

# Resettlement Plan

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November 2015

## IND: SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program

Kangchup-Tamenglong Section Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road (IKTR)

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

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of March 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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## CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Introduction	1
B. Subproject Road	2
C. General Profile of the Subproject Area	3
D. Subproject Component	4
E. Subproject Impacts and Benefits	5
F. Minimizing Resettlement	6
G. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan (RP)	6
H. Methodology for Social Impact Assessment	7
<b>II. SCOPE OF LAND REQUIREMENT AND RESETTLEMENT</b>	<b>9</b>
A. Land Requirement	9
B. Resettlement Impacts	9
C. Loss of Private Structures in the Subproject	10
D. Type of Private Structure Affected in the Subproject	10
E. Type of Construction of Affected Structures	10
F. Loss of Livelihoods in the Subproject	11
G. Nature of CPR Loss	11
<b>III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE</b>	<b>12</b>
A. General Socioeconomic Profile of Subproject Area	12
B. Number of DPs	12
C. Vulnerable Households being Affected in the Subproject	12
D. Annual Income Level of the Affected Households	12
E. Educational Status of DPs	13
F. Occupational Status of DPs	13
G. Impact on Indigenous People and mitigation Measures	13
H. Gender Impact and Mitigation Measures	15
<b>IV. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION</b>	<b>17</b>
A. Stakeholders in the Subproject	17
B. Public Consultation in the Subproject	17
C. Methods of Public Consultation	17
D. Scope of Consultation and Issues	17
E. Findings of Focused Group Discussions	18
F. Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders	19
G. Plan for further Consultation in the Subproject	20
H. Information Disclosure	21
<b>VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>22</b>
A. Introduction	22
B. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013	22
C. Legal and Policy Frameworks of Manipur State	22
D. The Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971	24
E. The Constitution (Eighty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2003	24
F. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	24
G. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009	24
H. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies	25
I. R&R Policy Framework for the Subproject	29

	J.	Process of Land Donation	30
	K.	Valuation of Assets	31
<b>VII.</b>		<b>ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS</b>	<b>33</b>
	A.	Introduction	33
	B.	Cut-off-Date for Entitlement	33
	C.	Subproject Entitlement	33
	D.	Entitlement Matrix	35
<b>VIII.</b>		<b>RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS</b>	<b>45</b>
	A.	Basic Provision for Relocation	45
	B.	Need for Relocation	45
	C.	Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs	45
	D.	Relocation Strategy	46
<b>IX.</b>		<b>INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION</b>	<b>48</b>
	A.	Loss of Livelihoods in the Subproject	48
	B.	Provisions for Loss of Livelihood	48
	C.	Income Restoration Measures	49
	D.	Additional Support from Ongoing Poverty Reduction Programs	49
<b>X.</b>		<b>RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN</b>	<b>50</b>
	A.	Introduction	50
	B.	Compensation	50
	C.	Assistance	50
	D.	Compensation for Community and Government Property	51
	E.	RP Implementation and Support Cost	51
	F.	Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management	51
	G.	R&R Budget	51
<b>XI.</b>		<b>GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM</b>	<b>53</b>
	A.	Introduction	53
	B.	Grievance Redress Mechanism	53
	C.	Constitution and Function of the GRC	53
	D.	Operational Mechanisms of GRC	54
<b>XII.</b>		<b>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT</b>	<b>56</b>
	A.	Institutional Requirement	56
	B.	Executing Agency	56
	C.	Resettlement Management at PIU	56
	D.	Nongovernment Organization (NGO)	57
	E.	Capacity Building on RP in the EA	59
<b>XIII.</b>		<b>IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE</b>	<b>60</b>
	A.	Introduction	60
	B.	Schedule for Subproject Implementation	60
	C.	Subproject Preparation Phase	60
	D.	RP Implementation Phase	60
	E.	Monitoring and Reporting Period	60
	F.	R&R Implementation Schedule	61
<b>XIV.</b>		<b>MONITORING AND REPORTING</b>	<b>62</b>
	A.	Need for Monitoring and Reporting	62
	B.	Monitoring in the Subproject	62
	C.	Monitoring by PIU	62
	D.	External Monitoring	62
	E.	Stages of Monitoring	63
	F.	Preparatory Stage	63
	G.	Relocation Stage	64

H.	Rehabilitation Stage	64
I.	Monitoring Indicators	64
J.	Reporting Requirements	67
<b>Appendix 1: Census Survey Questionnaire</b>		<b>68</b>
<b>Appendix 2: List of Displaced Persons</b>		<b>72</b>
<b>Appendix 3: List of Affected CPR</b>		<b>79</b>
<b>Appendix 4: Photographs and List of Participants in FGD along the Road</b>		<b>80</b>
<b>Appendix 5: Memorandum of Understanding</b>		<b>86</b>
<b>Appendix 6: Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO to Implement the Resettlement Plan for Imphal Kangchup Tamenglong Tousem Haflong Road</b>		<b>88</b>
<b>Appendix 7: Terms of Reference for an External Monitoring Agency/Expert</b>		<b>95</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Widening Scheme	6
Table 2: Magnitude of Impacts on Structures	10
Table 3: Type of Impacts due to Loss of Private Structure	10
Table 4: Type of Construction of Affected Structure	11
Table 5: Loss of Livelihoods in the Subproject	11
Table 6: Number of DPs	12
Table 7: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households	12
Table 8: Educational Status of DPs	13
Table 9: Occupational Status of DPs	13
Table 10: Methods of Public Consultations	17
Table 11: Summary findings of Consultation	18
Table 12: Details of Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders	19
Table 13: Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan	20
Table: 14 Comparison of ADB and Gol Policy	25
Table 15: Entitlement Matrix	36
Table 16: Impacts on Residential Structures	45
Table 17: Loss of Livelihoods in the Subproject	48
Table 18: R&R Budget	52
Table 19: Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation	57
Table 20: R&R Implementation Schedule	61



## 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 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.<sup>1</sup> 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. 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. This road section provides enhanced connectivity at both the subregional level as well as at the local level, directly benefiting local community who are deprived of an all weather road connectivity. The 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 and the 2nd section i.e. Kangchup to Tamenglong is completely hilly area. The proposed subproject will replace the existing dirt track with an all weathered motorized road and 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.

3. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Kangchup-Tamenglong road 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 subproject road is 90 km.

### B. SCOPE OF LAND REQUIREMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

4. The EA has conceptualized the subproject by utilizing the land to be donated by the communities living along the road. To minimize fresh land impact, the realignment was chosen using possible existing tracks but this effort resulted in impacting some structures. Based on the full census survey, 127 households will be losing 191 structures. Out of 127 households, 76 households will be physically displaced and 51 households will be economically displaced. The summary findings are presented in the following **Table E-1**.

**Table E-1 Summary Subproject Impacts**

Sl. No.	Impacts	Number
1	Total number of private structures affected	191
2	Total number of displaced households	127
3	Total number of displaced persons	774
4	Total number of economically displaced households	51
5	Total number of physically displaced households	76
6	Total number of vulnerable households displaced	127

<sup>1</sup> Comprising of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal.

Sl. No.	Impacts	Number
7	Total number of CPR affected	20

### C. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

5. All the 127 displaced households belong to tribal community having customary rights to their land. There are 774 displaced persons in total being affected by the subproject which includes 404 (52.20%) males and 370 (47.80%) females. The average household size is six and the sex ratio among DPs is 916. All DPs are vulnerable households because of their ST status. The educational status of DPs reveals that 11.64% DPs are still illiterate in the project area. The project area has a poor health and education infrastructure.

### D. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

6. Public consultations were conducted at 15 villages attended by 212 persons (153 male and 59 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.

7. 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

8. 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 polices have been identified and addressed to ensure that the RP adheres to the SPS (2009) requirements.

9. The 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 donated by concerned villages, which will be administered through signing of a written agreement.

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. The 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. The cut-off date will be the beginning of the census survey which is 06 October 2014.

#### **G. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS**

12. The EA will provide cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. .

#### **H. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

13. The subproject impact reveals that due to loss of commercial structures 67 households are losing their livelihood. 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 national minimum standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP.

#### **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. 107.43 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. 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 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 other 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 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.<sup>2</sup> 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 134km 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. This road section provides enhanced connectivity at both the subregional level as well as at the local level, directly benefiting local community who are deprived of an all weather road connectivity.

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 landholding system. Two separate Resettlement Plans (RPs) are prepared for these two sections treating separate subprojects.

5. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for Kangchup-Tamenglong 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-A<sup>3</sup> as far as Involuntary Resettlement (IR) is concerned.

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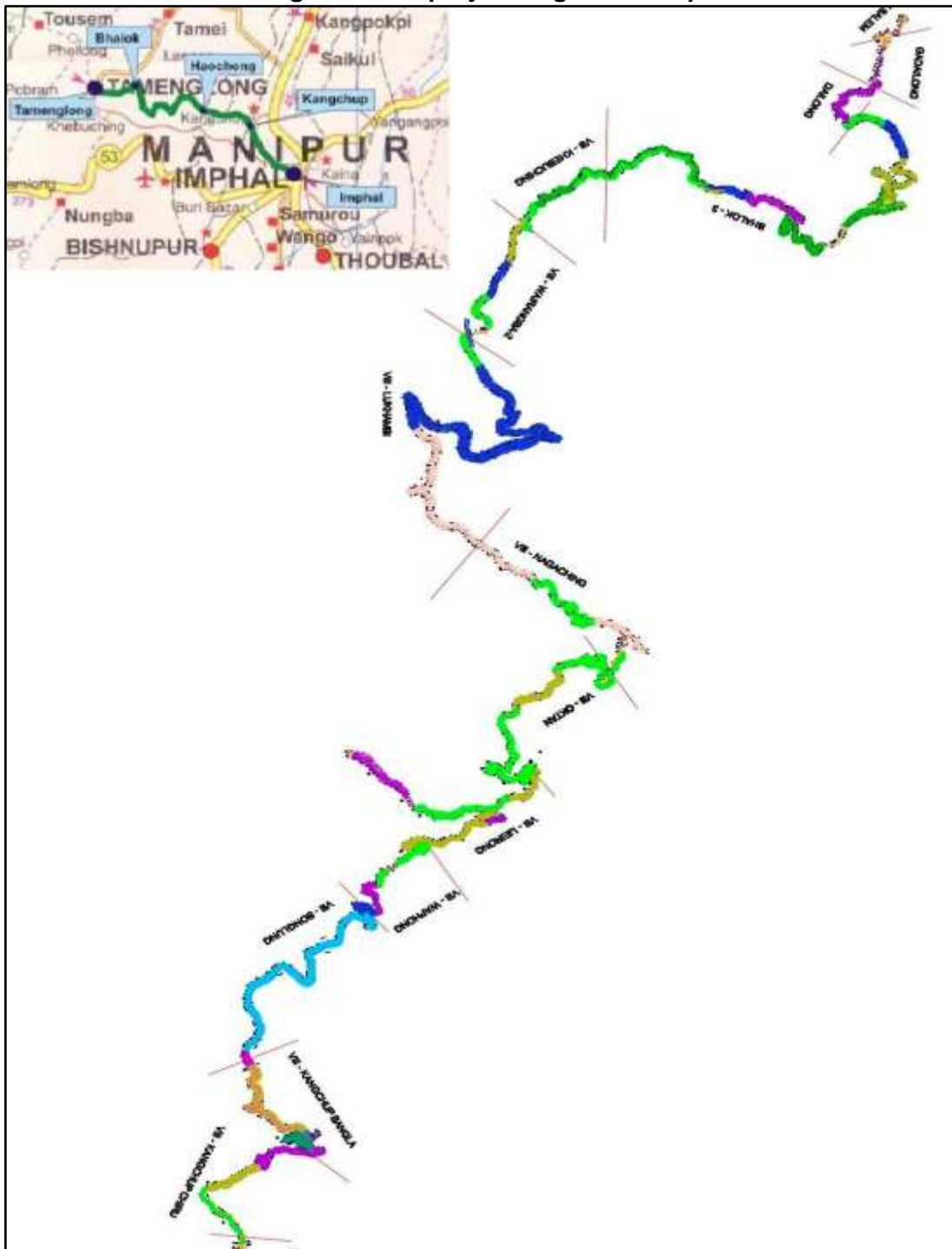
<sup>2</sup> Comprising of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

**B. Subproject Road**

6. The entire road section of the subproject is predominately in hilly terrain and majority section being in open forest area and smaller sections passing through 18 villages inhabited by the tribal people along the alignment. The subproject location and alignment map is provided in Figure 1 below.

**Figure 1. Subproject Alignment Map**



7. The road will provide shortest connectivity to Haflong on the East West corridor. It will also lessen the distance to Guwahati resulting in considerable Vehicle Operating Cost (VOC) savings and travel timesaving. The alignment between Kangchup to Tamenglong (about 90km) is new greenfield alignment. Tracks at certain sections between Kangchup to Haochong earlier known as KT road during British era are still being used by settlers to transport wooden logs during dry season and are accessible on foot or Shaktiman trucks only. At present there is no connectivity further to Bhalok and Tamenglong.

### **C. General Profile of the Subproject Area**

8. The Subproject area consists of two districts of Manipur namely Senapati and Tamenglong. Km 12.950 to Km 34.900 (21.950 kilometers) falling in Senapati district and from Km 34.900 to Km 103.000 (68.100 kilometers) falling in Tamenglong district. A brief profile of the districts falling in the subproject area is summarized below.

9. The Senapati District is located in the northern part of Manipur. It is bounded on the east by Ukhul District, on the west by Tamenglong District, on the north by Phek District of Nagaland and on the south by Imphal East District and Imphal West District. The District is at an altitude varying from 1061 m to 1788 m above sea level. The hills run along the north south direction and gradually slope down towards south and meet the Imphal valley. The Senapati District was earlier known as Manipur North District, which came into existence from 14 November 1969 with its headquarters at Karong. Later the district headquarter was shifted to Senapati on 13 December 1976. The District came to be known as Senapati District from 15 July 1983. The population of District is 193744 according to 2011 census. The rural population is 186268 (96.14%) whereas the urban population of the district is 7476 (3.86%). Literacy in the District is 74.13% as per 2011 census. The sex ratio in the district is 959. The population of the Scheduled Castes in the district is 714, which is 0.37% of the total population of the district. The population of Scheduled Tribes in the district is 154528, which is 79.76% of the total population. The District is endowed with kaleidoscopic landscape of blue hills, green valleys, serpentine streams and rivers flowing through mountains and deep gorges. Rich varieties of flora and fauna adorn the land. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and the people generally practice terrace cultivation. Paddy, Maize, Cabbage, Potato, cereals are the main crops of the District. 80% of the area is covered by forest and remaining 20% is arable land.

10. Tamenglong District is bounded by Senapati District to the East, North Cachar Hills District of Assam to the West, Peren District Of Nagaland to the North and Churachanpur of Manipur to the South. The District had been known as Manipur West District before 1972. It is the farthest District from the state capital, Imphal and the District HQ. Tamenglong itself is also the farthest District HQ from Imphal being 147 Kms from the state Capital. When India attained independence in 1947, Tamenglong District was not connected by any motorable road. The first motorable road constructed in Tamenglong District connected the capital of Manipur which was 75 miles long i.e. Imphal to Tamenglong road (I.T. Road), via Kangpokpi touching about 7 villages of the District. The road was inaugurated in 1957. Later on, when the NH-53 was constructed, the state constructed the road known as Khongsang-Tamenglong Road from Khongsang on NH-53 to Tamenglong with a length of 39.5 Km touching 6 villages of the District HQ from the state capital. Tousem-new Kaiphundai road was inaugurated in 1979. This road connected 8 Villages of Tousem Sub-Division. Light vehicle ply along this road. There is no bus service till now to Tousem. In fact 45.8% of the Villages of this district are not connected by all weather motorable Roads. During British Regim the Old Cachar Road had connected Nungba-Sub-Divisional HQ, Tamenglong but now the road is deplorable. The population of District is 140651 according to 2011 census. The rural population is 121288 (86.23%) whereas the urban

population of the district is 19363 (13.77%). Literacy in the District is 70.05% as per 2011 census. The sex ratio in the district is 943. The population of the Scheduled Castes in the district is 22 which is 0.02% of the total population of the district. The population of Scheduled Tribes in the district is 134626, which is 95.72% of the total population. Some thick forests are found in this District. Kamningching forest in Nungba Sub-Division is a natural forest with fauna and flora of diverse species. Likewise, the interior villages like Lemta, Nallong, Kadi, Kuilong, Langpram, Taipram, Inem, Magulong, Phoklong, Zingning, Kakui and Thiulon have thick forests. In the forest different varieties of trees and animals are available. Rare species like hornbill, hoolock gibbon, slow loris etc are found in the forest. Bamboo, cane etc grow abundantly in the forest. Medicinal herbs are also available in the forests. The region is known for its biodiversity. Most of the land is hilly except a few pockets of flat lands such as Barak bank, Khoupum Valley and Kunphung. The flat land is barely 1000 hectares. That is why wet paddy cultivation cannot be done in the large scale. Hence, the Jhum cultivation is the main method of cultivation. The paddy produced in the District cannot meet the demand of the population.

11. The Kangchup-Tamenglong road section will traverse through 4 villages of Senapati District and 14 villages of Tamenglong District as listed below.

- a) Kangchup Chiru
- b) Kangchup Bangla
- c) Shunglung
- d) Waphong
- e) Hoachong (Spur)
- f) Ijeirong
- g) Oktan
- h) Bakwa
- i) Kabui khulen (Spur)
- j) Nagaching
- k) Lukhambi
- l) Warengba-2
- m) Warengba-3
- n) Khebuching
- o) Bhalok-3
- p) Dialong
- q) Gadailong
- r) Tamenglong (Urban Area)

#### **D. Subproject Component**

12. In accordance to the traffic forecast, the Kangchup-Tamenglong road has been proposed to be 2 lane standards with maximum right of way (RoW) of 24 meters in open area and up to 18 meters in settlement area. The design speed of the proposed road is 40/30 kmph in general in hill section and 25kmph for hairpin bend locations. The following design components are considered for the subproject road.

- (i) *Carriageway*: 2-lane carriageway is proposed
- (ii) *Bridges*: 13 numbers of 2-lane bridges, are proposed
- (iii) *Culvert*: 88 box culverts, 292 hume pipe culverts are proposed
- (iv) *Intersection*: 5 major and 42 minor intersections are proposed
- (v) *Proposed RoW*: the ROW proposed for the open hilly areas is 24 meters and for hilly area with settlement it is 18 meters.

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

- (i) **Bus Lay Bye:** To address the need of people living along the project road, bus lay bay have been proposed. Depending upon the terrain 15 Bus bay have been proposed on both side of the project road.
- (ii) **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.
- (iii) **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**

14. 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.

- (i) The subproject will replace the existing dirt track with an all weathered motorized road for the tribal villages and connect Imphal and Tamenglong.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Improved road network will provide for improved linkages between the village communities and urban center, which provides better access to commercial, social, and emergency services.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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

15. Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed subproject design phases of the subproject preparation to minimize the 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 resettlement impacts. The alignment has followed as much as existing tracks feasible from engineering point of view to avoid impacts and finally restricted its RoW to minimize further impacts. Following are the general criteria adopted for the selection of the alignment:

- (i) Follow the existing alignment as much as feasible from engineering design point of view.
- (ii) Restrict the proposed ROW as far as possible. The RoW has been fixed at 24 meters in open areas and 18 meters in settlement areas.
- (iii) Minimize social impact by restricting design speed and proposing alternative engineering solutions
- (iv) Minimize environment impact by avoiding big trees, ponds etc.
- (v) Incorporate the opinions of local people in selection of alignment and design

16. 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 (In Km)			Status of Existing CW (m)	Proposal	Remarks
	From	To	Length		Lane Configuration	
1	12+900	98+000	85.100	-	2 Lane Hill Road	New Construction
2	98+000	103+020	5.020	4-5 m gravel Road	2 Lane Hill Road	Reconstruction with Geometric improvement
<b>SPUR to Haochong</b>						
1	0+000	4+150	4.15	Track	Intermediate Lane (5.5m)	New Construction
<b>SPUR to Kubu Khulen</b>						
1	0+000	0+800	0.800	Track	Intermediate lane (5.5m)	New Construction

## G. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan (RP)

17. 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:

- (i) Type and extent of non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;



- (ii) Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society
- (iii) Public consultation and peoples participation in the subproject;
- (iv) Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the subproject;
- (v) Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income;
- (vi) R&R cost estimate including provision for fund and;
- (vii) Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

## H. Methodology for Social Impact Assessment

18. 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

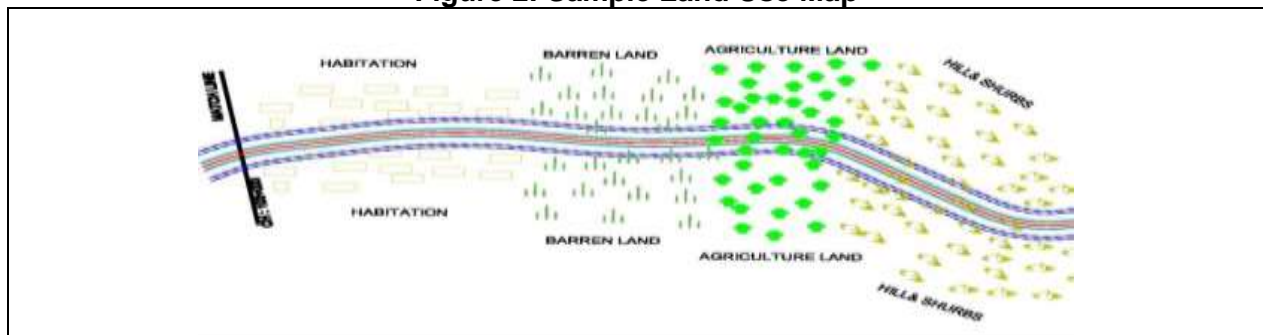
19. A social screening exercise was performed through a reconnaissance survey to gather firsthand information on impact on land acquisition and resettlement with specific attention on land use, presence of legal and/or illegal housing, traffic patterns, cultural resources, urban settlements and other 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 Requirement Planning

20. The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment and established proposed right of way (RoW).

21. For the hilly areas which comes under non-revenue jurisdiction dose not have any cadastral map and have community/village ownership. A land use mapping by walkthrough survey was carried out the entire subproject. The sample land use map for hill sections are presented in the Figure 2.

**Figure 2: Sample Land Use Map**



Source: Census Survey and Inventory of Assets

22. Following finalization of the road alignment, cross-sections design and land requirements, census of all displaced persons (DPs) was carried 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.

23. 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 local women who are familiar with local languages and 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. The census survey includes the following:

- (i) Inventory of the 100% non-land assets
- (ii) Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- (iii) Physical measurements of the affected assets/structures
- (iv) Identification of trees and crops
- (v) Collection of information on household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile
- (vi) Identification of non titleholders
- (vii) Assessment of potential economic and livelihood impact

24. In conjuncture with the preparation of the RP, an Indigeous Peoples Plan (IPP) have been prepared for this road section as this project is categorized as "A" in accordance to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement. Broad Community Support (BCS) has been obtained in all affected hilly villages for the construction of this road.

### **3. Public Consultation**

25. 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 REQUIREMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

### A. Land Requirement

26. For Kangchup – Tamenglong section of the subproject, 2-lane road is proposed with RoW of 24 meters in open hill area and 18 meters in village/built-up areas. Since the hill section is not falling under revenue area and there is no cadastral map or land record exists with the Government of Manipur, it is not possible to calculate accurate area and type of affected land. However, based on the comprehensive walkthrough survey and land use map prepared for the hill section, it is estimated that a total of 553.02 acres of land is required for the project. Based on the land use mapping during the social survey, it is estimated that out of 553.02 acres of land required for the project, 28.02 acres (5.07%) are land under habitation, 122.90 acres (22.22%) are agricultural land and 402.10 acres (72.71%) are forest and hill.

27. As per the provision of Memorandum issued by Government of Manipur dated 19<sup>th</sup> April 1994, MPWD will not acquire land for construction of road in hilly areas. The villagers will donate land for construction of road after thorough consultation of proposed alignment. The land in the hills are owned and managed by the Village Chief of each village. Village Chief allots large pieces of land to villagers for their use but they do not have individual ownership right. Government of Manipur has its policy that for road construction in such hilly areas that compensate will be paid for non-land assets. In this project context, all the villages falling in the alignment had consented to donate land for the purpose of this road. MPWD agreed to pay compensation at replacement cost for all improvements to the land falling within the subproject corridor as per the provision of RF and MPWD will provide village with appropriate identified community infrastructure. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) will be signed between PWD and village leadership which will be closely monitored by the PIU and external monitor. A third party will also verify the land donation documentation process.

### B. Resettlement Impacts

28. Based on the above arrangement, the subproject impact assessed through project census survey includes loss of non-land assets, and loss of livelihoods within the proposed RoW. There is no land record available or the land being used by the individual households in the tribal village is clearly demarcated. There is a tendency of shifting cultivation among these communities, which make more difficult to assess the actual possession of specific land. Therefore for these hilly areas, no land impacts are assessed and the impacts on structure and other properties are considered and included in the project impact. However during the detailed assessment to be carried out as a part of land donation process, these impacts can be identified more clearly. There is a fear of encroachment in the long term as the road opens up these communities to outsiders but the communities are protected by 'The Manipur Land Revenue & Land Reform Act, 1960 (MLR & LR Act, 1960)', which restricts any transfer of land to or claim of land by non-tribal people in the hill areas of Manipur. Land donation will not adversely impact DPs and leave them worse off prior to the project. All villages have sufficient land for where the DPs can relocate to. Structures, other improvements made to the land, and loss of livelihood will be compensated at replacement cost, and other applicable assistance will be paid according to the Entitlement Matrix. Communities will also be provided with capacity building initiatives such as entrepreneurial training and other vocational training so they can further leverage on the investment. Close monitoring will be in place to ensure DPs are equally or better off after the project.

29. A full 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. Kangchup-Tamenglong road section was carried out between 6th October 2014 and 8th December 2014. The findings and magnitude of impacts are discussed in the following sections.

### C. Loss of Private Structures in the Subproject

30. Due to the proposed subproject work, 191 structures are going to be affected owned by 127 DPs. All the affected structures are belong to DPs with customary rights to the land. The magnitude of impacts on private structures shows that out of 191 affected structures, 30 (15.71%) structures are affected up to 25%, 34 (17.80%) structures are affected up to 50%, 26 (13.61%) structures affected up to 75% and 101 (52.88%) 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. However all residential structures irrespective of its percentage loss will be fully compensated and there will be no cut-off date applied as the DPs are enjoying customary land rights. The details of magnitude of impacts on structures are summarized in the Table 2.

**Table 2: Magnitude of Impacts on Structures**

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	No. Structure	%Age
1	Below 25%	30	15.71
2	Up to 50%	34	17.80
3	Up to 75%	26	13.61
4	100%	101	52.88
<b>Total</b>		<b>191</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### D. Type of Private Structure Affected in the Subproject

31. As per census survey, out of 127 households losing their structures in the subproject, 76 household is losing residential structures, 36 households are losing commercial structures, 4 are losing their residential-cum-commercial structures and 39 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 3. The list of DPs is attached as **Appendix-2**.

**Table 3: Type of Impacts due to Loss of Private Structure**

S. N.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	DH	%Age
1	Residential Structure	112	76	58.64
2	Commercial Structure	36	24	18.85
3	Res + Commercial Structure	4	3	2.09
4	Other Private Structure	39	24	20.42
<b>Total</b>		<b>191</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### E. Type of Construction of Affected Structures

32. The structures being affected in the subproject are of various types by construction such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent nature. Out of 191 structures, 165 (83.66%) structures are of temporary nature, 15 (9.15%) structures are of semi-permanent nature and 11 (7.19%) structures are of permanent nature. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the Table 4.

**Table 4: Type of Construction of Affected Structure**

Sl. No.	Type of Construction	Number of Structures	%Age
1	Temporary	165	83.66
2	Semi-Permanent	15	9.15
3	Permanent	11	7.19
<b>Total</b>		<b>191</b>	<b>100</b>

**F. Loss of Livelihoods in the Subproject**

33. As per the census survey, the DPs losing livelihoods includes 36 owners of commercial structures, 4 owners of residential cum commercial structures, 11 employees in commercial structures, and 16 commercial tenants. The details of impact on livelihoods in the subproject are presented in the **Table 5**.

**Table 5: Loss of Livelihoods in the Subproject**

Sl. No.	Loss	Households	%Age
4	Loss of Commercial Structure	36	53.73
5	Loss of Residential cum Commercial Structure	4	5.97
6	Employees in Structures	11	16.42
7	Commercial Tenants	16	23.88
<b>Total</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**G. Nature of CPR Loss**

34. There are 20 CPRs affected in the subproject, including 4 are community structures, and rests of 16 are government structures. 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.

### III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

#### A. General Socioeconomic Profile of Subproject Area

35. 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. Number of DPs

36. There are 774 DPs in total being affected by the subproject which includes 404 (52.20%) males and 370 (47.80%) females. The average household size is six and the sex ratio among the DPs is 916. The details of DPs being affected in the subproject are presented in the Table 6.

**Table 6: Number of DPs**

Sl. No.	Categories of DPs	No. of DPs	% age
1	Male	404	52.20
2	Female	370	47.80
<b>Total</b>		<b>774</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### C. Vulnerable Households being Affected in the Subproject

37. As defined in the RF, vulnerable group includes SC households, ST households, women headed households, households headed by physically handicapped persons and households Below Poverty Line (BPL). All the DPs are vulnerable DPs since they are belong to ST community.

#### D. Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

38. There are only 61 (48.03%) households earning less than the official poverty level of Manipur State i.e. Rs. 67,080/- per year. There are 16 households (12.60%) having an average monthly income of above Rs. 67080 and Rs. 1.00.000. The survey reveals that 48 (37.80%) households are annually earning more than Rs. 1,000,00 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 7**.

**Table 7: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households**

Sl. No.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	No. of Households	% age
1	Above 10000 and Below 20000	2	1.57
2	Above 20000 and Below 30000	15	11.81
3	Above 30000 and Below 40000	12	9.45
4	Above 40000 and Below 50000	15	11.81
5	Above 50000 and Below 67080	17	13.39
6	Above 67080 and Below 100000	16	12.60
7	Above 100000	48	37.80
8	Not Responded	2	1.57
<b>Total</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## E. Educational Status of DPs

39. The educational status of DPs reveals that there are still 11.64% DPs are illiterate. Among the DPs, 18.63% are above matric and 11.92 % are graduates. This data excludes the children below 0 to 6 years. The gender segregated details of educational status of DPs are presented in the Table 8.

**Table 8: Educational Status of DPs**

S. N.	Educational status	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
1	Illiterate	23	6.12	62	17.51	85	11.64
2	Literate	99	26.33	93	26.27	192	26.30
3	Up to middle	50	13.30	46	12.99	96	13.15
4	Below metric	69	18.35	53	14.97	122	16.71
5	Metric	73	19.41	63	17.80	136	18.63
6	Graduate	55	14.63	32	9.04	87	11.92
7	Above graduate	7	1.86	5	1.41	12	1.64
<b>Total</b>		<b>376</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## F. Occupational Status of DPs

40. The occupational pattern of DPs excluding the non working sections such as old persons, children, students and household workers, reveals that more than 25% DPs are working as labourer. Among other categories, 34.09% DPs are engaged in agriculture, 19.55% doing various business, 19.09% are engaged in service sectors. The details of occupational status of DPs are summarized in the Table 9.

**Table 9: Occupational Status of DPs**

S. N.	Occupational status	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
1	Service	36	19.67	6	16.22	42	19.09
2	Business	40	21.86	3	8.11	43	19.55
3	Agriculture	53	28.96	22	59.46	75	34.09
4	Labour	49	26.78	6	16.22	55	25.00
5	Professional	5	2.73	0	0.00	5	2.27
<b>Total</b>		<b>183</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## G. Impact on Indigenous People and mitigation Measures

41. A Social and Poverty Assessment (PSA) was conducted among sample households in the project area and the brief socioeconomic profile of the IP communities is noted below.

- (i) Majority of the IP families is of medium size and nuclear type, with average family size at 4.8, and a high sex ratio of 1008. Proportion of population is highest in 18-59 years of age group at 56% of all population. About 78% of ST population is literate. Male literacy of the sample population is above the female, as observed at 41% and 37% respectively. Female literacy status is low in Tamenglong district, which was recorded at 11% in 1971 census. However, it is increased substantially to 49% in 2001.
- (ii) Work participation ratio is quite high at nearly 80%, of which 47% are male and 33% female workers. Of all working population 63% are main worker having gainful engagement for more than 6 months a year.

- (iii) Of the total working population majority is engaged in cultivation and allied agricultural works (50%), while service at government and private sectors provide jobs for 9% of the work force, unskilled daily waged labourers are less than 5%. About 11% people are self-employed in trade and business and traditional household industry.
- (iv) About 34% of IP households have monthly household income ranging from Rs. 8333 to Rs. 20833, and average per capita monthly income was worked out to be Rs. 2266. Based on poverty line indicator of monthly per capita consumer expenditure at Rs. 871, Manipur recorded 47.4% of its rural population living below poverty line in 2009-10, which is higher than India average of 33.8%. However, average IP family of the project impact area, is above poverty level with a monthly per capita expenditure of Rs. 2260.
- (v) The survey of the sample IP families revealed that about 15% of all surveyed families, have migrated in the area within a short period. However, very few are known to have migrated outside the project area.
- (vi) The IPs are governed mostly by traditional customary laws followed through generations. A tribal village is administered by Village Authority formed of representatives of the clans living in the village, and possesses executive, legislative and judiciary power. There are several Acts recently introduced that have reduced the rights of Village Authority, such as "The Hill Areas Committee (HAC) of Manipur Legislative Assembly" empowered to monitor legislation and administration for the hill areas. These acts have, however, not been fully implemented and not been able to replace traditional customary laws, which are inbuilt into the indigenous people's society.

42. Based on the FGD and stakeholders consultation conducted under PSA, the perceived benefits and potential adverse impacts of the subproject are summarized below.

- (i) The subproject will promote good connectivity especially with international trade corridor by linking with the greater road network connecting the neighboring states and region.
- (ii) The interior villages will be connected with motorable road, which will provide access to high schools, college at Imphal, government health centers, markets at Imphal and other large towns.
- (iii) The women/girls will be particularly benefitted by the improved road connectivity as they will enjoy quick transport to reach markets, avail of high schools beyond village, will have better institutional health facilities.
- (iv) Better job opportunity for the youth within the state and outside. Some educated youth will get job at construction companies.
- (v) Improved economy for the villagers during construction phase which will provide scope for self employment, such as running canteen, eateries, selling grocery, vegetables, fruits at the construction establishments at site.
- (vi) Potential loss or Jhum plots is not a matter of concern, as good transport connectivity is required more, to sell their fruits and crops, lying wasted in absence of fast communication.

43. An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has been prepared for the project with special measures to mitigate the adverse impacts on these IP communities.



## H. 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 Kangchup-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.

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Out of total working female population, 50% are engaged in cultivation, 9% as labour, 17% in service sector, 15% in business, and 6% as self employed in various capacities including households industries, such as weaving.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) About 67% women stated that they work to earn additional income for the families and 82% spend their full earning for families' upkeep.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) About 31% married women have 2 children, while 23% have only one child born to them.
- (viii) Major diseases afflicting women are fever, and diarrhea as expressed by 32% informants.
- (ix) 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.

- (x) 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.
- (xi) 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:

- (i) Improved access to social facilities like health, education
- (ii) Increase in income generating activities
- (iii) Frequent and affordable transport
- (iv) Management of emergency situation
- (v) Improved community relations
- (vi) Increased frequency of health workers, extension workers visits
- (vii) Improved access to market
- (viii) Increased Leisure time
- (ix) Reduced time spent on transportation of forest produces
- (x) 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:

- (i) Loss of assets as a result of the road construction
- (ii) Preference to men as wage labour over women during construction
- (iii) Discrimination in wage payment
- (iv) More dependence of mechanized techniques in road construction likely to have very little opportunity for labour for women

48. To address these issues, it has been clearly communicated to the affected communities that all assets affected by land donation will be compensated at replacement cost. Civil works contractors will be encouraged to employ local labor, especially women. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction will be ensured. There are 15 women headed households are 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.

## 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 10**.

**Table 10: Methods of Public Consultations**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Consultation Method</b>
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:

- (i) Ascertain the views of the DPs, with reference to road alignment and minimization of impacts;
- (ii) Understand views of the community on land requirement, resettlement issues and rehabilitation options;
- (iii) Identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- (iv) Obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same;
- (v) Examine APs' opinion on problems and prospects of road related issues;
- (vi) Identify people's expectations from subprojects and their absorbing capacity;
- (vii) 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 212 persons (153 males and 59 females) were attended in these 15 consultation meetings/focused group discussion. 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 11. 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 11: Summary findings of Consultation**

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
Existing Road Condition	No all weather road exists in the hill area. People face problem during rainy season. Accident prone road.	The proposed subproject will provide all weather connectivity for the region.
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, requirement of skilled workers in	All loss of structure will be compensated market value. Loss of livelihoods will also be compensated and assisted by the subproject

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
	construction activity	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
Land Donation	In the hill area land acquisition is not possible and people may need to donate land for road construction work	People are agreed to donate land provided compensation for non-land assets are paid to affected persons. MPWD will carry out further consultation during implementation.
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 12**.

**Table 12: 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

SI. No.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed
7	Mr. S. Luke Draftsman, Settlement office	Collection of revenue map and landholder's details
8	Mr Imran Khan SDC, Tamenglong (HQ)	Land acquisition planning, collection of revenue map and landholder's details
9	Mr. A R Leiyopam (SSE/Drg) Indian Railway, Imphal	Consultation on land procurement 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:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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 13.

**Table 13: Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

Activity	Task	Agencies
Field verification of LAR impacts	Discuss LAR impacts with DPs, minimize impact	PIU/NGO
Notification of DPs on project, LAR and cut-off date	Inform DPs about project, LAR impact and temporal limitation of eligibility	PIU/NGO
Valuation of Assets	Transparently involve APs in measurements, resolve disagreements, get signatures on DMS results	PIU/NGO
Land donation Agreement	Joint Walkthrough survey, signing of MoU	PIU/NGO
Establishment of GRC	Finalise DPs representation and mechanism	PIU/NGO

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Agencies</b>
Relocation of CPR	Consultation with DPs and finalization of relocation strategy	
Disclosure of RP	Translate RP in Manipuri and disclose at PIU Office and Panchayat	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:

- (i) the final resettlement plan endorsed by the EA;
- (ii) a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during subproject implementation, if required; and
- (iii) 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 English and Manipuri and distributed to DPs. During consultation, the NGO will explain the summary information to the DPs in their local language with the help of interpreter.

## VI. 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 and other assets 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 involuntary resettlement for road project are discussed in the following section.

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

65. 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.

66. 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.

## **2. The Manipur (Hill Areas) District Councils Act, 1971 (Act 76 of 1971)**

67. 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.

## **3. Memorandum of Works Department, Government of Manipur, 1994**

68. 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 donated by concerned villages which will be administered through signing of an written agreement. The rationale behind the memorandum is that the state Government is mandated to develop and maintain physical and social infrastructures in the state as a whole and specifically provide improved infrastructure to tribal people living in remote hilly area where areas are not under Revenue. The land donation is out of the scope of the 2013 Act. However, for payment for structure and other assistance, the provisions of Act will be followed. The Act applies in case of involuntary acquisition of land but in this project context people are voluntarily donating land for the road. The 1994 Memorandum is an initiative by GoM to create opportunity to provide access to communities living in remote hills.

69. The Land in the hills are owned and managed by the Village Chief. The Village chief allots large pieces of land to villagers for their use but they do not have individual ownership right. Government of Manipur has its policy that for road construction in such hilly areas, that compensate will be paid for non-land assets. In this project context all the villages falling in the alignment had consented to donate land for this road.

70. It is confirmed that DPs will not be coerced to donate land as they have openly accepted the project and consented during the consultation meetings (detailed in IPP). There will not be adverse impacts on them as they are in possession of very large pieces of land and a small strip of land will be affected. The loss of livelihood/income will be compensated and assisted by the project. The connectivity to their land will give them easy access to their land and direct transport facility for their agricultural and forest products. During consultation, it was assured by the Village Chief that he will allot alternate land to the villagers affected; therefore they will not be losing right to their land and security of tenure will be ensured. All DPs will get additional vulnerability assistance.

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

71. The amendment act, inserted a new article, Article 371 C. 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'

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

72. Article 338 A 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'.

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

73. The Act is for recognition of rights for informal settlers or traditional occupiers living in State Forest Land. In the subproject context it is not state forest. Its owned by the local community. Its equal to private ownership with different arrangement i.e. owned, controlled, managed by Tribal Village Chief. Therefore the FRA does not apply in this case.

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

74. 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 national minimum standard; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

75. 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.

76. 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 national minimum standard and to improve the standard of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

## H. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

77. 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 area notified under the Act. Whereby, squatters and encroachers are excluded from the purview of the act.

78. 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.

79. 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: 14.

**Table: 14 Comparison of ADB and Gol Policy**

	<b>Aspect</b>	<b>ADB Safeguard Requirement</b>	<b>Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</b>	<b>Measures to Bridge the GAP</b>
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 entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land 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.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Given that the Resettlement Impacts are not envisaged to be significant, a project level GRM is included.

	<b>Aspect</b>	<b>ADB Safeguard Requirement</b>	<b>Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</b>	<b>Measures to Bridge the GAP</b>
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.	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 through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and	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
		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 displaced persons and other stakeholders	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.
10.	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples	16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (/) of section 11 by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		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.	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'	the EA.
11.	Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (l) 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 the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (l)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.

## I. R&R Policy Framework for the Subproject

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

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (ii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iii) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, 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, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land

acquisition is through negotiated settlement<sup>4</sup> to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons living on customary lands are eligible to relocation and rehabilitation measures.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) 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 results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

## **J. Process of Land Donation**

81. Land donation process under the subproject will be administered as per the provision of Memorandum issued by Government of Manipur dated 19th April 1994 and in confirmation with RF and RP for the project. The villagers will donate land for construction of road after thorough and meaningful consultation of proposed alignment. DPs will not be coerced to donate land as they have openly accepted the project and consented during the consultation meetings (detailed in IPP). A joint walkthrough survey of the alignment will be carried out by a team comprising of Village Chief, occupiers of affected land, MPWD representatives, Representative of District

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<sup>4</sup> 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.



Administration, Revenue Department, Forest Department (if required). A memorandum of understanding (MOU) will be signed between PWD and village leadership witnessed by other District Administration and other Department/Agencies as necessary. The land donation process will be organized, monitored and properly documented by the PIU with the help of NGO. A third party will also verify the land donation documentation process.

## **K. Valuation of Assets**

82. Since there will be no land acquisition, the valuation of affected non-land assets such as structures, trees and crops etc will be governed by the following process:

83. The land donation shall be executed through a MoU as per the sample attached in **Appendix-5** 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 structure.

### **1. Valuation of Building and Structure**

84. 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. Any structure deemed not viable will be compensated fully. If DPs not satisfied by the valuation process, he/she may approach GRC. During valuation of structure/building following parameters should be taken in to account:

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

### **2. Valuation of Trees**

85. 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 donated, 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.

86. 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.

87. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed off 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.

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

## VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### A. Introduction

89. The subproject does not acquire land as the land will be donated by the villagers/village committee. This section of the RP describes entitlement provision for the displaced persons as per the entitlement matrix.

### B. Cut-off-Date for Entitlement

90. For this subproject, 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 notified in the project area through new paper. 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

91. In accordance with the R&R measures outlined in the project entitlement matrix, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of 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:

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

92. **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:

- (i) Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation. 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/self relocation. 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.
- (ii) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- (iii) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000
- (iv) One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction
- (v) One time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.

- (vi) DPs belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.

93. **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:

- (i) One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000.
- (ii) Skill up-gradation training to DPs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.
- (iii) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- (iv) Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award
- (v) Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.

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

- (i) Advance notice to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers.
- (ii) Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value
- (iii) 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.

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

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

96. **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.

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

- (i) Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders.

- (ii) Rent at market value for the period of occupation
- (iii) Compensation for assets at replacement cost
- (iv) Restoration of land to previous or better quality
- (v) Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community.
- (vi) 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of temporary loss of livelihood.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.

98. **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**

99. 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 15). Although, the loss of land will not be compensated to the individual DPs, the entitlement matrix discussed all type of impacts and entitlement for the broad Project context. All compensation and assistance will be fully paid prior to displacement.

Table 15: Entitlement Matrix

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
<b>Residential Structures<sup>5</sup></b>						
1-a	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets <sup>6</sup>	Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) without depreciation;</li> <li>• Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure.</li> <li>• Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.</li> <li>• One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household</li> <li>• One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction</li> <li>• All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.</li> <li>• Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</li> <li>• Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees, and does not account for any depreciation.</li> <li>• Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</li> <li>• Assessment of viability of remaining structure will be made in consultation with DPs</li> </ul>	<p>District Collector/Deputy Commissioner shall determine the market value of the structure and add 100% solatium as specified in LARR Act.</p> <p>Valuation committee will verify replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p>
1-b	Loss of residential	Residential structure and	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the</li> </ul>	Structure owners will reimburse tenants and	Valuation committee will

<sup>5</sup> 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

<sup>6</sup> 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
	structure	other assets		<p>tenant/leaseholder without depreciation, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease.</li> <li>• Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets</li> <li>• One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family</li> <li>• One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction.</li> <li>• All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc</li> <li>• Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</li> <li>• Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>	<p>leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</p>	<p>verify replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p>
1-c	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Non Title Holders/ Squatters, Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter without depreciation</li> <li>• Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets</li> <li>• One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family</li> <li>• All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs.</li> </ul>	<p>Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</p>	<p>PIU will verify the extent of impacts of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p>

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				50,000 towards transport costs etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</li> <li>• Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>		
<b>Commercial Structures</b>						
2-a	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement cost of the structure and other assets without depreciation (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable)</li> <li>• Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure.</li> <li>• Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.</li> <li>• One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family</li> <li>• One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing shop for reconstruction of shop.</li> <li>• All physically displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.</li> <li>• Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees, and does not account for any depreciation.</li> <li>• Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</li> </ul>	Valuation committee will determine replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts 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"> <li>• Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>		
2-b	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease.</li> <li>• Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets</li> <li>• One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</li> <li>• Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>	<p>Structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders for 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 of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
2-c	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Non Title Holders/Squatters, Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter without depreciation</li> <li>• Right to salvage materials from</li> </ul>	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts AHs determine assistance, verify and identify

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				structure and other assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family</li> <li>• All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.</li> <li>• Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</li> <li>• Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>		vulnerable households.
<b>Livelihood</b>						
3	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Family with traditional land right  Commercial tenant  Commercial leaseholder  Employee in commercial establishment  Agricultural laborer (long term)  Artisans  Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000.</li> <li>• Skill up-gradation training to APs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.</li> <li>• Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.</li> <li>• Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award</li> <li>• Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</li> <li>• Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.  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 not be entitled for this

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
						assistance.
<b>Trees and Crops</b>						
4	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	<p>Family with traditional land right</p> <p>Agricultural tenant/ leaseholder</p> <p>Sharecroppers</p> <p>Non Title Holders</p> <p>Squatter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance notice to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers.</li> <li>• Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvesting prior to possession will be accommodated to the extent possible</li> <li>• Work schedules will avoid harvest season.</li> <li>• Seasonal crops will be given at least 60 days notice. If notice cannot be given, compensation for standing crops will be compensated at market value.</li> <li>• Market value of trees/crops has to be determined.</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Vulnerable</b>						
5	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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, 1c, 2-a, 2-b, 2c and 3.</li> <li>• Receive preferential in income restoration training program under the project.</li> <li>• Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.</li> </ul>	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census and implementation of project.	<p>PIU will verify the extent of impacts of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>The PIU with support from the CSC and NGO<sup>7</sup> will conduct a training need assessment in</p>

<sup>7</sup> When suitable NGO is not available, the PIU will be staffed with qualified and experienced social workers to assist the IA in RP implementation

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to basic utilities and public services</li> </ul>		<p>consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.</p>
<b>Temporary Loss</b>						
8	Temporary loss of land <sup>8</sup>	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction	Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders.</li> <li>• Rent at market value for the period of occupation</li> <li>• Compensation for assets at replacement cost</li> <li>• Restoration of land to previous or better quality<sup>9</sup>.</li> <li>• Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community.</li> </ul>	<p>Assessment of impacts if any on structures, assets, crops and trees due to temporary occupation.</p> <p>Site restoration.</p>	<p>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</p>

<sup>8</sup> Temporary possession of land for project purpose can be taken only for three years from the date of commencement of such possession/occupation.

<sup>9</sup> 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
						site restoration.
9	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption.</li> <li>• 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.<sup>10</sup></li> <li>• Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	<p>Valuation Committee will determine income lost.</p> <p>Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.</p>
<b>Common Resources</b>						
10	Loss and temporary impacts on common resources	Common resources	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc.</li> </ul>	Follow ADB SPS	PIU and Contractor.
<b>Other</b>						
11	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the RF.</li> </ul>	-	PIU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

100. All eligible compensation and other assistances<sup>12</sup> 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.

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<sup>12</sup> 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.

## VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

### A. Basic Provision for Relocation

101. The EA will provide cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures and adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. In the case of physically displaced persons, the EA will provide:

- (i) relocation assistance
- (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and
- (iii) 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

102. 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.

103. In the subproject 112 residential structures owned by 78 households are getting affected out of which about 61 are suffering more than 50% impact as presented in the Table 16 and these may not be viable for living and needs to be relocated. As detailed in Table 17, the villages will remain to have abundant land and the losses are not significant and are spread over the length of the road. Village Chief will reallocate land for those villages being affected by the road. Furthermore, the improved road condition will ensure that the DPs have better access to the markets and other economic opportunities with a potential to improve their incomes.

**Table 16: Impacts on Residential Structures**

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	No. Structure	No. of Household	%Age
1	Below 25%	23	17	21.79
2	Up to 50%	26	20	25.64
3	Up to 75%	13	10	12.82
4	100%	50	31	39.74
<b>Total</b>		<b>112</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### C. Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs

104. To understand and know the relocation options, DPs were consulted during the census survey and out of 78 households losing residential structures 75 have opted for self relocation and only 3 have opted for project based relocation. The choice of DPs is further supported by their compensation option as there are 74 DPs opted for cash compensation against loss of their structure and 4 opted for project assisted relocation. Viability of the affected structure will be assessed during verification of impact and done in consultation with the DPs.

#### D. Relocation Strategy

105. With the scattered nature of resettlement impacts the residential structures affected in the subproject are spread over more than 90 kilometres and three districts, it will be difficult and not feasible to provide resettlement colony with all amenities. 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. The DPs does not have to buy land as villages have enough additional land to accommodate relocation within the village. Table 17 details the land availability in each affected village. The villagers mostly have abundant land and the losses are not significant and are spread over the length of the road. It is therefore unlikely that the land donation will have significant adverse impacts on their livelihood. The livelihood restoration package under this RP will offset some losses due to the land donation. Furthermore, the improved road condition will ensure that the DPs have better access to the markets and other economic opportunities with a potential to improve their incomes

**Table 17: Land Availability Details**

	Name of Village	Total Village Area	Average Holding Size	Total Affected Area	Average Affected Land	Total Remaining Land	Remaining Land (%)
1	Kangchup Chiru	25024.72	193.99	64.49	0.21	27.22	99.22
2	Kangchup Bangla						
3	Shunglung	29473.55	228.48	47.15	0.79	46.36	98.33
4	Waphong	3336.63	25.87	15.57	0.34	15.23	97.83
5	Hoachong (Spur)	10257.04	79.51	24.61	0.11	24.51	99.57
6	Ijeirong	19760.26	153.18	36.47	0.49	35.99	98.67
7	Oktan	25827.98	200.22	56.34	0.39	55.95	99.32
8	Bakwa	1334.65	10.35	7.26	0.10	7.16	98.59
9	Kabui khulen (Spur)	790.90	6.13	4.74	0.02	4.72	99.51
10	Nagaching	11270.39	87.37	33.80	0.18	33.62	99.47
11	Lukhambi	62184.87	482.05	87.77	0.31	87.46	99.65
12	Warengba-2	6784.48	52.59	25.65	0.12	25.53	99.54
13	Warengba-3						
14	Khebuching	5147.06	39.90	14.83	0.15	14.68	99.02
15	Bhalok-3	66732.58	517.31	2.82	0.01	2.81	99.62
16	Dialong	4448.84	34.49	105.56	0.45	105.11	99.57
17	Gadailong	1260.50	9.77	13.34	0.17	13.18	98.75
18	Tamenglong (Urban Area)	543.75	4.22	12.60	0.10	4.79	98.00

Note: All units in Acre

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



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

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

- (i) At least 60 days advance notice before demolition of structure.
- (ii) Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.
- (iii) The NGO engaged for RP implementation will assist DPs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counseling on payment of compensation and assistance.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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.

## IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

### A. Loss of Livelihoods in the Subproject

108. The subproject impacts reveal that due to loss of commercial structures 67 households will be getting economically displaced. As per the findings of census survey, 36 owners of commercial structures, 4 owners of residential-cum-commercial structures, 11 employees in commercial establishment and 16 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 18. In addition, it is estimated that all the 127 DPs affected under the subproject are considered as losing livelihood due to loss of their land and budgetary provision are made in the RP. However, this will be further verified during joint verification and land donation process and to cover any additional requirement, 10% contingency is available in the budget.

**Table 17: Loss of Livelihoods in the Subproject**

Sl. No.	Loss	Households	%Age
1	Loss of Commercial Structure	36	53.73
2	Loss of Residential cum Commercial Structure	4	5.97
3	Employees in Structures	11	16.42
4	Commercial Tenants	16	23.88
<b>Total</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### B. Provisions for Loss of Livelihood

109. The DPs losing their livelihoods includes losing 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 national minimum standard. The implementing NGO will prepare the micro plan with specific income restoration activities for each DPs.

110. In cases loss of commercial structures, affected business owners are entitled to:

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

111. The EA will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until:

- (i) compensation at full replacement will paid to each displaced person for subproject components or sections that are ready to be constructed;
- (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to displaced persons; and
- (iii) 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. The IPP prepared for the subproject also have provision for this.

### **C. Income Restoration Measures**

112. 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 national minimum standards. 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.

113. Among specific rehabilitation measures, capacity buildings of all the economically displaced persons will be carried out by the subproject authority. As part of the IPP preparation, indepth consultations have been held to assess interest and viability of different types of training. During implementation, the NGO to be engaged 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.

### **D. Additional Support from Ongoing Poverty Reduction Programs**

114. 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.

## **X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**

### **A. Introduction**

115. 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 of affected 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:

- (i) compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- (ii) Transitional assistance in lieu of the loss of business and livelihood
- (iii) Compensation for crops and trees
- (iv) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income/ employment and livelihood
- (v) Assistance for shifting of the structures
- (vi) Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance in the form of Training allowance
- (vii) Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration
- (viii) Cost for implementation of RP.

### **B. Compensation**

116. 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/m<sup>2</sup>, semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 12,000/m<sup>2</sup>, and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 8,000/m<sup>2</sup>. However the actual compensation will be calculated by the professional valuer taking into account the latest BSR without depreciation as prescribed in the RF.

117. 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**

118. All DPs losing structures will be eligible for onetime resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) per affected family.

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

120. Additional onetime assistant to all DPs belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) community @ Rs. 50,000 (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) per affected family.

121. 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.

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

123. 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.

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

#### **D. Compensation for Community and Government Property**

125. Religious and Community Structure: The unit cost for religious and community structure 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/m<sup>2</sup>, semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 12,000/m<sup>2</sup>, and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 8,000/m<sup>2</sup>.

#### **E. RP Implementation and Support Cost**

126. The unit cost for hiring of the implementing NGO has been calculated on a lump sum basis for Rs. 40,00,000/- (Rupees Fifty 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. 6,00,000/- (Rupees Six 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. 15,00,000 (Rupees Fifteen Lakhs only) has been made.

#### **F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management**

127. The cost related to 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**

128. The total R&R budget for the proposed subproject RP works out to Rs. 107.43 million. A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in Table 18.

**Table 18: R&R Budget**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation for Structure</b>	<b>in Sq. mtr.</b>	<b>Rupees</b>	
1	Compensation for Permanent Structure	402.00	20000	8040000
2	Compensation for Semi-Permanent Structure	505.00	12000	6060000
3	Compensation for Temporary Structure	4028.00	8000	32224000
4	Compensation for CPR	389.00	20000	7780000
	<b>Subtotal A</b>			<b>54104000</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Compensation for Crops and Trees</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
1	Fruit Bearing Tree	114	12000	1368000
2	Timber Tree	53	20000	1060000
3	Compensation for Crop loss	122.90	25000	3072500
	<b>Subtotal B</b>			<b>5500500</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Assistance</b>	<b>Number</b>		
1	Onetime allowance to DPs losing Livelihood due to loss of Land	127	25000	3175000
2	Resettlement allowance to all DPs	127	50000	6350000
3	Shifting assistance to DPs losing structure & Tenants	143	50000	7150000
4	Additional Assistance to ST	127	50000	6350000
5	Subsistence allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	67	25000	1675000
6	Onetime allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	67	36000	2412000
7	Training Assistance	67	25000	1675000
8	Special assistance to Vulnerable DPs	127	25000	3175000
	<b>Subtotal C</b>			<b>31962000</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>RP Implementation Support Cost</b>	<b>Number</b>		
1	Hiring of NGO for RP Implementation	1	4000000	4000000
2	Grievance Redressal Cost	Lump sum	600000	600000
3	Hiring External Monitoring Agency/Expert	1	1500000	1500000
	<b>Subtotal D</b>			<b>6100000</b>
<b>Total (A+B+C+D)</b>				<b>976665000</b>
<b>Contingency (10%)</b>				<b>9766650</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>107433150</b>

129. In addition to the above R&R budgetary provision, there are other provisions made under the project cost in terms of inclusion of community infrastructure and under Indigenous Peoples Plan.

130. The following budget available under the project bid document for enhancement and construction of community infrastructure in the villages, which will be used in consultation with the villagers.

- (i) Rs. 48,00,000 (Fourty Eight Lakh) for Community Amenity Centers.
- (ii) Rs. 31,54,000 (Thirty one Lakh Fifty Four Thousand) for Passenger Shelters.
- (iii) Rs. 7,28,000 (Seven Lakh Twenty Eight Thousand) for Medical Aid centers.

131. Under the IP plan to cover items like capacity development, training, skill development, NGO involvement, Community Development, monitoring and evaluation etc, a total of Rs. 1,77,76,000 is provided to support IP communities.

## **XI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **A. Introduction**

132. 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**

133. 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.

134. 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**

135. 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.

136. The State level GRC will comprise of the:

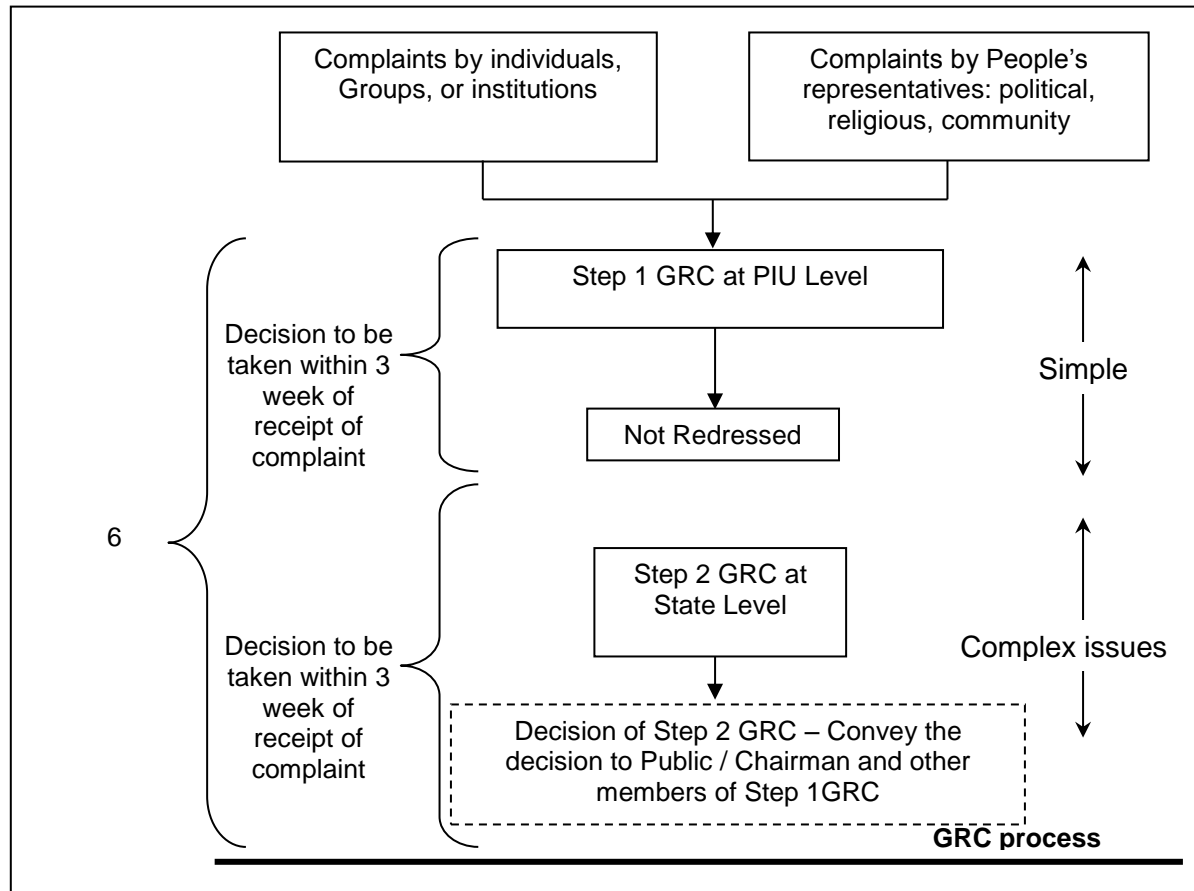
- (i) Chief Engineer, PWD, -Chairperson
- (ii) Project Director, ADB Cell, – Member Secretary
- (iii) Resettlement Officer, ADB Cell,
- (iv) A representative from IP community or NGO for IP related issue

137. The PIU level GRC will comprise of the:

- (i) PIU Head -Chairperson
- (ii) Executive Engineer, local PWD office/ Project Manager
- (iii) Resettlement Officer, PIU, Manipur
- (iv) A representative from local NGOs or a local person of repute and standing in the society, elected representative from Zila Parisad /District Council.
- (v) A representative for women from a relevant agency which could be from the government, or NGO or local community
- (vi) A representative from IP community or NGO for IP related issue.

138. 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

139. 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.

140. 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.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>

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

## **XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT**

### **A. Institutional Requirement**

142. 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:

- (i) Manipur Public Works Department (MPWD)
- (ii) Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- (iii) Non Government Organization (NGO)
- (iv) Village Level Committee (VLC)
- (v) State Level Grievance Redress Committee
- (vi) PIU Level Grievance Redress Committee
- (vii) Project Management Consultant (PMC)
- (viii) Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)
- (ix) Non Government Organization (NGO)

### **B. Executing Agency**

143. 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**

144. 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 R&R activities in the field; (ii) ensure availability of budget for R&R activities; (iii) liaison with district administration for support implementation of R&R activities; (iv) and selection and appointment of the RP implementing agency.

145. 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 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.

146. The PIU officials and RO are already familiar with R&R policies and procedure as the MPWD is currently implementing an ADB funded project: 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 donation, (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.

147. The RO will work closely with the District Collector to expedite the payments of compensation 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:

- (i) Overall responsibility of implementation and monitoring of R&R activities in the Subproject;
- (ii) Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- (iii) Liaison lined agencies support implementation of R&R;
- (iv) Selection and appointment of the NGOs.
- (v) Coordinating with line Departments, implementing NGO, CSC and PMC.
- (vi) Translation of RP in local language;
- (vii) Liaison with district administration for dovetailing government's income generating and developmental programs for the DPs;
- (viii) Ensure the inclusion of those DPs who may have not been covered during the census survey;
- (ix) 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;
- (x) Monitor physical and financial progress on land donation and R&R activities;
- (xi) Participate in regular meetings in GRC; and
- (xii) Organize monthly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R.

#### **D. Nongovernment Organization (NGO)**

148. 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: 6**.

149. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies to be involved in resettlement planning process and implementation of resettlement activities are summarized in **Table 20**.

**Table 19: Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation**

<b>Key Agency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
EA (MPWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make final decision on roads to be included under the project</li> <li>• Overall responsibility for project design, feasibility, construction and</li> </ul>

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

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

### E. Capacity Building on RP in the EA

150. 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 donation and resettlement for the subproject.

151. 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

152. All concerned staff both at head office and field level involved in 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 donation; (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:

- (i) Understanding of the ADB Policy Guidelines and requirements and differences between country policy and laws
- (ii) Understanding of the policy and procedure adopted for the Subproject
- (iii) Understanding of the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step
- (iv) Understanding of the Monitoring and reporting mechanism
- (v) Understanding of the economic rehabilitation measures

### **XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

#### **A. Introduction**

153. 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 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**

154. 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**

155. 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**

156. 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**

157. 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.



## XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

### A. Need for Monitoring and Reporting

159. 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

160. 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

161. 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:

- (i) **administrative monitoring:** daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual DP database maintenance, and progress reports;
- (ii) **socio-economic monitoring:** case studies, using baseline information for comparing DP socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- (iii) **impact 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

162. 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.

163. The ToR for External monitoring is attached as **Appendix: 7**. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

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

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

- (i) socio-economic conditions of the DPs in the post-resettlement period;
- (ii) communication and reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
- (iii) changes in housing and income levels;
- (iv) rehabilitation of informal settlers;
- (v) valuation of property;
- (vi) grievance procedures;
- (vii) disbursement of compensation; and
- (viii) level of satisfaction of DPs in the post resettlement period.

## **E. Stages of Monitoring**

165. 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**

166. During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget, 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:

- (i) Conduct of baseline survey
- (ii) Consultations
- (iii) Identification of AP and the numbers
- (iv) Identification of different categories of DPs and their entitlements
- (v) Collection of gender disaggregated data
- (vi) Inventory and losses survey
- (vii) Asset inventory
- (viii) Entitlements

- (ix) Valuation of different assets
- (x) Budgeting
- (xi) Information dissemination
- (xii) Institutional arrangements
- (xiii) Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure

### **G. Relocation Stage**

167. 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:

- (i) Payment of compensation
- (ii) Delivery of entitlement
- (iii) Grievance handling
- (iv) Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities (water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity)
- (v) Consultations
- (vi) Relocation
- (vii) Payment of compensation
- (viii) Livelihood restoration assistance and measures

### **H. Rehabilitation Stage**

168. 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:

- (i) Initiation of income generation activities
- (ii) Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area
- (iii) Consultations
- (iv) Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life

### **I. Monitoring Indicators**

169. 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:

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

170. Some of the indicative monitoring indicators are as following and a sample 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.
- 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**

- Resettlement implementation 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 donation 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**

171. 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.

172. 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.

173. 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) Length .....b) 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	Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Vulnerability
1	KANGCHUP CHIRU	13+400 - 13+500		24.75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Costumary Right	ST
2	KANGCHUP CHIRU	13+400 - 13+500		17.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Costumary Right	
3	KANGCHUP CHIRU	13+400 - 13+500		42	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	
4	KANGCHUP CHIRU	13+800 - 13+900		7.5	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	ST
5	KANGCHUP CHIRU	13+800 - 13+900		115.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Costumary Right	
6	KANGCHUP CHIRU	13+800 - 13+900		14	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	
7	KANGCHUP CHIRU	13+800 - 13+900		10.5	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	
8	KANGCHUP CHIRU	13+800 - 13+900		27	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
9	WAPHONG (INTHAN)	33+900 - 34+000		40	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
10	WAPHONG (INTHAN)	33+900 - 34+000		17.5	Temporary	Rice Mill	Costumary Right	ST
11	WAPHONG (INTHAN)	33+900 - 34+000		20	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	
12	WAPHONG (INTHAN)	33+900 - 34+000		18	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
13	WAPHONG (INTHAN)	34+000 - 34+100		30	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
14	WAPHONG (INTHAN)	34+000 - 34+100		9	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	
15	WAPHONG (INTHAN)	34+000 - 34+100		24.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
16	WAPHONG (INTHAN)	34+100 - 34+200		32	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	ST
17	WAPHONG (INTHAN)	34+100 - 34+200		22	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
18	WAPHONG (INTHAN)	34+100 - 34+200		24	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	ST
19	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		9	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	ST
20	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		10.5	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	ST
21	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		96	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
22	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		6	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	ST
23	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		16	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
24	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		28	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
25	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		15	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	ST
26	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		35	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	ST
27	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		64	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
28	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		68	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST

Sl. No.	Village	Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Vulnerability
29	WAIRANGBA-2	72+600 - 72+700		5	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	ST
30	WAIRANGBA-2	72+700 - 72+800		42	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
31	WAIRANGBA-2	72+700 - 72+800		60	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
32	WAIRANGBA-2	72+700 - 72+800		24	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	
33	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		24	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
34	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		2.5	Temporary	Godown	Costumary Right	
35	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		12	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	ST
36	WAIRANGBA-2	72+500 - 72+600		75	Semi-Permanent	House	Costumary Right	
37	WAIRANGBA-3	76+300 - 76+400		21	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
38	WAIRANGBA-3	76+300 - 76+400		10.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
39	WAIRANGBA-3	76+300 - 76+400		30	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	
40	WAIRANGBA-3	76+300 - 76+400		5	Temporary	Shop	Costumary Right	ST
41	WAIRANGBA-3	76+300 - 76+400		8	Temporary	Shop	Costumary Right	ST
42	WAIRANGBA-3	76+300 - 76+400		4	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	ST
43	BHALOK-3	88+300 - 88+400		28	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
44	BHALOK-3	88+300 - 88+400		24.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
45	BHALOK-3	88+300 - 88+400		36	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
46	BHALOK-3	88+300 - 88+400		6	Temporary	Hut	Costumary Right	
47	BHALOK-3	88+500 - 88+600		20	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	ST
48	BHALOK-3	88+500 - 88+600		42	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
49	BHALOK-3	88+500 - 88+600		24	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
50	BHALOK-3	88+500 - 88+600		70	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
51	BHALOK-3	88+600 - 88+700		82.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
52	BHALOK-3	88+600 - 88+700		45	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
53	BHALOK-3	88+700 - 88+800		35	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	ST
54	BHALOK-3	88+700 - 88+800		4	Temporary	Toilet	Costumary Right	ST
55	BHALOK-3	88+800 - 88+900		27	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Costumary Right	
56	BHALOK-3	88+800 - 88+900		44	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
57	BHALOK-3	88+800 - 88+900		54	Temporary	Shop	Costumary Right	
58	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		12	Temporary	Hut	Costumary Right	ST

Sl. No.	Village	Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Vulnerability
59	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		55	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
60	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		25	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
61	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		68.25	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
62	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		96	Semi-Permanent	House	Costumary Right	ST
63	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		4	Semi-Permanent	Shop	Costumary Right	ST
64	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		24	Temporary	Hut	Costumary Right	ST
65	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		21	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
66	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		7	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	ST
67	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		22.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
68	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		3	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
69	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		5	Temporary	Shop	Costumary Right	ST
70	BHALOK-3	89+000 - 89+100		16	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
71	BHALOK-3	89+000 - 89+100		18	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
72	BHALOK-3	89+000 - 89+100		38.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
73	BHALOK-3	89+000 - 89+100		32	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
74	BHALOK-3	89+100 - 89+200		18	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
75	BHALOK-3	88+600 - 88+700		26	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
76	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		66	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
77	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		6	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	
78	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		24	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
79	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		6	Temporary	Shop	Costumary Right	
80	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		28	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	ST
81	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		32	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
82	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		13.75	Temporary	Godown	Costumary Right	
83	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		12	Temporary	Godown	Costumary Right	
84	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		4	Temporary	Godown	Costumary Right	ST
85	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		7	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	
86	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		15	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
87	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		9.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
88	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		22	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST

Sl. No.	Village	Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Vulnerability
89	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		28	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
90	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		49	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
91	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		45.5	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	
92	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		6	Temporary	Shop	Costumary Right	ST
93	BHALOK-3	89+000 - 89+100		24.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
94	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		12	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	
95	BHALOK-3	89+000 - 89+100		11.25	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	ST
96	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		15	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
97	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000		15	Temporary	Garage	Costumary Right	
98	BHALOK-3	89+000 - 89+100		22	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
99	GADAILONG	100+300 - 100+400		6.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
100	GADAILONG	100+300 - 100+400		4	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	
101	GADAILONG	100+300 - 100+400		21	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
102	GADAILONG	100+600 - 100+700		90	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
103	GADAILONG	100+600 - 100+700		6	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
104	GADAILONG	100+600 - 100+700		3.75	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
105	GADAILONG	100+900 - 101+000		40	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	ST
106	GADAILONG	101+100 - 101+200		10	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
107	GADAILONG	101+100 - 101+200		24	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	ST
108	GADAILONG	101+100 - 101+200		72.5	Permanent	House	Costumary Right	
109	GADAILONG	101+100 - 101+200		127.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
110	GADAILONG	101+100 - 101+200		19.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
111	GADAILONG	101+300 - 101+400		12.25	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
112	GADAILONG	101+600 - 101+700		36	Semi-Permanent	House	Costumary Right	ST
113	GADAILONG	101+600 - 101+700		30	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
114	GADAILONG	101+600 - 101+700		21	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	ST
115	GADAILONG	101+600 - 101+700		21	Semi-Permanent	House	Costumary Right	
116	GADAILONG	101+700 - 101+800		75	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
117	GADAILONG	101+700 - 101+800		27	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
118	GADAILONG	101+900 - 102+000		17.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST

Sl. No.	Village	Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Vulnerability
119	GADAILONG	101+900 - 102+000		6.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
120	GADAILONG	101+900 - 102+000		12	Semi-Permanent	House	Costumary Right	ST
121	GADAILONG	100+500 - 100+600		16	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	ST
122	GADAILONG	100+700 - 100+800		24	Semi-Permanent	House	Costumary Right	ST
123	GADAILONG	101+100 - 101+200		3.5	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	ST
124	GADAILONG	101+100 - 101+200		72	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
125	GADAILONG	101+200 - 101+300		7.5	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	ST
126	GADAILONG	101+200 - 101+300		42.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
127	GADAILONG	101+200 - 101+300		34	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
128	GADAILONG	101+300 - 101+400		28	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
129	GADAILONG	101+300 + 101+400		24.5	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	
130	GADAILONG	101+300 + 101+400		9	Temporary	Store Room	Costumary Right	ST
131	GADAILONG	101+300 + 101+400		22	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
132	GADAILONG	101+400 - 101+500		28.5	Permanent	House	Costumary Right	ST
133	GADAILONG	101+400 - 101+500		48.75	Permanent	House	Costumary Right	ST
134	GADAILONG	101+400 - 101+500		27.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
135	GADAILONG	101+400 - 101+500		16.5	Temporary	Kitchen	Costumary Right	ST
136	GADAILONG	101+400 - 101+500		12.75	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
137	GADAILONG	101+400 - 101+500		17.25	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
138	GADAILONG	101+400 - 101+500		48.75	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
139	GADAILONG	101+500 - 101+600		25.5	Temporary	Garage	Costumary Right	ST
140	GADAILONG	101+500 - 101+600		15	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
141	GADAILONG	101+500 - 101+600		6.75	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	
142	GADAILONG	101+500 - 101+600		15	Semi-Permanent	Workshop	Costumary Right	
143	GADAILONG	101+600 - 101+700		23.75	Semi-Permanent	House	Costumary Right	ST
144	GADAILONG	101+600 - 101+700		33.25	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
145	GADAILONG	101+600 - 101+700		6	Semi-Permanent	House	Costumary Right	ST
146	GADAILONG	101+600 - 101+700		5.25	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
147	GADAILONG	101+600 - 101+700		10	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	ST
148	GADAILONG	101+600 - 101+700		29.75	Temporary	Small Eatery	Costumary Right	

Sl. No.	Village	Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Vulnerability
149	GADAILONG	101+700 - 101+800		19.5	Temporary	Shop	Costumary Right	ST
150	GADAILONG	101+700 - 101+800		14	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	
151	GADAILONG	101+700 - 101+800		26	Permanent	Residential+Commercial	Costumary Right	ST
152	GADAILONG	101+700 - 101+800		54	Permanent	House	Costumary Right	
153	GADAILONG	101+700 - 101+800		94.25	Permanent	House	Costumary Right	
154	NEW SALEM	101+800 - 101+900		52.5	Semi-Permanent	House	Costumary Right	ST
155	NEW SALEM	102+300 - 102+400		1.5	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	Costumary Right	ST
156	NEW SALEM	102+300 - 102+400		61.75	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
157	NEW SALEM	102+300 - 102+400		35	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
158	NEW SALEM	102+500 - 103+600		70	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
159	NEW SALEM	102+500 - 102+600		55	Temporary	Shop	Costumary Right	ST
160	NEW SALEM	102+500 - 102+600		12	Temporary	Small Eatery	Costumary Right	
161	NEW SALEM	101+800 - 101+900		15.75	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
162	NEW SALEM	101+800 - 101+900		22.75	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
163	NEW SALEM	101+900 - 102+000		7	Temporary	Small Eatery	Costumary Right	ST
164	NEW SALEM	101+900 - 102+000		22	Permanent	House	Costumary Right	
165	NEW SALEM	101+900 - 102+000		21	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
166	NEW SALEM	102+100 - 102+200		18.75	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
167	NEW SALEM	102+100 - 102+200		14	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
168	NEW SALEM	102+100 - 102+200		7	Semi-Permanent	House	Costumary Right	ST
169	NEW SALEM	102+100 - 102+200		16	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
170	NEW SALEM	102+100 - 102+200		6	Semi-Permanent	Graveyard	Costumary Right	
171	NEW SALEM	102+200 - 102+300		13.75	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
172	NEW SALEM	102+400 - 102+500		10.5	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
173	NEW SALEM	102+400 - 102+500		14	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
174	NEW SALEM	102+400 - 102+500		36	Permanent	House	Costumary Right	ST
175	NEW SALEM	102+400 - 102+500		21	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	
176	NEW SALEM	102+500 - 102+600		7.5	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	ST
177	NEW SALEM	102+700 - 102+800		33	Temporary	Shop	Costumary Right	ST
178	GLORYLAND	102+700 - 102+800		34.5	Temporary	Shop	Costumary Right	ST





Sl. No.	Village	Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area Structure (in Sq. mtr)	Type of Construction	Use of Structure	Status of Ownership	Vulnerability
179	GLORYLAND	102+700 - 102+800		12	Temporary	Shop	Costumary Right	ST
180	GLORYLAND	102+800 - 102+900		4	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	ST
181	GLORYLAND	102+800 - 102+900		7.5	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	
182	GLORYLAND	102+800 - 102+900		2.25	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	
183	GLORYLAND	102+900 - 103+000		8	Permanent	Residential+Commercial	Costumary Right	ST
184	GLORYLAND	102+900 - 103+000		5	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	
185	GLORYLAND	102+900 - 103+000		6.25	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	ST
186	GLORYLAND	102+900 - 103+000		31.5	Temporary	Residential+Commercial	Costumary Right	
187	GLORYLAND	102+900 - 103+000		7.25	Permanent	Residential+Commercial	Costumary Right	ST
188	GLORYLAND	102+900 - 103+000		9	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
189	GLORYLAND	102+900 - 103+000		6	Temporary	Kiosk	Costumary Right	ST
190	GLORYLAND	102+900 - 103+000		6	Temporary	House	Costumary Right	ST
191	GLORYLAND	102+900 - 103+000		5	Permanent	House	Costumary Right	ST





## Appendix 3: List of Affected CPR



Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Kilometer	Ownership of Land	Affected Area (in Acre)	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure	Use of Structure
312	KANGCHUP CHIRU	13+800 - 13+900	Government	6	GOVT. OF MANIPUR	6	Govt. Office
313	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000	Community	2.25	COMMUNITY	4	WATER TANK
314	BHALOK-3	88+800 - 88+900	Government	27	GOVT OF MANIPUR(WAITING SHED)	12.5	WAITING SHED
315	BHALOK-3	88+900 - 89+000	Community	6	VILLAGE AUTHORITY	7	WATER TANK
316	GADAILONG	101+300 - 101+400	Government	30.5	GOVT. OF MANIPUR	6	WATER TANK
317	GADAILONG	101+500 - 101+600	Government	43	GOVT. (SCHOOL)	30.5	School
318	GADAILONG	101+600 - 101+700	Government	11.25	GOVT. (SCHOOL)	43	School
319	GADAILONG	100+500 - 100+600	Government	110	GOVT. OF MANIPUR	2.25	URINAL
320	GADAILONG	100+500 - 100+600	Government	50	GOVT. OF MANIPUR	27	MARKETING SHED
321	NEW SALEM	102+400 - 102+500	Community	3.75	COMMUNITY	110	Staff Quarter
322	NEW SALEM	102+400 - 102+500	Government	7	GOVT. OF MANIPUR	11.25	WATER TANK
323	NEW SALEM	102+500 - 102+600	Government	37	GOVT. OF MANIPUR		Boundary
324	NEW SALEM	102+500 - 102+600	Community	2.5	COMMUNITY		GATE
325	NEW SALEM	102+500 - 102+600	Government	12	GOVT OF MANIPUR(POLICE DEPT.)	50	Govt. Office
326	NEW SALEM	102+500 - 102+600	Government	6	GOVT OF MANIPUR	3.75	Police Bunker
327	NEW SALEM	102+500 - 102+600	Government	6.75	GOVT OF MANIPUR	7	Police Bunker
328	GLORYLAND	102+800 - 102+900	Government	5	GOVT. OF MANIPUR	6	WATER TANK
329	GLORYLAND	102+900 - 103+000	Government	12.5	GOVT. OF MANIPUR	5	MARKETING SHED
330	GLORYLAND	102+700 - 102+800	Government	7	GOVT. OF MANIPUR	12	MARKETING SHED
331	GLORYLAND	102+900 - 103+000	Government	4	GOVT. OF MANIPUR	6.75	Govt. Office



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

<b>Village: Kangchup Chiru</b>			
	VILLAGE CHIEF	57	M
	EX.VILLAGE CHIEF	70	M
	SERVICE	51	M
	FARMER	62	M
	FARMER	46	M
	MEMBER VA	61	M
	EX.SERVICEMEN	61	M
	LABOUR	46	M
	FARMER	45	M
<b>Village: Kangchup Bangla</b>			
	VILLAGE CHIEF	60	M
	DRIVER	25	M
	FARMER	40	F
	FARMER	28	F
	FARMER	28	F
	FARMER	30	F
	FARMER	20	F
	FARMER	23	F
	FARMER	45	F
<b>Village: Songlung</b>			
	VILL-CHIEF	65	M
	SOCIAL WORKER	48	M
	SOCIAL WORKER	37	M
	MEMBER	55	M
	SECT-VILL-ASSOCIATION	46	M
	MEMBER	93	M
	MEMBER	43	M
	MEMBER	30	M
	MEMBER	32	F
	MEMBER	47	F
	MEMBER	44	F
	MEMBER	50	M
<b>Village: Wafong Inthan</b>			
	VILL-CHAIRMAN	57	M
	FARMER	24	M
	STUDENT	17	M
	STUDENT	24	M
	FARMER	27	M
	STUDENT	23	M
	PASTER	54	M
	FARMER	56	M
	FARMER	47	M
	FARMER	50	M
	STUDENT	17	M

<b>Village: Wafong Inthan</b>			
	STUDENT	20	M
	HOUSEWIFE	46	M
	HOUSE WIFE	44	F
	HOUSE WIFE	32	F
	HOUSE WIFE	22	F
	STUDENT	18	F
	HOUSE WIFE	25	F
	HOUSE WIFE	40	F
	HOUSE WIFE	45	F
<b>Village: Haochong</b>			
	VICE-CHAIRMAN	55	M
	CDC	62	M
	MEMBER-VA	50	M
	MEMBER-VA	55	M
	MEMBER-VA	49	M
	MEMBER-VA	55	M
	MEMBER-VA	54	M
	MEMBER-VA	40	M
	MEMBER-VA	45	M
	MEMBER-VA	56	M
	FARMER	53	M
	MEMBER-VA	56	M
	MEMBER-VA	51	M
	FARMER	60	M
	PASTER	42	M
<b>Village: Ijeirong</b>			
	VILL-CHAIRMAN	56	M
	SERVICE	35	M
	FARMER	45	M
	FARMER	43	M
	FARMER	43	M
	FARMER	37	M
	STUDENT	30	M
	SERVICE	36	M
	FARMER	47	M
	FARMER	55	F
	FARMER	35	F
	FARMER	38	F
	FARMER	50	F
	HOUSEWIFE	45	F
	LABOUR	57	M

<b>Village: Oktan (Puichi)</b>			
	VILL-CHAIRMAN	52	M
	VICE-CHAIRMAN	57	M
	VILL-SECRETARY	31	M
	FARMER	52	M
	VILL-FIN-SECTY	40	M
	FARMER	47	M
	BUSINESS	33	M
	VILL-JOINT-SECTY	53	M
	FARMER	40	F
	FARMER	36	F
	FARMER	40	M
	FARMER	38	F
	FARMER	40	M
	FARMER	36	M
<b>Village: Bakuwa</b>			
	VILL-CHIEF	62	M
	VILL-SECTY	34	M
	BUSINESS	27	M
	BUSINESS	35	M
	BUSINESS	33	M
	ELDER PERSON	95	M
	ELDER PERSON	72	F
	ELDER PERSON	72	F
	BUSINESS	30	F
	HOUSEWIFE	58	F
	HOUSE WIFE	25	F
	HOUSEWIFE	67	F
	HOUSEWIFE	63	F
	HOUSEWIFE	70	F
	FARMER	60	F
	OLD-WOMEN	70	F
	BUSINESS	30	F
BUSINESS	30	F	
BUSINESS	37	F	

Village: Nagaching			
	VILL-CHAIRMAN	34	F
	SERVICE	57	M
	FARMER	25	F
	FARMER	45	M
	FARMER	63	F
	FARMER	30	M
	MEMBER-VA	55	M
	FARMER	40	M
	FARMER	30	M
	FARMER	62	M
	FARMER	58	M
	FARMER	60	M
	FARMER	35	F
	FARMER	40	F
	FARMER	50	M
	FARMER	51	M
Village : Lukhambi			
	VILL-CHAIRMAN	51	M
	FARMER	59	M
	VICE-CHAIRMAN-VA	65	M
	FARMER	47	M
	FARMER	55	M
	SECTY-VA	40	M
	ASST.PASTOR	29	M
	FARMER	55	M
	FARMER	52	F
	FARMER	45	M
	FARMER	40	F
	FARMER	50	M
	FARMER	42	M
	STUDENT	29	M
BUSINESS	54	M	

Village: Warengba-2			
	SECTY-VA39	39	M
	MEMBER-VA	60	M
	MEMBER-VA	56	M
	MEMBER-VA	78	M
	FARMER	72	M
	SECTY-YA	31	M
	FARMER	39	M
	FARMER	54	M
	FARMER	62	M
	SOCIAL WORKER	50	M
	FARMER	28	M
	FARMER	39	M
	FARMER	36	M
	VICE-CHAIRMAN-VA	33	M
	PASTOR	63	M
	VILL-CHIEF	48	M
	FARMER	70	M
	TEACHER	35	M
	MEMBER-VA	50	M
	MEMBER-VA	30	M
MEMBER-VA	40	M	
MEMBER-VA	40	M	
MEMBER-VA	40	F	
MEMBER-VA	30	F	
MEMBER-VA	35	M	
MEMBER-VA	34	F	
MEMBER-VA	32	M	
Village: Khebuchi			
	VILL-CHIEF	48	M
	FARMER	70	M
	TEACHER	35	M
	MEMBER-VA	50	M
	MEMBER-VA	30	M
	MEMBER-VA	40	M
	MEMBER-VA	40	M
	MEMBER-VA	40	F
	MEMBER-VA	30	F
	MEMBER-VA	35	M
	MEMBER-VA	34	F
	MEMBER-VA	32	M
	Village: Bhalok-3		
	VILL-CHAIRMAN	53	M
	FARMER	52	M
	MEMBER-VA	39	M
	FARMER	39	M
	FARMER	53	M
	FARMER	56	M
	BUSINESS	60	M
	SECTY-VA	30	M
	MEMBER-VA	35	M
	BUSINESS	60	M
BUSINESS	40	M	

Village: Dialong				
	SECTY-VA	46	M	
	CHAIRMAN-VA	40	M	
	MEMBER-VA	47	M	
	MEMBER-VA	50	M	
	MEMBER-VA	48	M	
	MEMBER-VA	48	M	
	MEMBER-VA	50	M	
	MEMBER-VA	56	M	
	MEMBER-VA	49	M	
	MEMBER-VA	55	M	
	MEMBER-VA	54	M	
	JOINT-SCTY-DVA	40	M	
	YOUTH CLUB-SECTY	32	M	
	YOUTH CLUB-PRSDT	36	M	
	YOUTH CLUB-MEMBER	28	M	
	YOUTH CLUB-MEMBER	26	M	
	YOUTH CLUB-MEMBER	41	M	

Village: Gadailong				
	VILL-CHAIRMAN	54	M	
	SECTY-VA	40	M	
	VMC CHAIRMAN	45	M	
	EX-CHAIRMAN	56	M	
	EX-CHAIRMAN	64	M	
	FARMER	33	M	
	FARMER	30	M	
	HOUSEWIFE	50	F	
	HOUSEWIFE	27	F	
	HOUSEWIFE	30	F	
	HOUSEWIFE	25	F	
	HOUSEWIFE	24	F	
	HOUSEWIFE	50	F	
	HOUSEWIFE	53	F	
	SERVICE	56	F	
	STUDENT	21	M	
	STUDENT	24	M	
SERVICE	38	M		
UNEMPLOYED	33	M		

### Appendix 5: Memorandum of Understanding

This memorandum of understanding is made on \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2014 between the persons listed below on the one part (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the First Party"), and the Governor of (State) through Sri/Srimati \_\_\_\_\_ (designation) \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter referred to as "the Second Party").

#### THESE PRESENTS WITNESS AS FOLLOW:

1. That the First Party is the landowners with transferable right of the respective acres (**OR OTHER UNITS AS APPLICABLE**) of land bearing details as listed below in village \_\_\_\_\_, Block \_\_\_\_\_, Tehsil/Circle \_\_\_\_\_, District \_\_\_\_\_.
2. That the First Party has taken part in the location survey conducted under the requirements of the \_\_\_\_\_ road and has been made to understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village.
3. That the First Party hereby grants to the Second Party, out of their free will, above said land as detailed in the list below for the construction and development of State road traversing the village \_\_\_\_\_ under \_\_\_\_\_ Panchayat, for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.
4. That the First Party would not claim any compensation against the above said grant of land. Compensation for other immovable properties like structures and trees etc. existing on the said land shall be paid by the Second Party to the eligible First Party/owner/occupier of the properties.
5. That the Second Party agrees to accept the above grant of land for the purposes mentioned in Clause 3.
6. That the Second Party shall construct and develop the State Highway and take all possible precautions to avoid any damage to land adjacent to the road.
7. That the First Party also assures the Second Party that the first party will not indulge in any willful act of damaging the State road or obstructing the movement of public and vehicles on the road.



8. That both the Parties hereto agree that the State road so constructed/developed shall be public premises.

9. That the provisions of the MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING will come into force and effect from the date of signing of this deed.

S. No.	Name	Description of land owned	Description of land granted for _____ State Road
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attach map</li> </ul>

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have signed this deed on the day and the year first above written.

Signatures of the First Party

Signature for and on behalf of the Second Party

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

*(all the signatures of the First Party should be obtained)*

Witnesses:

Witnesses:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature, name and address)

(Signature, name and address)

Note: The witnesses will include the panchayat head/village chief and the Junior Engineer conducting the location survey. More witnesses can be added – including NGOs, village elders etc.

## **Appendix 6: Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO to Implement the Resettlement Plan for Imphal Kangchup Tamenglong Touseh 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 Touseh 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 donation and resettlement activities for the Imphal Kangchup Tamenglong Touseh Haflong Road which totals 103 km. The proposed road traverses along 22 villages of the Imphal West and Tamenglong district.

4. The project construction would necessitate land 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 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 donation and resettlement process;
- (iii) Implement livelihood and income restoration program;
- (iv) Disseminate project information to DPs in an ongoing manner;

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<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Key Personnel</b>			
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)
<b>Non-key Personnel</b>			
4	Field Support Staff	4	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
5	MIS Officer	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>192</b>

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"> <li>• Provide overall technical and operational management of NGO team.</li> <li>• Act as main counterpart when communicating with MPWD and relevant government agencies.</li> <li>• Draft work plan and ensure work plan is followed.</li> <li>• Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion.</li> <li>• Review documentation and reports to verify accuracy.</li> </ul>
2	Field Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for assigned section of alignment</li> <li>• Provide guidance to Field Staff and verify information collected.</li> <li>• Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion.</li> <li>• Provide support to Grievance Redressal Mechanism</li> </ul>
4	Field Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for assigned section of alignment.</li> <li>• Establish rapport with relevant DPs.</li> <li>• Responsible collecting field level information.</li> <li>• Undertake continued information disclosure and consultation.</li> </ul>
5	MIS Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform all computer/database related needs for the assignment.</li> </ul>

### 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 7: 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 donation 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 donation, 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 donation 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 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Comprising of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal.

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.