure
221	LAMSANG	53	95	7+600 - 7+700	Government	0.1493	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
222	LAMSANG	53	71	7+600 - 7+700	Government	0.5635	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
223	LAMSANG	53	94	7+600 - 7+700	Government	0.04	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
224	LAMSANG	53	93	7+700 - 7+800	Government	3.05	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
225	LAMSANG	53	70	7+900 - 8+000	Government	0.0228	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
226	LAMSANG	53	346	7+900 - 8+000	Government	0.0013	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
227	LAMSANG	53	68	8+000 - 8+100	Government	0.03	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
228	LAMSANG	53	64	8+100 - 8+200	Government	0.5504	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
229	HOWRANGSABAL	64		6+300 - 6+400	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	7	WATER TANK	Titleholder
230	HOWRANGSABAL	64	329	6+200 - 6+300	Government	0.0068	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
231	HOWRANGSABAL	64	327	6+200 - 6+300	Government	0.0299	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
232	HOWRANGSABAL	64	258	6+200 - 6+300	Government	0.0091	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
233	HOWRANGSABAL	64	326	6+400 - 6+500	Government	0.415	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
234	HOWRANGSABAL	64	279	7+400 - 7+500	Government	0.8817	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
235	HOWRANGSABAL	64	278	7+500 - 7+600	Government	0.015	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
236	HOWRANGSABAL	64	144	7+500 - 7+600	Government	0.0172	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
237	HEIBONGPOKPI	63		7+700 - 7+800	Community		HEIBONGPOKPI MEIRA SANGLEN	18.75	Community Center	Titleholder
238	HEIBONGPOKPI	63		7+800 - 7+900	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	7	Bus Stop	Titleholder
239	HEIBONGPOKPI	63		7+800 - 7+900	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	3	WATER TANK	Titleholder
240	HEIBONGPOKPI	63		7+900 - 8+000	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	15	Bus Stop	Titleholder
241	HEIBONGPOKPI	63		8+100 - 8+200	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	18	Bus Stop	Titleholder
242	HEIBONGPOKPI	63	254	7+500 - 7+600	Government	0.0148	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
243	HEIBONGPOKPI	63	231	7+900 - 8+000	Government	0.1184	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
244	HEIBONGPOKPI	63	215	8+100 - 8+200	Government	1.2058	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
245	HEIBONGPOKPI	63	201	8+300 - 8+400	Government	0.04	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
246	HEIBONGPOKPI	63	206	8+400 - 8+500	Government	1.14	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
247	HEIBONGPOKPI	63	144	8+700 - 8+800	Government	0.0102	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
248	LAIRENKABI	58		8+800 - 8+900	Government		PANCHAYAT GHAR (GOVT)	44	PANCHAYAT GHAR	Squatter
249	LAIRENKABI	58		8+800 - 8+900	Community		COMMUNITY	14	COMMUNITY HALL	Squatter
250	LAIRENKABI	58		8+800 - 8+900	Government		MARKET SHED (GOVT)	24	MARKET SHED	Squatter
251	LAIRENKABI	58		9+000 - 9+100	Government		GOVT OF MANIPUR	9	WATER TANK	Titleholder
252	LAIRENKABI	58	197/367	9+300 - 9+400	Community	0.2127	LAIRENKABI YOUTH DKANATIC UNION (TRUST)	9	Community Center	Encroacher
253	LAIRENKABI	58	270	8+600 - 8+700	Government	0.9144	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
254	LAIRENKABI	58	212	8+800 - 8+900	Government	0.031	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
255	LAIRENKABI	58	202	8+800 - 8+900	Government	0.1351	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
256	LAIRENKABI	58	201	9+000 - 9+100	Government	0.0442	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			


Sl. No.	Name Of The Village	Pana No.	Plot No.	Kilometer	Ownership of Land	Affected Area (in Acre)	Name Of The Owner	Area of Affected Structure	Use Of Structure	Status of Structure
257	LAIRENKABI	58	187	9+000 - 9+100	Government	0.0928	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
258	LAIRENKABI	58	283	9+100 - 9+200	Government	1.2981	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
259	LAIRENKABI	58	285	9+100 - 9+200	Government	3.514	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
260	LAIRENKABI	58	141	9+300 - 9+400	Government	0.0375	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
261	LAIRENKABI	58	64	9+900 - 10+000	Government	4.2246	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
262	LAIRENKABI	58	63	10+000 - 10+100	Government	1.2194	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
263	LAIRENKABI	58	51	10+200 - 10+300	Government	1.8835	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
264	LAIRENKABI	58	15	10+900 - 11+000	Community	0.0568	COMMUNITY			
265	LAIRENKABI	58	13	11+100 - 11+200	Government	0.0044	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
266	KHA LAIRENKABI	62		8+800 - 8+900	Government		GOVT OF MANIPUR	10	Bus Stop	Titleholder
267	KHA LAIRENKABI	62		9+200 - 9+300	Government		GOVT OF MANIPUR	3	TOILET	Squatter
268	KHA LAIRENKABI	62		9+400 - 9+500	Government		GOVT OF MANIPUR	24	Bus Stop	Squatter
269	KHA LAIRENKABI	62		9+400 - 9+500	Community		COMMUNITY	21.3	Community Center	Titleholder
270	KHA LAIRENKABI	62	60	9+700 - 9+800	Community	0.0478	LOIYALAKPA DEVTA SEBAIT LAISELUNGBA (COMMUNITY)			
271	KHALAIRENKABI	62	115	8+900 - 9+000	Government	0.5025	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
272	KHALAIRENKABI	62	114	8+900 - 9+000	Government	0.1663	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
273	KHALAIRENKABI	62	113	9+000 - 9+100	Government	0.3722	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
274	KHALAIRENKABI	62	132	9+700 - 9+800	Government	0.2153	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
275	KHALAIRENKABI	62	131	9+800 - 9+900	Government	0.0421	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
276	KHALAIRENKABI	62	130	9+900 - 10+000	Government	0.0095	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
277	KHALAIRENKABI	62	129	9+900 - 10+000	Government	0.0116	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
278	KHALAIRENKABI	62	128	10+000 - 10+100	Government	0.0144	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
279	KHALAIRENKABI	62	127	10+100 - 10+200	Government	0.0089	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
280	KHALAIRENKABI	62	126	10+100 - 10+200	Government	0.0089	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
281	KHALAIRENKABI	62	3	10+700 - 10+800	Government	0.3217	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
282	KHARANG KOIRENG	59		10+800 - 10+900	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	11.25	Bus Stop	Titleholder
283	KHARANG KOIRENG	59		11+400 -11+500	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	64	MARKET SHED	Titleholder
284	KHARANG KOIRENG	59		12+500 - 12+600	Government		GOVT. OF MANIPUR	24	Other Govt	Titleholder
285	KHARANGKOIRENG	59	178	11+100 - 11+200	Government	0.0051	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
286	KHARANGKOIRENG	59	155	11+200 - 11+300	Government	0.0068	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
287	KHARANGKOIRENG	59	150	11+200 - 11+300	Government	0.0212	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
288	KHARANGKOIRENG	59	149	11+500 - 11+600	Government	0.0017	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
289	KHARANGKOIRENG	59	145	11+600 - 11+700	Government	0.0011	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
290	KHARANGKOIRENG	59	201	11+700 - 11+800	Government	2.1374	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
291	KHARANGKOIRENG	59	41	12+300 - 12+400	Government	1.9289	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
292	KHARANGKOIRENG	59	38	12+500 - 12+600	Government	0.0719	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
293	KHARANGKOIRENG	59	200	12+600 - 12+700	Government	0.3787	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
294	KHARANGKOIRENG	59	207	12+700 - 12+800	Government	0.0195	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			

Sl. No.	Name Of The Village	Pana No.	Plot No.	Kilometer	Ownership of Land	Affected Area (in Acre)	Name Of The Owner	Area of Affected Structure	Use Of Structure	Status of Structure
295	KHARANGKOIRENG	59	204	12+700 - 12+800	Government	0.0099	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
296	KHARANGKOIRENG	59	9	12+800 - 12+900	Government	0.0117	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
297	KANGCHUP KHUL	57		11+400 - 11+500	Government		GOVT OF MANIPUR	4	TOILET	Squatter
298	KANGCHUP KHUL	57		11+400 - 11+500	Government		GOVT OF MANIPUR	27	Bus Stop	Squatter
299	KANGCHUP KHUL	57	79	12+300 - 12+400	Government	0.1515	SAILISEN DON BOSCO			
300	KANGCHUP KHUL	57		12+600 - 12+700	Community		COMMUNITY SHED	18	Other Community	Squatter
301	KANGCHUP KHUL	57	17	12+800 - 12+900	Government	0.2851	GOVT. OF MANIPUR	84	MARKET SHED	Titleholder
302	KANGCHUPKHUL	57	155	11+200 - 11+300	Government	1.916	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
303	KANGCHUPKHUL	57	154	11+200 - 11+300	Government	2.3295	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
304	KANGCHUPKHUL	57	151	11+200 - 11+300	Government	0.002	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
305	KANGCHUPKHUL	57	180	12+600 - 12+700	Government	0.0677	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
306	KANGCHUPKHUL	57	178	12+600 - 12+700	Government	0.0794	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
307	KANGCHUPKHUL	57	177	12+600 - 12+700	Government	0.0727	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
308	KANGCHUPKHUL	57	51	12+700 - 12+800	Government	0.0775	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
309	KANGCHUPKHUL	57	9	12+700 - 12+800	Government	0.0148	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
310	KANGCHUPKHUL	57	17	12+900 - 13+000	Government	0.2851	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			
311	KANGCHUPKHUL	57	18	12+900 - 13+000	Government	0.5052	GOVT. OF MANIPUR			

Appendix 4: Photographs and List of Participants in FGD along the Road

Village: Taothang			
	SERVICE	57	M
	BUSINESS	70	F
	BUSINESS	48	F
	BUSINESS	38	M
	BUSINESS	32	M
	BUSINESS	48	M
	BUSINESS	42	M
	BUSINESS	68	M
	BUSINESS	47	M
	LABOUR	60	M
	BUSINESS	38	M
	SERVICE	51	M
	MEMBER	35	M
	HOUSE WIFE	61	F
	BUSINESS	40	M
	SERVICE	40	M
	STUDENT	24	M
	LABOUR	35	M
HOUSE WIFE	37	F	
Village: Heibongpopki			
	LABOUR	48	M
	BUSINESS	60	M
	BUSINESS	30	M
	FARMER	61	M
	FARMER	59	F
	LABOUR	46	F
	BUSINESS	37	F
	BUSINESS	28	M
	LABOUR	25	M
	LABOUR	27	M
	BUSINESS	54	M
	LABOUR	40	M
	BUSINESS	58	M
	STUDENT	22	M
	BUSINESS	34	M
	STUDENT	18	M
	STUDENT	24	M
	STUDENT	21	M
STUDENT	18	M	
STUDENT	18	M	
Village: Heibongpopki			
	HOUSEWIFE	71	F
	BUSINESS	34	F
	HOUSEWIFE	64	F
	HOUSEWIFE	32	F
	LABOUR	38	F
	BUSINESS	34	M
	BUSINESS	62	F
	LABOUR	48	F
	FARMER	34	M
	FARMER	47	M
	SERVICE	34	M

Village:Kangchupkhul			
	BUSINESS	71	M
	BUSINESS	80	F
	HOUSEWIFE	48	F
	HOUSEWIFE0	47	F
	BUSINESS	54	F
	BUSINESS	65	F
	HOUSEWIFE	60	F
	BUSINESS	50	F
	LABOUR	52	F
	FARMER	50	M
	BUSINESS	38	F
	LABOUR	42	F
	LABOUR	32	F
	HOUSEWIFE	52	F
	HOUSEWIFE	29	F
	BUSINESS	39	F
	BUSINESS	56	F
	HOUSEWIFE	37	F
	HOUSEWIFE	30	F
	BUSINESS	48	F
	HOUSEWIFE	44	F
	FARMER	50	M
	FARMER	63	M
	RETIRED	68	M
BUSINESS	64	M	
FARMER	60	M	
FARMER	36	M	
FARMER	48	M	
SERVICE	48	M	

Village: Iroishemba			
	BUSINESS	40	M
	BUSINESS	63	M
	BUSINESS	34	M
	BUSINESS	35	M
	SERVICE	65	M
	BUSINESS	37	F
	BUSINESS	29	F
	BUSINESS	46	F
	BUSINESS	56	F
	BUSINESS	47	F
	BUSINESS	50	F
	BUSINESS	66	F
	BUSINESS	56	F
	BUSINESS	54	M
	LABOUR	41	F
	LABOUR	37	F
	FARMER	40	M

Appendix 5: Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO to Implement the Resettlement Plan for Imphal Kangchup Tamenglong Tousen Haflong Road

A. Project Background

1. The SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program (“SRCIP”) will improve road connectivity and efficiency of the international trade corridor, by expanding about 500km of roads in the North Bengal and Northeastern Region (NB-NER) of India. The project area under SRCIP is a key strategic thoroughfare integrating South and South East Asia, bordering Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal. It will enable efficient and safe transport within India and regionally with other South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) member countries.¹ Ultimately, SRCIP will pave the way from India and other South Asian countries to Myanmar, and further afield to other member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

2. Manipur Public Works Department (MPWD) is implementing Imphal Kangchup Tamenglong Tousen Haflong road subproject under SRCIP and an NGO is required to implement the Resettlement Plan prepared for the project.

3. The NGO shall be responsible for assisting MPWD in implementing land acquisition and resettlement activities for the Imphal Kangchup Tamenglong Tousen Haflong Road which totals 103 km. The proposed road traverses along 22 villages of the Imphal West and Tamenglong districts.

4. The project construction would necessitate land acquisition and will also lead to displacement and loss of private land, assets, livelihood and community property resources. The displaced households include titleholders losing land and assets, and non-titleholders losing various assets.

5. The overall implementation period for this assignment is 36 months from the commencement of contract.

B. Objectives of the Assignment

6. The NGO shall be responsible for assisting MPWD in facilitating land acquisition and Resettlement Plan (RP) implementation in an efficient and transparent manner for the project road. The implementation shall follow The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009.

7. The overall tasks of the NGO are to:

- (i) Coordinate the entire process from start to finish for disseminating assistance to relevant DPs;
- (ii) Coordinate with, and provide support, where needed, to Revenue officials and other relevant line agencies in expediting the land acquisition and resettlement process;
- (iii) Implement livelihood and income restoration program;
- (iv) Disseminate project information to DPs in an ongoing manner;

¹ Comprising of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal.

- (v) Assist the DPs in redressing their grievances (through the grievance redress committee set up for the project);
- (vi) Conduct awareness program for HIV/AIDs, health and hygiene, and human trafficking in affected villages;
- (vii) Collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly and quarterly basis for MPWD to monitor the progress of RP implementation; and
- (viii) Any other tasks as assigned by MPWD.

C. Scope of Work

8. The principal responsibilities of the NGO will include, but not limited to the following:

1. Administrative Responsibilities of the NGO

9. The NGO will work under the direction of the Member (Administration), or any person authorized by the Member (Administration). NGO shall assist MPWD in carrying out the implementation of the RP for the project road.

10. The NGO shall assist MPWD in conducting all public meetings, information campaigns at the commencement of the project and give full information to the affected villages. This includes translating the summarized RP into local language in a form of a Project Information Brochure for disclosure and dissemination to DPs.

11. The NGO shall submit monthly and quarterly progress report to MPWD. The report should cover implementation issues, grievances and summary of consultations

12. The NGO shall assist MPWD in convening the GRC and keep the records of GRC at PIU and State level.

13. Assist MPWD in the management of the database of the DPs, and at the end of the assignment, ensure proper handover of all data and information to MPWD.

2. Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP

14. The NGO shall verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of the relevant DPs. They should validate the data provided in the RP and make suitable changes if required and wherever changes are made it should be supported by documentary evidence. The NGO shall establish rapport with all DPs, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RP, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible DPs. The identity card should include a photograph of the DP, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and the choice of the DP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance.

15. The NGO shall develop rapport between the DPs and the Project Authority. This will be achieved through regular meetings with both the PIU and the DPs. Meetings with the PIU will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the DPs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the NGO.

16. The NGO shall display the list of eligible DPs in prominent public places like villages, Panchayat Offices, Block/Tehsil headquarters, and the District Headquarters.

17. During the verification of the eligible DPs, the NGO shall ensure that each of the DPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The NGO shall specially ensure consultation with women from the DP families especially women headed households.

18. Participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the DPs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of DPs. The methods of contact may include village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions, and Individual meetings and interactions.

19. The NGO shall explain to the DPs the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements.

20. The NGO shall disseminate information to the DPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.

21. In all of these, the NGO shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.

22. The NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the DPs, the NGO shall inform PIU about the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.

23. The NGO shall assist the DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a bank account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to. The NGO shall recommend methods of disbursement for assistance to MPWD for approval. The disbursement method should be transparent, efficient and meets government audit requirements.

24. The NGO shall implement the livelihood restoration program for those DPs who qualify. The NGO shall coordinate with relevant organization or mobilize its own short-term experts in carrying out the training activities.

25. The NGO shall ensure proper utilisation of the R&R budget available for the subproject. The NGO shall counsel the DPs in finding suitable economic investment options and help them in regaining the losses of land and other productive assets.

3. Accompanying and Representing the DPs at the Grievance Committee Meetings

26. The NGO shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to be a member of the GRCs. The NGO shall make the DPs aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs).

27. The NGO shall help the DPs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award.

28. The NGO shall record the grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the DPs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to

the particular grievance of the DP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the NGO representative in the GRC.

29. To accompany the DPs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the DP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the DPs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC.

4. Carry out Public Consultation

30. In addition to counseling and providing information to DPs, the NGO will carry out periodic and ongoing consultation with DPs and other stakeholders.

5. Assisting the PIU with the Project's Social Responsibilities

31. The NGO shall assist the MPWD to implement HIV/AIDS awareness measures, basic health and hygiene and trafficking. The NGO shall coordinate with relevant organization or mobilize its own short-term experts in carrying out the activities.

6. Monitoring and Reporting

32. The NGO involved in the implementation of the RP will be required to supply all information, documents to the external monitor.

D. Documentation and Reporting by NGO

33. The NGO shall submit all of the following reports, brochures and outputs in a format approved by MPWD.

- (i) **Inception Report.** To be submitted within two weeks of mobilization which includes work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan, and a withdrawal plan at the end of the period of contract.
- (ii) **Project Information Brochure.** Summarize the RP, translate summary and produce Project Information Brochure in local language within 1 month of mobilization. For distribution to all affected households.
- (iii) **Microplans for relevant Non-titleholders.** Includes issuance of ID cards and other documents. To be completed at an agreed time with MPWD.
- (iv) **Monthly Progress Reports.** To be submitted to MPWD at the end of each month. Shall include weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RP implementation.
- (v) **Quarterly Progress Reports.** To be submitted to MPWD at the end of each quarter. Shall include progress on implementation, livelihood restoration program, GRC, HIV/AIDS awareness program, issues and challenges, and etc.
- (vi) **Completion Report** at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support/assistance given to the DPs.
- (vii) All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
- (viii) Record minutes of all meetings.

E. Staffing Schedule

34. The table below details the required staffing structure for the assignment. Key personnel will be evaluated during the proposal evaluation stage. The NGO is required to submit CVs for the key personnel positions. Non-key personnel will not be evaluated during proposal stage. At least one woman should be included as Field Support Staff.

1. Required Experts

No.	Particulars	No. Positions	Estimated Person-months
Key Personnel			
1	Team Leader	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
2	Field Coordinator 1	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
3	Field Coordinator 2	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
Non-key Personnel			
4	Field Support Staff	4	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
5	MIS Officer	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
Total		8	192

35. All staff should be mobilized within 15 days of actual commencement.

2. Key Indicative Tasks per Position

36. The position-based tasks specified for each of the positions is mentioned below. The tasks are indicative and the NGO needs to propose its own working arrangement as a team based on the overall requirements in the TOR.

No.	Particulars	
1	Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall technical and operational management of NGO team. • Act as main counterpart when communicating with MPWD and relevant government agencies. • Draft work plan and ensure work plan is followed. • Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion. • Review documentation and reports to verify accuracy.
2	Field Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for assigned section of alignment • Provide guidance to Field Staff and verify information collected. • Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion. • Provide support to Grievance Redressal Mechanism
4	Field Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for assigned section of alignment. • Establish rapport with relevant DPs. • Responsible collecting field level information. • Undertake continued information disclosure and consultation.
5	MIS Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform all computer/database related needs for the assignment.

3. Qualification

37. Qualification and experience requirements for experts are listed below.

Staff	Qualification
Team Leader	Minimum: Post graduate degree in social science is Sociology, Economics, Master in Social Work, Masters in Rural Development, Bachelors of law shall be added qualification 10 years of minimum professional experience 5 years of minimum relevant experience in implementing land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities. Previous experience in project funded by external donors. Good understanding of land acquisition process and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
Field Coordinator	Minimum: Bachelor's degree in any discipline Post graduate degree in social science is preferred 10 years of minimum professional experience 5 years of minimum relevant experience in implementing land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities. Previous experience in project funded by external donors strongly preferred. Good understanding of land acquisition process and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Proficient in local language preferred.
Field Support Staff	Minimum: Bachelor's degree in any discipline. Post graduate degree in social science is added qualification 3 years of minimum professional experience Previous experience in working rural communities required. Proficiency in local language is required. Previous experience in land acquisition activities is strongly preferred.
MIS Officer	Minimum: Bachelor's degree in computer application or related fields. 3 years of minimum professional experience Proficient in operating computer and Microsoft Word, and Excel. Ability to design and manage database. Proficient in English and local language.

4. Condition of Services

38. The NGO shall ensure that the RP is implemented in an effective and proper manner. The prime responsibility of the NGO shall be to ensure that each and every eligible DP receives appropriate and due entitlement (within the Entitlement Framework) and that, at the end of the project R&R services, the eligible DPs have improved (or at least restored) their previous standard of living. Additionally the NGO shall help the MPWD in all other matters deemed to be required to implement the RP in its spirit and entirely including activities involving some financial implications.

39. All documents created, generated or collected during the period of contract, in carrying out the services under this assignment will be the property of the MPWD. No information gathered or generated during and in carrying out this assignment shall be disclosed by the NGO without explicit permission of the MPWD.

5. Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by MPWD

40. The MPWD will provide to the NGO the copies of all relevant documents required for the NGO to undertake its work. Documents will include the DPs' Census, the RP, and technical drawings. The MPWD will assist the NGO in collaborating with the Supervision Consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the NGO.

6. Payment Schedule:

41. The following payment milestone is proposed for making the payment to the NGO. The payment will be made subject to the submission of a certificate from the MPWD that the targets have been achieved in a satisfactory manner.

Sl. No.	Indicative Payment Milestone	Payment (% of contract Value)
1	On submission of the inception Report complete in all respects	10%
2	On completion of the identification, verification of DPs and initial consultation sessions, and submission of updated data on DPs (Identification and Verification report) and review of the same by the MPWD.	20%
3	On submission and approval of first 30% of the Micro Plans of DPs	6%
4	On submission and approval of second 30% of the Micro Plans of DPs	7%
5	On submission and approval of final 40% of the Micro Plans of DPs	7%
6	On completion of the rehabilitation process and implementation of Livelihood and Income Restoration Program and HIV/AIDs, health and hygiene, and human trafficking in affected villages.	20%
7	On submission of the Final Completion Report	10%
8	On approval of the Final Completion Report	20%
	Total	100%

42. For livelihood restoration and HIV/AIDS awareness component, MPWD will provide additional funding specific for those activities. NGO will submit cost proposal to MPWD for approval prior to implementation of specific component. NGO will be reimbursed based on actual costs.

43. The above remuneration includes all costs related to carrying out the services, including overhead. The service tax or any other tax component shall be reimbursed/ paid to NGO on production of documents. The insurance cost will be separate of the total project cost; the client shall be billed for this.

Appendix 6: Terms of Reference for an External Monitoring Agency/Expert

A. Introduction

1. The SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program (“SRCIP”) will improve road connectivity and efficiency of the international trade corridor, by expanding about 500km of roads in the North Bengal and Northeastern Region (NB-NER) of India. The project area under SRCIP is a key strategic thoroughfare integrating South and South East Asia, bordering Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal. It will enable efficient and safe transport within India and regionally with other South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) member countries.¹ Ultimately, SRCIP will pave the way from India and other South Asian countries to Myanmar, and further afield to other member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

2. Manipur Public Works Department (MPWD) is implementing Imphal Kangchup Tamenglong Tousem Haflong road subproject under SRCIP and require an independent consultant for external monitoring and reporting of Resettlement Plan implementation for for the project.

B. Objectives and Requirements of Monitoring and Evaluation

3. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to assess whether the RP is implemented on schedule and within budget and whether the goals and principles of the RP are achieved. Specifically, monitoring and evaluation will focus on the following aspects of the DPs’ situation and the resettlement process.

- (i) Social and economic situation prior to and after land acquisition and/or resettlement;
- (ii) Timely disbursement of funds;
- (iii) Functioning of the grievance redress mechanism
- (iv) Environmental conditions;
- (v) Social adaptability after resettlement;
- (vi) Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups
- (vii) Special items related to the vulnerable groups;
- (viii) Condition and quality of land temporarily acquired when it is returned to the original land users;
- (ix) Measures taken to restore affected livelihoods; and,
- (x) Living conditions and economic status of DPs following resettlement in comparison to the “without project” scenario.

4. Monitoring and evaluation will include (i) the verification or establishment of a socio-economic baseline of the DPs prior to actual land acquisition, physical displacement/relocation, loss of assets or disruption of businesses (as relevant); (ii) verification of internal monitoring data and reports; (iii) the regular monitoring of their {resettlement or displacement/relocation (as relevant)} and adjustment during Project implementation; and (iv) evaluation of their situation for a period of one year after land acquisition or displacement or relocation (as relevant). In addition, qualitative and quantitative evaluation will be made on the sustainability of living conditions of DPs. Investigation will include consultations and observations with DPs, IAs, local

¹ Comprising of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal.

officials, village leaders, as well as a quantitative sample survey of displaced households. Focus group discussion will be conducted with male and female DPs, and vulnerable groups.

5. If the findings of the EM indicate significant compliance DPs, the EM will work with the EA and PIU to prepare a separate corrective action plan (CAP) in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, to address pending or new LAR impacts. The EM will monitor and report on the implementation of the CAP.

C. Monitoring Indicators

6. Monitoring will include process, output and outcome indicators. The monitoring framework and formats stipulated in the RP will be adopted. The following general indicators will be covered.

- (i) Disbursement of entitlements to DPs and enterprises/businesses: compensation, relocation, housing, cultivated farmland, and employment as specified in the RP.
- (ii) Provision of relocation options: the affected persons must move into chosen resettlement/housing option at least one month before physical displacement/relocation; for those opting for self-construction, payment of compensation and provision of housing sites should be completed at least three months before physical displacement/relocation; the compensation for construction of houses should be equivalent to the replacement cost; the DPs must receive their entitlements and allowances on time.
- (iii) Development of economic productivity: re-allocation of cultivated land, land restoration, job opportunities available to DPs, number of DPs employed or unemployed.
- (iv) Standard of living: Throughout the implementation process, the trends in standards of living will be observed and the potential problems in the way of restoration of standards of living will be identified and reported. The Monitor will carry out a comprehensive socio-economic survey after the completion of resettlement implementation to document the standards of living and the conditions of the DPs after resettlement. The survey will be updated annually.
- (v) Restoration of civic infrastructure: all necessary infrastructure should be restored at the resettlement sites at least up to a standard equal to the standard at the original location; the compensation for all infrastructure should be sufficient to reconstruct it to the same quality
- (vi) Effectiveness of resettlement planning. Adequacy of assets measurement, entitlements, sufficiency of budget, and timeliness of mitigation measures.
- (vii) Level of satisfaction of DPs: level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the resettlement program; the operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress will be reviewed and the speed and results of grievance redress measures will be monitored.
- (viii) Social adaptability and cohesion: impacts on children, indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups, public participation, DPs' attitudes and reaction to post resettlement situation, number of complaints and appeal procedures, implementation of preferential policies, income restoration measures, and improvements in women's status in villages.
- (ix) Other Impacts. The monitor will verify if there are unintended environmental impacts and impacts on employment and incomes.

D. Special Considerations

7. Special attention will be paid to women, indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities/groups, as well as the poor and vulnerable groups during monitoring; these include:

- (i) The status and roles of women: Closely monitor any change in women's status, function and situations.
- (ii) Differential impacts on indigenous peoples/ethnic minority groups. Closely monitor the socioeconomic status of indigenous peoples to ensure that they have not been further marginalized. Monitoring indicators should to the extent possible be disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.
- (iii) Care and attention to vulnerable groups: Closely monitor living conditions of the poor, the elderly, the handicapped, female headed households and other vulnerable groups after resettlement, to ensure that their livelihood is improved.
- (iv) Monitoring and evaluation will provide information on the utilization and adequacy of resettlement funds.