

Indigenous Peoples Plan

November 2015

IND: SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program-Tranche 1

Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 8 October 2015)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupees (INR/Rs)
Rs1.00	=	\$ 0.015
\$1.00	=	Rs 65.15

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
BPL	-	Below poverty line
DSC	-	Design supervision consultant
FGD	-	Focus group discussion
GRC	-	Grievance redress committee
GRM	-	Grievance redress mechanism
ISC	-	Implementation Support Consultant
IP	-	indigenous people
IPP	-	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	-	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
KII	-	Key informant interview
MOM	-	Minutes of meeting
MPWD	-	Manipur Public Works Department
NHAI	-	National Highways Authority of India
NGO	-	non-government organization
PESA	-	Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act
PIA	-	Project impact area
PID	-	Project information disclosure
PIU	-	project implementation unit
PMU	-	project management unit
RO	-	Resettlement Officer
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
SASEC	-	South Asia Sub-regional Economic Corporation
SC	-	Steering committee
SH	-	state highways
SIA	-	social impact assessment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009
SRCIP	-	SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program
ST	-	Scheduled Tribe

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
A. Project background	i
B. Legal and Institutional Policy	i
C. Identification of Affected Communities	i
D. Social Impact Assessment	i
E. Perceived Benefits and Potential Impacts	ii
F. Capacity Development	iii
G. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	iii
H. Institutional Arrangement	iii
I. Budget and Financing	iv
I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	1
A. Introduction	1
B. Overview of the Subproject	2
II. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	6
A. Identification of Affected Indigenous People	6
B. Baseline Socioeconomic Information	7
C. Involuntary resettlement impact	11
III. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	13
A. Constitution of India	13
B. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	14
C. The SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	14
D. The Manipur (Hill Areas) District Councils Act, 1971 (Act 76 of 1971)	14
E. Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act (PESA), 1996	14
F. The STs and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006	15
G. The National Policy on Tribals, 2006	15
H. The Manipur Land Revenue & Land Reform Act, 1960 (MLR & LR Act, 1960)	15
I. Memorandum of Works Department, Government of Manipur, 1994	15
J. Traditions and Customary Laws	15
K. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009	16
IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	19
A. Consultation Methodology and Key Stakeholder Analysis	19
B. Summary of the Consultation Findings	23
C. Disclosure of IPP	26
V. IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	27
A. Positive impacts and benefits	28
B. Negative Impacts	28
C. Possible Impacts Not Yet Anticipated by Communities	32
D. Short- and Long-Term Impacts	33
E. Direct and Indirect Impacts	33
VII. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	38
VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	42
A. Introduction	42
B. Mechanism	42
C. Constitution and Function of the GRC	42
D. Operational Mechanisms of GRC	44
E. GRC -Information disclosure	45
F. ADB Accountability Mechanism	45

IX.	MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION	46
	A. Monitoring Process	46
	B. Participatory monitoring and appraisal of IPP.....	47
	C. Reporting	47
X.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	48
	A. Nongovernment Organization (NGO).....	48
	B. Capacity Building on IPP in the EA	50
XI.	BUDGET AND FINANCING	51

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Compensation in Hills	56
Annexure 2: List of Affected Villages.....	57
Annexure 3: Minutes of Consultations.....	58
Annexure 4: Attendance on Community Participation.....	120
Annexure 5: List of Scheduled Tribes.....	157
Annexure 6: Land and Property Owner’s Consent	160
Annexure 7: Details of Focus Group Discussion and Key Informant Interview.....	162
Annexure 8:- Village Profile.....	164
Annexure 9: Respondents’ Sheets	179
Annexure 10: Action Plan for Beneficial and Mitigation Measures	216
Annexure 11:Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO for Implementation of the Indigenous People Plan (IPP)	218

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project background

1. The ADB, through the SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program will upgrade national highways (NH), and state highways (SH) in India and improve the internal connectivity within India and with its neighboring countries.

2. This proposed subproject—the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong road will improve connectivity for settlements along the road as well for improved interstate connectivity. The road will be providing 18 villages in the hills with improved connectivity. These villages are inhabited by Indigenous Peoples who are identified as “Scheduled Tribe” in India. These communities currently have very poor connectivity in the form of dirt tracks and some rural roads. The initial section of the road to be improved is an existing highway through a plain land for about 13 km and rest of the road stretch of about 90 km from Kangchup to Tamenglong (KT) is a hilly terrain most of which will be new green field alignment. Present means of connectivity in the hilly section is by dirt foot tracts with steep gradient which cannot be used as a proposed alignment for the Kangchup–Tamenglong section of the road. The area is linked by only the foot tracts and one seasonal link road, motorable only in dry months. Beside the main alignment there will be two spurs of a total length of nearly 5 km connecting two settlements with the main road. Major part of the hilly section of a length of 68 km is in Tamenglong district and only a small section of 21.9 km is in Senapati district. The present report is prepared with a view to provide safeguard to IPs against adverse project impact, and allowing them to leverage on the improvements.

B. Legal and Institutional Policy

3. There are several federal policies and Constitutional Acts and ADB policy that safeguard the interest of the scheduled tribes in India, which include Indian Constitution - Article 342 specifying those Tribes or Tribal Communities deemed to be as Scheduled Tribe (STs); The SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989; Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act (PESA), 1996; The Scheduled tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006; The National Policy on Tribals, 2006; Manipur state legislations; and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009.

C. Identification of Affected Communities

4. According to macro level district census data available for 2011, Tamenglong district has 95.7% of its population as scheduled tribe, the highest proportion of scheduled tribe population among the districts, while Senapati district comprises 79.8% of scheduled tribe population. There are four major tribes collectively known as Naga in Tameglong district, while sub-project section in Senapati district is mostly inhabited by Kuki sub tribes.

D. Social Impact Assessment

5. Social and Poverty assessment survey conducted in 2014 among sample households in the PIA portray socioeconomic profile of the IP communities in the PIA found that majority of the sample IP households is of medium size and nuclear type, with average household 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 rate of the sample population is above than female literacy, as observed at 41% and 37% respectively. Total

literacy rate in Tamenglong district is 70%, lower than that of Senapati district at 74% as per census 2011. Female literacy status is low in both Tamenglong and Senapati districts, recorded at 31% and 33% respectively in 2011.

6. Work participation ratio among sample IP population in the project influence area 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.

7. 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 laborers are less than 5%. About 11% people are self-employed in trade and business and traditional household industry.

8. 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. State specific poverty line has been estimated for the year 2011-12 by Planning Commission, Government of India. According to that report, Rs.1118.00 monthly per capita consumer expenditure has been determined as the poverty line for the rural areas of Manipur.¹ Based on that criterion, 38.8% of rural population in Manipur lives below poverty line. However, average IP household in the project impact area incurs a monthly per capita expenditure of Rs.2260 which is above poverty line of rural Manipur.

9. The IPs are governed mostly by traditional customary laws followed through generations. A tribal Settlement is administered by Settlement Authority formed of representatives of the clans living in the Settlement, and possesses executive, legislative and judiciary power. There are several Acts recently introduced that have reduced the rights of Settlement 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 able to protect tribal interests replacing traditional customary laws which are inbuilt into the indigenous people's society.

E. Perceived Benefits and Potential Impacts

10. Meaningful consultations have been taking place with affected communities continuously since the government identified the project for potential ADB financing. All 18 of the affected communities have given their Broad Community Consent for the construction of the road (Please refer to Annexure 3 for details). The FGD and stakeholders consultation processes brought out perceived benefits and potential adverse impacts of the subproject. The perceived benefits are: (i) the subproject will promote good connectivity especially with trade corridor by linking with the greater road network connecting to urban hubs as well as neighboring states; (ii) The interior settlements will be connected with motorable road, which will provide access to high schools, college at Imphal, government health centres, markets at Imphal and other large towns, where their fruits and vegetables will be sold at premium price; (iii) Women/girls of the IP community will be particularly benefitted by the improved road connectivity as they will enjoy quick transport to reach markets, avail of high schools beyond Settlement, and have better access to institutional health facilities; (iv) Youth will have better access to higher quality jobs within the state and outside of Manipur; and (v) Communities will participate in road construction

¹ Press note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12 by Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013

and communities will be able to provide allied services such as running canteen, eateries, selling grocery, vegetables, fruits at the construction sites.

11. Potential adverse impact of the project includes deterioration of road safety. In addition, probable risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and STD, drug abuse that can trap the youth, and trafficking of women were discussed during FGD sessions. The project will be providing awareness building sessions to project affected communities in these areas.

F. Capacity Development

12. As a product of meaningful consultation with the communities, following programs are planned for capacity development of the IP community, especially the women and youth after community consultation and FGD with the specific groups: (i) Women as micro-entrepreneurs, with help of low capital, labour intensive and easily adoptable technology. The special emphasis will be given for trainings on basic marketing and operating concepts including basic accounts; (ii) food processing units for fruits and vegetables produced in the area (oranges, bananas, pineapples), that would reduce perishability and increase marketability of the products; (iii) Skill development for agriculture and allied activities, and household industries, which are traditionally accepted forms of livelihood, such as, apiary, sericulture, handicraft, weaving, etc; (iv) Trainings on small time enterprises, such as roadside eateries, canteen, selling groceries and vegetables to the construction establishments at site; (v) Leadership and skill development training, orientation on laws, regulations, policies related to IP.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

13. A project specific multi-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be in place to receive, evaluate and facilitate complaints and grievances of the affected persons in relation to project's impacts on IP community/ individuals in terms of livelihood, their customary rights over land, forest, water, and other natural resources or puts obstacles to cultural heritage sites. Awareness on grievance redress procedures will be created through Public Awareness Campaign with the help of culturally appropriate manner. The implementing NGO engaged to implement RP and IPP and will ensure that the IPs are aware of the GRM, their entitlement and assured of their grievances to be redressed adequately. The manner and process of GRM will be appropriate to the cultural and traditional customs of the IP and the implementing NGO will ensure to comply with their customary laws and practices.

H. Institutional Arrangement

14. For implementation of IPP prepared of sub project Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong road, the EA will have overall coordination related to IPP preparation, implementation and ensuing that adequate funds are allocated by the states. For the concerned subproject, PWD, Government of Manipur is the EA and one PMU will be established under EA. All implementation activities will be executed by Project Implementation Units (PIU), which will perform as IA for the subproject. Overall implementation and monitoring will be the responsibility of IA, (in this case PIU under PWD, Govt. of Manipur), and the PIU will report to PMU directly on a regular basis. For smooth implementation and resorting all grievances and issues likely to be raised while implementing the IPP, the PIU will appoint a local NGO, preferably with experience of working among the IP community residing in the project impact area.

I. Budget and Financing

15. An estimated budget is prepared to provide financing mechanism for successful implementation of IPP activities. The itemized budget is provided in the main text. The total budget estimated for IPP implementation is INR 18,854,000, or approximately USD 290,000.

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

A. Introduction

1. The SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program (“SRCIP”) will improve road connectivity and efficiency of the international trade corridor, by expanding about 500 km of roads in the North Bengal and Northeastern Region (NB-NER) of India. The project area under SRCIP lies close to key strategic thoroughfare integrating South and Southeast Asia, bordering Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal. 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 Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Although the project road is not directly linked to main trade corridors, the area will have the benefit of good all weather road connectivity.

2. The 103 km of Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road (IKT Road) has been identified as a subproject under SRCIP. 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 savings and travel timesaving.

3. The IKT Road is divided into two sections based on its geographical and social features. The section from Imphal-Kangchup is in plain area and inhabited by both general and Indigenous Peoples (IPs) having private ownership of land. The section from Kangchup to Tamenglong which is completely in the hilly area falling in Senapati and Tamenglong districts inhabited by IP communities having customary and community landholding system.

4. The alignment between Kangchup to Tamenglong (about 90km) is a 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.

5. 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, and workplace which in turn increases the income of the locals, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed design phases of the subproject preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement impacts, especially with regard to impact to indigenous peoples. With the available options, best engineering solution have been adopted to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts to the extent possible while keeping the objective of road connectivity of the interior area in view. The alignment has followed existing tracks as much as possible from engineering point of view to avoid impacts and finally restricted its Right of way to 18 meters in settlement area to minimize impacts.

6. This Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has been prepared for Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road (IKT Road) subproject to ensure that the subproject is designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for IP identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as they define them. The IPP focuses on the 18 IP communities in the hills that will be affected by the greenfield road. The IP population in the plain section of the road has been integrated into mainstream society and their lives will not change dramatically due to the road improvement. People in 18 villages will be directly impacted

by the road, as these communities will be connected by a quality and all-season road. In these communities, about 127 IP households will be affected directly by loss of customary land and related assets on the land. A Resettlement Plan has been prepared covering the Kangchup-Tamenglong Section. Lands in the hilly area are non-revenue land where IP communities have customary ownership right.

7. This IPP details strategy so the IP communities can leverage on the road and utilize the improved road to its fullest capacity. IPP will ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them. The IPP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This subproject is considered as Category A as per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement for Indigenous People.

B. Overview of the Subproject

8. The IKT Road starts about two km away from the Rotary in Kangla, central part of Imphal City and terminates at Tamenglong, the district headquarters. The initial phase of the proposed road is in Imphal Valley, about 13 km length. At Kangchup, the road climbs into the hills, where the remaining section of about 90 km between Kangchup and Tamenglong will be predominantly a new greenfield alignment along steep hilly tract. This section from Kangchup to Tamenglong is inhabited by indigenous people, who are labeled as Scheduled Tribe (ST) under Indian Constitution. Major settlements along this route are Kangchup, Haochong, Lukhambi, Bhalok. Tamenglong is the only urban area in this stretch.

9. Highway design of proposed IKT road prepared by the Technical Consultants contains settlement names through which proposed road alignment will pass. List of affected villages and settlements can be found in Table 1. Based on the highway design, direct impact of project in terms of loss of cultivable land, forest, orchard and structures was assessed and information from social impact assessment is incorporated in the Chapter III.

Table 1: Settlements/Villages affected by Project

District	Directly affected Settlement	Chainage (Km)	Indirectly affected Settlements (approx. distance from proposed road/ nearest settlement)
Senapati	1. Kangchup Chiru 2. Kangchup Bangla 3. Songlung 4. Waphong	12+950 to 34+900	1. K. Patjang (5 km from KangchupChiru) 2. KharamVaiphei (8 km from K. Chiru)
Tamenglong	1. Haochong (Spur - 4.150 km), 2. Ijeirong 3. Oktan 4. Bakwa 5. Kabuikhulen (Spur - 0.800 km) 6. Nagaching 7. Lukhambi (Khumji) 8. Warengba-2 9. Warengba-3 10. Khebuching 11. Bhalok-3, 12. Dailong 13. Gadailong 14. Tamenglong (urban)	34+900 to 103+000	1. Pungmon (5 km from Haochong) 2. Nungtek (5 km from Haochang) 3. Maranging (8 km from Haochang) 4. Tharon (5 km from Dailong) 5. Thingra (10 km from Bhalok) 6. Kajinglong (8 km form Bhalok) 7. Punglan (10 km from Tamenglong)

Source: Resettlement Plan, Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong road, and Public consultation

10. The land required for the subproject will be donated by the DPs. The IP communities have willingly contributed land required for road construction (See Annexure 3). Based on the full census survey, due to the subproject proposal 127 households are 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 2.

Table 2: 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
7	Total number of CPR affected	20

11. The current frequency of travel by villagers is low. The only means of travel for the villagers without proper connectivity to markets, government administrative services, schools, hospitals is by walking until they reach a motorable section of the road and then waiting for a two-wheeler or three-wheeler. For travel to the state capital of Imphal, the villagers have to walk a considerable distance (depends on location of village) to a bus stop. In rainy months, traveling by foot becomes more hazardous. During emergencies, communities often have to contribute to hire a truck which can traverse through muddy tracts. **Annexure 8** provides additional details on travel pattern and purpose per community. Despite loss of land and other assets, the communities stand to benefit greatly from the road construction. The most important of all is direct connectivity with district headquarter, state capital and other neighboring states. Other settlements lying further away from proposed greenfield alignment will not lose land or properties but will reap the benefits indirectly, as they will have to travel less to reach the highway or transport route points. A list of affected settlements along the proposed alignment is appended. (**Annexure 2**)

12. A series of meaningful consultations was conducted in these settlements, where people will stand to lose assets. The purpose of these meaningful consultations was to (i) obtain broad community support (BCS) for the project (ii) discuss and obtain consent for land donation from appropriate Settlement/Village authorities, (iii) discuss and assess needs for community infrastructure that will be supported by the project. The Minutes of the Meetings with signature of the Village Authority executives, as well as declaration from the respective Village Authorities, showing broad community consent for the road project, are appended. (**Annexure 3**).

Figure 1: Proposed Alignment of Kangchup-Tamenglong Road Section

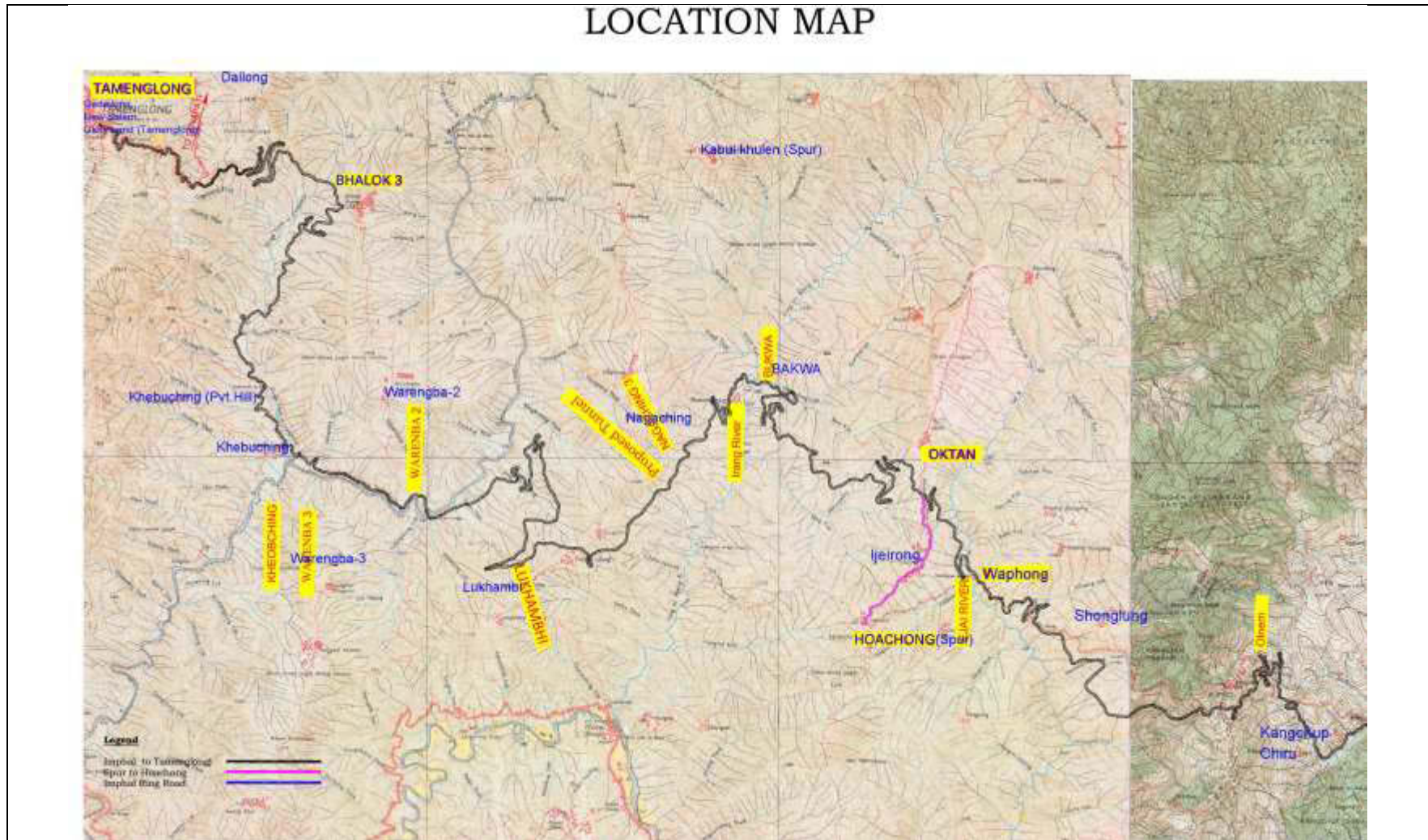
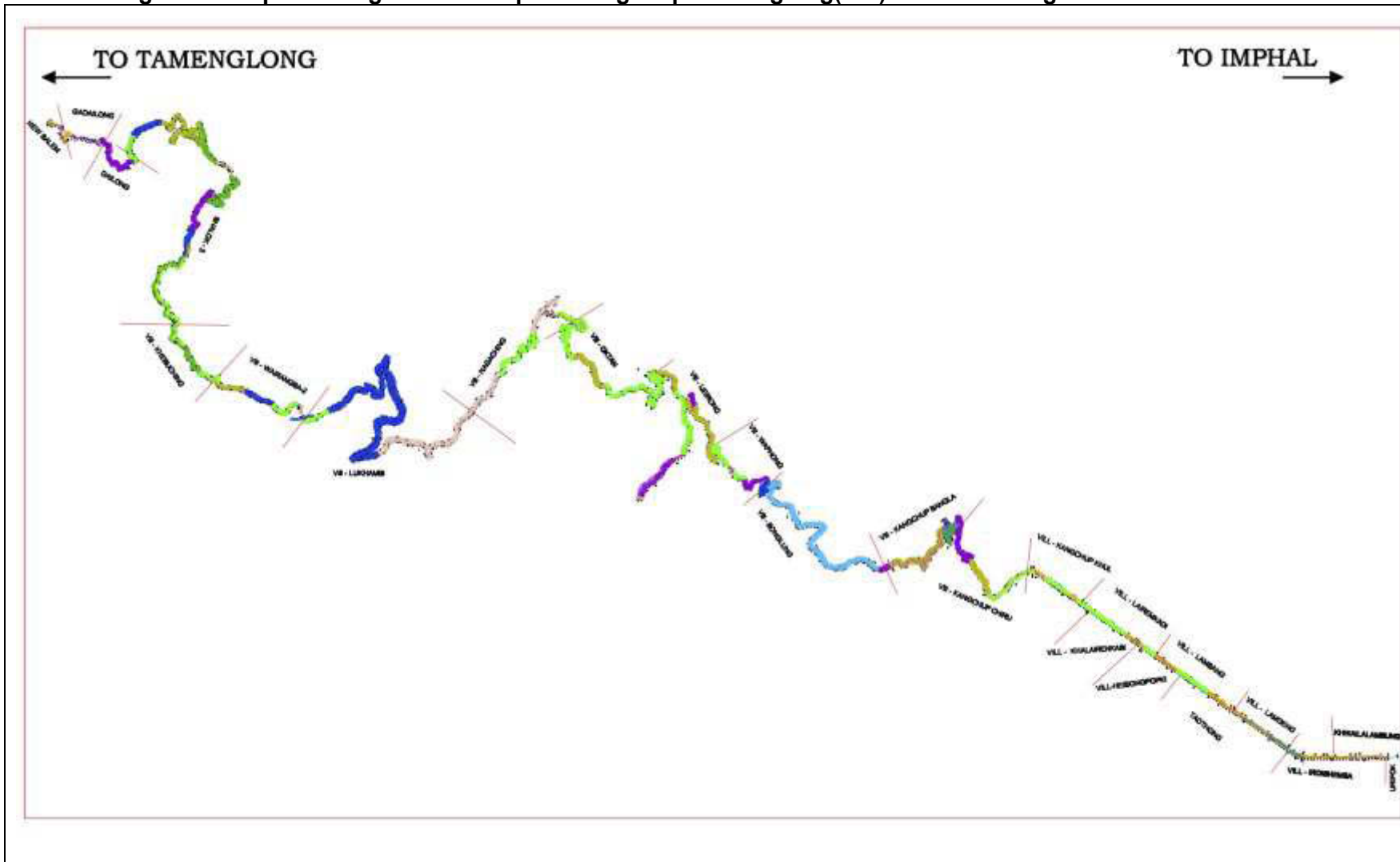


Figure 2: Proposed Alignment of Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong(IKT) Road Showing Affected Settlements



II. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

13. According to macro level district census data available as of 2011, 95.7% of Tamenglong District's population is classified as scheduled tribe, the highest proportion of scheduled tribe population among the Manipur districts. Senapati District comprises of 79.8% of scheduled tribe population. Tamenglong District accounts for 14.9% of total ST population of the state, Senapati district has 17.1% of state ST population.

14. There are four major scheduled tribes collectively known as Naga community inhabiting in Tamenglong District. These major STs are: Rongmei, Zeime, Liangmai, and Inpui. Various sub-tribes/clans of Kuki community are settled in Kangchup and surrounding areas of Senapati District. Of them, Haokip is found to be the dominating sub-tribe of the Kuki community in the road section. A list of STs inhabiting Manipur is appended, along with Gazette Notification. (Annexure 4). According to latest Constitutional Amendment, 2011, the total number of STs in Manipur is 34.2. This Act was implemented to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

A. Identification of Affected Indigenous People

15. It is necessary to define the term Indigenous People (IP), which is not only co-terminus with the communities defined by the Constitution of India as Scheduled Tribe, it often also includes Backward Communities. Out of a total of 698 Scheduled Tribes in India 75 tribes are identified as Primitive Tribal Groups, who are more backward even by the standard of Scheduled Tribes. IPs are defined as those having a distinct social, cultural, economic, and political traditions and institutions compared with the mainstream or dominant society.³ In India, Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitutes 8.6% of the total population of more than 104 million people according to the 2011 census.

16. The total ST population of the state of Manipur as returned in Census 2011 was 902,740, which accounts for 35.1% of all population of the state. Nearly 88% of total ST population lives in rural areas. Average household size of the ST population is 5.2, more than that of general population.

17. Table 3 provides a comparative scenario of tribal population in Manipur and India. It may be noted that sex ratio of ST communities is much higher than that of general population.

Table 3: Scheduled Tribe Population in India and Manipur, 2011

State /India Total	Total ST Population	ST as % to T. Population 2011	Decadal Change 2001-2011	Sex Ratio 2011	
				All	ST
Manipur	902,740	35.1	21.8	992	1002
India	104,281,034	8.6	23.7	943	990

Source: Demographic status of Scheduled Tribe Population in India

²The Constitution of India (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2011. (No. 2 of 2012) dated 8th January, 2012

³Scheduled Tribes (ST) are those communities notified as such by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution. The first notification was issued in 1950. The President considers characteristics like (i) tribes' primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a Scheduled Tribe.

18. An overview of scheduled tribe population in the concerned districts and Manipur is shown in

Table 4: District-Wise Scheduled Tribe Population, 2011

State/District	Total Population	Total ST Population	ST Popln as % to Total District/ State Popln	ST Popln as % to ST Popln of State	Decadal growth rate (2001-2011)
Manipur	2,570,390	902,740	35.12	100	18.6
Tamenglong	140,651	134,626	95.70	14.9	26.1
Senapati	193,744	154,528	79.80	17.1	23.8

Source: Census of India website: <http://www.censusindia.net>

B. Baseline Socioeconomic Information

19. An assessment was undertaken during poverty and social assessment study of IKT road with the help of sample household survey, focus group discussion and interview with Key Informants in May-June, 2014. The following paragraphs describe socio economic and demographic condition of the IPs living in the Kangchup-Tamenglong road section.

20. 304 households were surveyed in the project impact area along the proposed alignment. The total population was 1460 with an average household size of 4.8. The proportion of female population surpasses that of male, with a higher sex ratio of 1008. Following paragraphs will depict some socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the surveyed indigenous people of the project road section of Kangchup-Tamenglong road.

1. Cultural Heritage

21. Both the Naga and the Kuki tribes have their own cultural, customary and traditional distinct features. There are multiple local dialects of Nagas but they speak in Manipuri language while interacting with on tribal people of Manipur and also in Nagamese with other people of the region. Among themselves the Nagas and Kukis converse in their own dialect. There are only a few villages in Senapati district inhabited by Kuki community. They mostly follow the Manipuri language while interacting with others. Their cultural distinctness lies in their physical separation, distinct administrative system followed in their village life, and one continuous territory wherein they live.

2. Demography

22. Of all sample households, almost 89% are classified as STs, with only about 5% belonging to scheduled castes and about 6% from general caste Hindu group. Nearly 60% of the sample households are of “nuclear” type with parents and unmarried children living together, while 36% are “joint” households. Medium-sized households with 4-6 members constitute of 56% of all sample, and small households with members up to 3 persons are only 27%, almost half of the medium sized households.

Table 5: Population and Age-Groups

Total Surveyed HH	Total Population	Avg. Household Size	Sex ratio		Age – Groups (% to All Popln)		
			All Popln	0-5 years	0-17	18-59	60+
304	1460	4.8	1008	875	35.48	56.30	8.22

Source: Social survey conducted in May-June, 2014

23. Just over half of the population at 56% belong to age group of 18 to 59 years, the “Active” age group. While nearly 36% are in the child and young age group and about 8% are elderly people. It shows a burden of very young and old aged people on the active age group population.

3. Literacy

24. The literacy status of the IPs in the PIA is 78.4% which is comparable to the average literacy rate of all population in Manipur state recorded at 79.2%, as per 2011 census. Literacy rate of Tamenglong District was 70.1% while that of Senapati District at 74.1% in census 2011. Traditionally, women’s formal education was of lower priority among the parents. They were considered fit to raise family and carry on household works only.⁴ Male-female gap in literacy rate is visible also in Tamenglong and Senapati Districts.

25. Incidence of dropout is not serious. While discussing with the people it was noted that students after passing out of primary level of education, often have to drop out of school as high schools are not always within accessible distance and daily travel to school located in a hilly terrain is not always feasible, especially in rainy months.

4. Working status, Income and Expenditure

26. The survey data speaks of a high rate of working population at nearly 80% of adult age group of 18 to 59 years. The work participation rate among male and female population is 47% and 33% respectively. Again, of the total working population nearly 63% are main workers, who are gainfully engaged for 6 months and above. However, women as main workers are nearly half of the male workers. On the other hand, women are employed more as marginal workers. According to census 2011, overall working status of Tamenglong District is 50.3% and 45.5% in Senapati District.

27. Of the total working population majority is engaged in cultivation and allied agricultural works which provides occupation for almost 50% of working population. While service at government and private sectors provide jobs for 9% of total working population, unskilled daily waged laborers are less than 5%. About 11% people are self-employed in trade and business and traditional household industry. There is hardly any opportunity for skilled workers or technically trained persons in these communities. For the educated youth, there were many cases of them working in Imphal or in large cities outside of the state such as Delhi and Bangalore. Of all 304 surveyed households, only six are landless.

28. Of the total sample households, 34% have annual household income ranging from Rs.100, 000 to Rs.250, 000, while another 31% households have annual household income ranging from Rs.50, 001 to Rs.100,000. The average per capita income is Rs.2336 a month. Per capita monthly consumption expenditure for average household has been worked out to be Rs.2260.

29. About 34% of IP households have monthly household income ranging from Rs. 8,333 to Rs.20,833, and average per capita monthly income was worked out to be Rs.2,266. Based on Tendulkar methodology of poverty assessment state specific poverty line has been determined for the year 2011-12 by Planning Commission, Government of India. Accordingly, monthly per

⁴ Socio economic condition of Scheduled Tribe Women in Tamenglong District – 2007-08 by Aronga Gangmei. Project report of Tribal Research Institute, Government of Manipur

capita consumer expenditure at Rs.1118.00 has been decided as the poverty line for the rural areas of Manipur.⁵ Judging by that criterion, 38.8% of rural population in Manipur lives below poverty line. Corresponding figure of poverty estimate for rural people in India is 25.7% during the said reference period. Socioeconomic survey among sample IP community in the PIA reveals that average IP household in the project impact area incurred a monthly expenditure of Rs. 2,260, which is above poverty line of rural Manipur as stated above.

5. Migration

30. Migration of rural people to outside areas in search of job opportunity and better livelihood is a regular phenomenon in the project impact area. The survey also received information on migration of people from FGD, which revealed that 47 households out of 304 sample households, or 15% of all surveyed households, have migrated in the project impact area within a short period which is easily recollected by the people. It is interesting to note that majority (79%) of them is the Naga community who have known customary trait of migrating from one settlement to another one. The most common reason for migration is search for new forest land for *Jhum* (slash and burn) cultivation, and population pressure in their original settlement, which forces them to move out for new forest land. Many also migrate to find better and sustainable job opportunities.

6. Natural Resources and Livelihood

31. The IPs residing in the project impact area are traditionally dependent on shifting cultivation (*Jhum*) which is a primitive method of cultivation, also known as “slash and burn” agriculture. Generally, the following steps are taken in slash and burn agriculture:

- a) Preparation of field by cutting down trees/plants/other vegetation. Plants that provide food or timber may be left standing.
- b) The felled trees are allowed to dry until just before early pre-monsoon shower to ensure an effective burn.
- c) The plot of land is burned to remove vegetation, drive away pests, and provide a burst of nutrients for planting.
- d) Planting is done directly in the ashes left after the burn.
- e) Cultivation on the plot is done for a few years, until the fertility of the burned land is reduced. The plot is left alone for longer years than it was cultivated, sometimes up to 10 or more years, to allow wild vegetation to grow on the plot. After fallow years when vegetation has grown again, the slash and burn process is repeated in the same plot.

32. This method of agriculture requires very little inputs like irrigation, improved seeds, fertilizers, equipment for ploughing and tilling or draught animals, which are characteristics of settled cultivation.

33. Harvesting is stretched over a period of time according to ripening of crops. Each year the *Jhum* plots are abandoned and new patches of forests are allotted for cultivation. Normally the cultivators return to their previously sown plots after a certain period and rotation of *Jhum*

⁵ Press note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12 by Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013

plots is followed. Because of abundance of forest in the northeast region where rainfall is in plenty, this method was considered only feasible way of cultivation along hilly slopes, where crops of all types are grown practically fulfilling all the necessities.

34. However, over the years, this method has become wasteful and inadequate with population growth and rotation of Jhum plots has come down to 5-7 years now from about 15-20 years in earlier days. This also creates a vicious circle causing return to old Jhum plots which are yet to be rejuvenated fully. However there is a concerted effort by the government and research institutes to introduce settled rice cultivation along river valleys and win the people over from shifting cultivation and bring them to cultivate in settled fields. The project area is still a predominantly Jhum cultivated area, with little scope for introduction of settled /wet cultivation except in valleys.

35. The project impact area is endowed with forests and they are most abundant with natural resources that serve the subsistence economy of the IPs of the area. The forests provide with all sorts of daily utility articles such as: timber, cane, and bamboo for construction; firewood for fuel; wild fruits, berries, tubers for alternate substitute food in summer/lean months; and roots, herbs for medicinal use.

36. Practice of traditional alternate medicine is still prevalent in almost all settlements where few old persons possess knowledge of medicinal herbs, roots, having curing power and practice traditional herbal medicine among the people. Their medicinal knowledge is inherited from previous generation of medicine men who used to treat people with herbal medicine available in the forests locally. They are aware of the roots, herbs that cure many diseases. However, modern medicines are nowadays available in the medical shops of Imphal and other district towns, over the counter, which are gradually substituting traditional medicine. Hence, frequency of gathering herbs and medicinal plants for preparing traditional medicine is fast diminishing.

37. Forest also has provided the IP opportunity for hunting. The Tamenglong forest gives shelter to wild animals like deer, monkeys and rabbits, and people used to hunt these for food. Very few households have licensed guns to hunt these. Most of the people hunt by setting traps which is laborious and not very promising. Now, hunting and gathering as subsistence livelihood have lost its earlier significance. Gathering fruits, tubers, roots, is also seldom done now. The main reason is introduction of public distribution system (PDS) effectively in almost all settlements, which ensures food security for both BPL and above poverty level households. At least of 50% of daily requirement of all households is fulfilled from supply of goods from fair price shop at affordable cost for poor households. The PDS provides basic requirement like rice, sugar, pulses, oil, etc. which are ensured for all households.

38. Project area is located within dense forest cover and growth in this part is fast due to heavy monsoon rainfall. People feel that impact of clearance from some strips of forests that will be cleared permanently under project construction will not be severe so as to deprive the people of shifting cultivation plots, loss of gathering areas for fruits, timber, roots and tubers for food and medicinal plants. The advantage people will gain after construction of road will surpass loss of strips of forest. Besides, area under open forest will still be sufficient where medicinal plants or wild fruits, trees providing timber etc can be planted.

39. Since the proposed road alignment from Kangchup to Tamenglong is mostly along green field, the Technical Consultants' survey team, while conducting the topographical survey for road design, had taken the local people in confidence. Care has been taken to avoid any cultural heritage sites while designing new alignment, and it is confirmed that there are no

cultural heritage sites being impacted. It has been confirmed during community consultation meetings, that youth and senior persons from each community had guided the technical survey team through hill slopes, valleys, spurs, and foot tracks for a best possible alignment design. During the technical survey the people showed the church, graveyard/burial ground and other community structures that should be out of project impact. There is no cultural heritage sites which comes in the way of the road alignment. Other than church, or family burial places, there do not exist any traditional cultural heritage sites in the project impact area. In one settlement – Ijeirong (Ch. 34+900-41+050) - one war memorial site stands in memory of people killed by British bombarding during World War II. This is away from project road alignment. The Technical design took all the community infrastructures into consideration while preparing road alignment design.

7. Others

40. The hill tribes are predominately Christians. It was brought by missionaries to Manipur in the 19th century. Community life very much revolves around the church, with the Pastor often being one of the main village leaders. Traditional ways of life with naturalistic / animistic rituals and beliefs have lost much of its influence, except among few elderly persons. People do not have faith in the traditional religious beliefs after conversion to Christianity in the mid-1800s.

C. Involuntary resettlement impact⁶

41. The IPs living along the IKT road will have involuntary resettlement impact for the road construction. 127 households will be affected with a total population of 774 (AP), whose average household size is 6. Male population constitutes 52% and female population accounts for 48%. Sex ratio is 914 per 1000 male population. All of the DPs belong to scheduled tribe who has adopted Christianity. The educational status of DPs reveals that only 11.6% of all population are illiterate. This excludes population below 6 years of age, who are not considered for educational level assessment. Of all literate persons 51.5% are men and 48.5% are women, indicating a high female literacy rate.

42. Of a total of 191 affected structures, 58.6% are residential, nearly 19% commercial, and other private structures including boundary wall, cattle shed, etc form 20%. Of these 191 affected structures, nearly 53% or 101 structures will be fully affected. However, majority of the structures, 85.4%, are temporary in nature of construction. Apart from loss of structures, 68 households will incur indirect impact on their livelihood. Of them 40 households, accounting for 58.8%, will have their livelihood disrupted due to loss of commercial structures, and another 28 households, or 41% of total APs, will lose their livelihood due to loss of agricultural land.

43. Of all working population, 34% DPs are engaged in agriculture as the main source of livelihood, while 25% are earning as laborers and 19% are employed in service sector. Only 17% females are occupied in gainful employment. Forty eight households, or 31% of all affected households have an annual income more than Rs.100,000 and income of another 33 households (21.4%) ranges from Rs.50,000 to Rs.100,000. There are 61 (48.03%) households earning less than the official poverty level of Manipur State i.e. Rs. 67,080 per year.

44. All the affected households belong to vulnerable category by virtue of their being STs. Apart from that they are also vulnerable on various other counts. There are 15 women headed

⁶ Data obtained from survey analysis of Draft Resettlement Plan for Imphal-Tamenglong road

households who are affected due to the subproject, and 61 affected households belong to BPL category.

45. To assess gender impact of proposed highway project sample survey was conducted exclusively with the women respondents in the project influence area, stretching beyond resettlement impact area. Women have a modest literacy rate of 42% and dropout rate among girl students aged 6 to 17 years is approximately 27%. A significant work participation rate of 58% is noted of 18-59 years age group of women who are considered as the working population group, and majority of them (50%) are engaged in cultivation. Nearly 75% of sample households have women workers. Women were also enquired of their perception and opinion of the project. 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. Women also nurture dream of a better future, at least for the younger generation. Of all women respondents, 30% women aspire for attaining higher level of education and another 18% long for better income opportunity. Prospect of acquiring land and other assets is aim of about 26% women. All these aspirations are expected to be fulfilled after proposed highway is constructed that will connect this remote area with state capital and other neighboring states.

46. For households that will be losing Jhum land in the project impact area, it was found through meaningful consultations that identifying new Jhum land is not difficult due to the project area experiencing heavy annual monsoon rains leading to quick regrowth of forest. For the purpose of road construction, only strips of land will be required from each of the cultivators and the Village Authority has assured of providing alternate Jhum plots in the forest area. Loss of plots of agricultural land will not trigger acute adverse impact as the alternate Jhum plots will be provided by the Village Authority. For orchards and wet paddy fields, proper compensation will be provided as per the RP. Assessment of land availability per affected community has been undertaken in the associated RP. In addition, to improve living standards, livelihood training programs have been incorporated in the IPP. All these measures will help to mitigate adverse impact on livelihood.

III. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

47. There are Government of India policies and Constitutional Acts that safeguard the interest of the scheduled tribes in India. A Scheduled Tribe (ST) is identified by the Constitution of India taking into consideration various factors, like, (i) primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) geographical isolation, (iv) social and economic backwardness, etc. But identification of tribes is a State subject. Therefore, a ST is judged by one or combination of these factors by the respective state. For example, tribes notified for Karnataka State are Schedule Tribes in Karnataka only and their category may vary in other States.

A. Constitution of India

48. Under Constitution of India a number of Articles have been included for the protection of the STs in particular. These are:

- a) Article 14 confers equal rights and opportunities to all;
- b) Article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc.
- c) Article 15(4) enjoins upon the State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes;
- d) Article 16(4) empowers the State to make provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens;
- e) Article 46 enjoins upon the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, the STs and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation;
- f) Article 275(1) promises grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs and for raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas;
- g) Articles 330, 332 and 335 stipulate reservation of seats for STs in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assemblies and in services;
- h) Article 340 empowers the State to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes;
- i) Article 342 specifies those Tribes or Tribal Communities deemed to be as Scheduled Tribe (STs)
- j) The Constitutional amendment (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971 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'.

B. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

49. The bifurcation of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes from the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under the 94th Amendment Act of the Constitution. Although, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been created in August 2003, little measures in terms of budgetary and staff allocations have been made to make the Commission functional. One of the duties assigned to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is to submit reports to the President annually or at such other time as the Commission may deem fit, upon the working of the safeguards.

C. The SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989

50. The objectives of the Act are to deliver justice to these communities through proactive efforts to enable them to live in society with dignity and self-esteem and without fear or violence or suppression from the dominant castes. The practice of untouchability, in its overt and covert form was made a cognizable and non-compoundable offence, and strict punishment is provided for any such offence. The Act outlines certain actions (by non SCs and STs) against SCs or STs to be treated as offences, such as: force a member of SC/ST to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance; wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by, or allotted to SC/ST member, institute false, malicious or vexatious suit or criminal or other legal proceedings; intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate; acts to cause injury, insult or annoyance to SC/ST members, forces or intimidates a SC/ST to vote for or against a particular candidate, preventing them from entering into a place of worship, a health or educational institution, using a common property resource, assaulting or sexually exploiting a SC/ST or woman.

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

51. The 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.

E. Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act (PESA), 1996

52. The Parliament of India passed the Provisions of the PESA, to extend the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment to the Schedule V Areas of the country. This Act accords statutory status to the Gram Sabhas in Schedule V areas with wide-ranging powers and authority. This aspect was missing from the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The Act has recognized the prevailing traditional practices and customary laws besides providing the management and control of all the natural resources - land, water and forest in the hands of people living in the Schedule Areas. The Act empowers people in the tribal areas through self-governance.

53. One of the important provisions of this act states “the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas

F. The STs and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006

54. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, recognizes and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land to Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights are not recorded.

55. This law provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to 131 December 2005 and to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e. 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.

G. The National Policy on Tribals, 2006

56. The success of the National Policy on Tribals of the Government of India to a large extent will depend on strengthening of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, implementation of the Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and making necessary budgetary allocations. However, the Draft National Policy fails to make any reference to these issues.

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

57. This Act restricts any transfer of land to or claim of land by non-tribal people in the hill areas of Manipur. This protects the IP population in Manipur from encroachment in the long term. The Act is especially applicable for the subproject as the road opens up.

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

58. 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.

J. Traditions and Customary Laws

59. The project impact area is mostly inhabited by the indigenous people (IP), who are classified as scheduled tribes in Indian Constitution. The IPs are governed by unwritten traditional customary laws followed through generations. A tribal settlement is administered by Village Authority formed of representatives of the clans living in the settlement, and possesses executive, legislative and judiciary power to formulate policy, new laws, and enforce customary laws for administration of the settlement. The membership is based on seniority in age, and the eldest male persons of each clan are selected as Village Authority member. The chief is the eldest male member of the original settler who have started residing in that particular settlement. This is a life time post unless the person is too old, sick or insane to take active participation in the village administration. The chieftainship is then passed on to the next senior

member of household of the Chief. To assist the Village Authority function properly the members select youth of the villages of their choice. There is no role played by any woman, although women's organizations have been formed in recent time.

60. The Nagas and Kukis, the major dominating tribal communities in the area have adopted Christianity since the Missionaries entered the northeast region states in nineteenth century with the first American Baptist missionaries reaching North East India in 1836. However, many traditional socio-cultural customs are still enforced in administering settlement issues, land disputes, and resolving judicial matters. The Church remains detached in such matters of executive and judicial dimensions of the villages, which are the prerogative of the Village Authority and the Chief.

61. The Manipur State Hill People (Administrations) Regulation was enacted in 1947 comprising provision for administration in the hill areas. It ensures that criminal and civil justice should be administered by the court of the Village Authority, court of the Circle Authority, the Hill Bench at Imphal. The Village Authorities Act of 1956 further provided power for maintenance of law and order, collection of Hill tax and administration of justice through the Village Court under customary law. Later, "The Manipur Hill Areas Acquisition of the Chiefs' Right Act, enacted in 1967" reduced the rights under Customary Laws. Further, District Council Act, 1971 was introduced, but it failed to meet the needs of tribal people. The Hill Areas Committee (HAC) of Manipur Legislative Assembly is empowered to monitor legislation and administration for the hill areas. Within many of its scheduled matters are included functioning of District Council, use of land and water resources, regulation of Jhum practices, appointment of Chief, forest management, inheritance, and other social institutions. However, HAC has not been able to protect tribal interests replacing traditional customary laws which are inbuilt into the indigenous people's society.⁷

K. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009

62. ADB policy on Safeguards requirement for Indigenous peoples recognizes the right of Indigenous People to direct the course of their own development. Indigenous people are defined in different countries in various ways. For operational purpose, the term Indigenous people is used to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group with following characteristics:

- a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this community by others.
- b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in the habitats;
- c) Customary, cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of dominant society and culture, and
- d) A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

63. According to ADB policy Indigenous peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or culture of Indigenous people

⁷ Tribal Customary Laws and Their Practices – Nagas residing in Senapati and Tamenglong District, Manipur – by Thuanchuilu Dangmei (2011) Project Report of Tribal Research Institute, Government of Manipur

or affects the territories, natural or cultural resources that Indigenous people own, use, occupy or claim as their ancestral property.

64. The SPS sets out the following principles for IP safeguards in all projects in which ADB is involved:

- a) Screen early on to determine (i) whether IPs are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on IPs are likely.
- b) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive assessment of social impacts or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on IPs. Give full consideration to options the affected IPs prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected IPs that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on IPs.
- c) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected IPs communities and concerned IPs organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected IP communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance IPs' active participation, projects affecting them will provide appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.
- d) Ascertain the consent of affected IP communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of IPs; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of IPs communities refers to a collective expression by the affected representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities
- e) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected IP communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.
- f) Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the assessment of social impacts with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected IP communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring

and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

- g) Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the assessment of social impacts in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected IP communities and other stakeholders.
- h) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (involuntary acquisition of such lands.
- i) Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Consultation Methodology and Key Stakeholder Analysis

65. In accordance with ADB SPS 2009, the process of information disclosure, consultation and participation of the IPs include understanding of their perceptions and taking into account their opinions with reference to their needs, priorities and preferences which are duly reflected in the Minutes of the Meetings (MoMs) as well as the reports of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) annexed with this report. The FGDs, KIIs and Public Consultations were used as the primary tools of discussion with the community and to assess and enhance public understanding on the Project. Effort was made to understand and incorporate people's views regarding the potential impact of the road project and their feedback, the tangible and intangible belief systems and structures and customary laws. Some of these meetings were conducted in the presence of the EA's engineers and ADB officials. This approach of community participatory consultation adopted towards the formulation of this IPP will be continued throughout the program implementation and monitoring phases.

66. In addition, meaningful consultations with all affected persons as well as the larger community were undertaken during Resettlement Plan preparation to ensure that views of affected persons on compensation and resettlement assistance measures were fully incorporated. Other stakeholders were informed and consulted about the subproject, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the subproject. This was done particularly in the case of vulnerable affected persons, who will be encouraged to choose options that entail the lowest risk. Continued consultations will take place during the program implementation and monitoring phases.

67. The project impact area is inhabited by the IPs who, by virtue of their very nature of economy and socio cultural tradition have remained in an interior and semi-secluded territory. Project intervention will undoubtedly influence their lifestyle in a significant way, in varying proportions depending on access to the proposed road. The main concern hence will be to safeguard the socio cultural tradition which is likely to be affected adversely due to project intervention. Hence, after initial identification of the potential affected area, community and clans, the first step would be to focus on methods of maintaining a balance between their cultural tradition and economic need, which will be important for future sustenance.

1. Methodology

68. During social survey and community consultation phases, detailed discussions were held with the people in general, and various socio-political groups who are traditionally playing important role in social and economic life of the IPs. The method adopted for consultation process is briefly stated in this context.

69. Initial interaction with the key stakeholders of the potentially affected settlements was organized with help of PIU's officer responsible for resettlement and rehabilitation. The Consultation Team was comprised of Team Leader, Team Coordinator, Surveyors, and local surveyors-cum-interpreters. The first informal meeting with Key persons of Village Authority of Kangchup and other settlements in Senapati district was held during site visit at inception stage from 28th April to 2nd May, 2014, along with other consultants engaged for social safeguards and environment. Local person who was engaged by the Technical Design Engineering consultants also accompanied to introduce the IP community with the Consultation Team. During this visit,

key stakeholders were identified and were briefed about the proposed project by the PIU engineer.

70. Second phase of interaction and community consultation was held during social and poverty assessment field survey carried out in April-May, 2014. Before commencement of social survey the Consultation Team interacted with the Village Authority chairman, senior members involved in village administration and judiciary, and religious leaders like pastor of the Church of all villages which are potentially impacted due to road construction. These interactions were made to prepare the IP community in general for the proposed road project, and to keep them in confidence, so that any unannounced or unexpected incidences will not cause any social tension among the villagers. During this phase, the Consultation Team also gained Village Authority's approval to start the socioeconomic survey and FGD in the concerned village.

71. The detailed field survey commenced from May, 2014 and continued for approximately three weeks. The survey was carried out in all potentially affected villages, as identified at that time, by survey team of six members including local surveyors and guided by two IP community members to carry on the household survey and FGD. Often, village youths from indigenous community also joined voluntarily to interpret, especially women's views. Key informants' interviews (KII) were conducted by the senior persons of the survey team and the social Head of the Consultation Team. These exclusive interviews were conducted with the key persons of the settlement, or groups of settlements to gain insight into the villagers' concern, issues, their perceived needs and requirements and also project impact on their agricultural land (Jhum plots). The key stakeholders whose interviews were taken include Village Authority Chairman, Church pastors, youth leaders, Women's Organizations' members, academicians, administrative personnel, head of educational institutions, among others.

72. FGD held with the Chief of the Village Authority and other working body members, the religious leaders helped to gather information on their traditions, rituals and customary laws, which are still holding relevance in their daily life. Discussion was also held with the identified Women's and Youth Groups volunteers and members to get insight of the village functioning, their specific needs, dreams and potential impact of the road project on the women and the youth. Women-specific FGD sessions were organized to identify gender issues, and needs, expectations from road project. Local women surveyors acted as interpreters during women FGD sessions.

73. The participatory consultations held during FGD sessions in May-June, 2014 focused on the proposed project, its alignment and objective, in a manner that is easily apprehended by all. While discussing about the traditional, customary systems of the IP community adequate importance was given on possible impact of the project on functioning of Village Authority, which has supreme administrative, executive and judiciary control over IPs. The issue of availability of strips of Jhum lands for the purpose of road construction through green field alignment was also raised during these meetings. The IP community's view noted on that issue is that people of the hilly sections of Tamenglong and Senapati districts have so far been deprived of a good quality all weather motorable road that will connect the area with Imphal, and other towns and cities of Manipur and adjoining state. However, issue of providing land has not been discussed so far. It came out from discussion with the Village Authority that all Jhum lands are owned by Village Authority or the first settlers of the village. Village Authority has the right to allot land for Jhum cultivation to each of the households. Annexure 8 provides a brief village profile and Annexure 9 shows attendance of the participants.

74. It was decided by EA that detailed public consultation will need to be held to bring up the subject of land requirement for the construction but for which people of the hilly area have to donate land, since the land is non-revenue land, and Public Works Department, Government of Manipur by Memorandum of 1994 has declared that department will not acquire any land for construction of roads in hilly areas. It is however, decided that minimum strip of land will be required for the road construction in order to maintain road safety and proper drainage. The land will be donated by concerned villagers and this will be administered through signing of a written agreement. Another level of public consultation was designed with specific purpose of obtaining broad community consent for land donation for road construction. Besides, one IPP will also be required to address any potential adverse impact of road construction in tribal inhabited area and design measures where tribal communities will be able to maximize benefits from the project.

2. Broad Community Support

75. Broad community support (BCS) is required in this case as a result of physical displacement from traditional and customary lands and potential impact on existing lifestyle. Specifically, for this project, the impact that will be experienced by the communities is linear in nature and there will be no full displacement of the community and they will still remain within their traditional and customary lands, and there will be no complete separation. In addition, BCS is required since the communities are currently connected by dirt tracks and upgrading to an all-weather road will lead to changes in the communities' current lifestyle. As the consent has been provided by the Village Authority on behalf of the whole village, the section below details the role of the Village Authority as the final decision making body on behalf of the villagers, and that this method is a traditional consensus practice and is not influenced by coercion. Based on this customary system, consultation sessions were then planned to include all members of Village Authority and as many as possible other villagers to give the community an opportunity to provide local knowledge to project team, and voicing their opinions on issues including alignment, land donation for construction of road, community infrastructure, capacity development, and other topics which they think are relevant towards overall development of the area.

76. Accordingly, community consultation sessions by the survey team under supervision of the Head of the Consultation team were organized from 31st January to 6th February, 2015 in all 18 villages. The Consultation Team included a sociologist, a gender specialist, a video documentation specialist, and local surveyors. A Youth from the IP community, and one Senior Person from IP community/Chairman of Land Owners' Association assisted the Team at the local level. The community consultations were organized in a transparent and participatory manner where all villagers were invited to participate with prior intimation. The villagers were encouraged to express their views regarding land donation for road construction and government's intention to provide infrastructures for overall development of the villages. The whole process of dialogue among the villagers with different opinion could be observed and the sessions were video recorded. The villagers' arguments were translated for the benefit of the survey team and assurance was given to present their views to the EA.

77. As a result of these community consultations, general consent of providing land from the villagers was assured. Another visit was made in March, 2015 by the Consultation Team to collect signed declaration on community consent to donate land for road construction by the Village Authority of all 18 affected settlements.

78. Community consultations were organized with specific objective of project information disclosure which includes details of road alignment, potential impacts on property, crops, structures and others and above all compensation for loss of assets. Consultation also comprised ADB policy on Indigenous Peoples, their safeguards issues and mitigation measures. ADB Mission, EA's Engineer responsible for R&R, and Social Safeguard consultant also attended three public consultation meetings. In all the meetings, key persons from IP community took responsibility of organizing the meetings, and translating people's views and opinion. Annexure 3 provides Minutes of the Meeting of public consultation, Declaration of the Village Authority and Annexure 4 shows attendance of the villagers of IP community attending the public consultation.

79. The Village Authority's role in BCS was crucial as the Village Authority possesses legal, administrative and judiciary control over settlement consisting of senior members headed by the oldest person of original settler family. The post is not held on hereditary right. The Village Authority always keeps ultimate interest of the village in view while deciding on a sensitive issue like land donation for road, and will not deviate from their cardinal responsibility of protecting the village. The meetings organized for community support for land donation, in most cases, comprised of all Village Authority members, and often included women and youth who are not members of Village Authority. After a gap of about one month from organizing meetings for BCS, the final decision making process started when Declaration was signed by the Village Authority' executive members. In the meanwhile, no complaint was submitted to PIU on intention of the Village Authority members behind gathering broad community support on land contribution.

80. In the meetings, Government of Manipur's compensation policy for Scheduled Tribes' land, and their commitment on providing community infrastructural facilities for community benefits was also discussed in details and proved to be a good gesture to project development alternatives in lieu of land compensation. The Village Authority members and the villagers present were asked to provide infrastructures development options of their choice. It was also discussed the community infrastructures such as bus shelters, community centers and medical posts would be provided in each village, and additionally, some other infrastructures will be provided and these will be prioritized and confirmed. These were included in the minutes of the meeting which will form a part of Memorandum of Association to be signed between the Village Authority and the Govt. Of Manipur. Apart from recording the minutes of the meeting a video documentation was done during the community consent process and the record submitted to Project Director, PIU, PWD, Govt. of Manipur. The whole process was carried out in a transparent manner to gain the trust of the IP community. In order to protect IP community's interest, the Memorandum of Association will be countersigned by one respected person/social worker/NGO of repute who will oversee the process in a transparent manner.

81. It is imperative to conduct community consultations repeatedly at project preparation, planning, implementation and monitoring phases. Since the project impact area lies in a scheduled tribe dominated region which has its own indigenous ways of governance, administration and even judicial authority exerted by the Settlement Authorities of respective Settlements, the federal and state level Acts, laws and governance are not applicable in the area except in rare cases. To understand the Indigenous Peoples' traditional customary laws that are obligatory in the settlements within the PIA, it is important to apprehend the functioning of village administration. Stakeholders' consultations have more relevance in understanding these issues for a hassle free project implementation and completion of the project road without inordinate delay.

82. Overall, the key stakeholders that were identified for project preparation, implementation and monitoring include:

- a) All affected IP, including vulnerable households and / or vulnerable groups of settlements;
- b) Program beneficiaries;
- c) Elected representatives, community leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations;
- d) Local CSOs, including IP organizations (IPOs);
- e) Local government and relevant government agency representatives; and
- f) Program staff, PMU, PIU, and consultants.

B. Summary of the Consultation Findings

83. Public Consultations were held for all 18 settlements that will have impact due to proposed road. The participants of the consultations were briefed about the areas where the proposed road will pass through, and the purpose of the public consultation. Their feedback was solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise, as well as their expectation from the government, if any. The table below shows the details regarding these meetings.

Table 6: List of Settlements Holding Community Consultation

	Venue	Date	Settlements Covered	Profile of participants	Key issues discussed
1	Warengba	31/01/2015	Warengba 2 & 3	T. 34, M – 20, F - 14	Information Disclosure
2	Khebuching	31/01/2015	Khebuching	T- 22, M- 15, F -7	Community Debate
3	Bhalok (Phalong)	31/01/2015	Bhalok I, II, III (Phalong I, II, III)	T – 29, M-26, F -3	
4	Nagachin (Abungching)	01/02/2015	Nagachin (Abungching)	T – 42, M-30, F -12	Community Consent
5	KabuiKhullen	01/02/2015	Kabuikhullen and Bakuwa	T. 42, M-30, F-12	Community Infrastructure Requirement
6	Kangchup Makhhan (Chiru)	02/02/2015	Kangchup Makhhan (Chiru), Patjan, Olnem (Bangla)	T – 40, M- 28, F - 12	
7	Kangchup Shunglong	02/02/2015	Kangchup Shonglong	T – 20, M-12, F - 8	
8	Lukhambi (Khumji)	02/02/2015	Lukhambi I, II, III, IV and V (Khumji I, II, III, IV, V)	T -13, M-10, F- 3	
9	Haochong	03/02/2015	Haochong&Waphong	T – 22, M- 15, F- 7	
10	Ijeirong	03/02/2015	Ijeirong	T -24, M- 18, F - 6	
11	Oktan (Puichi)	03/02/2015	Oktan (Puichi)	T – 13, M- 9, F- 4	
12	Dailong	05/02/2015	Dailong	T – 23 All male	
13	Tamenglong (Gadailong/New Salem)	06/02/2015	Gadailong I and New Salem (Gadailong II)	T – 8, M- 6, F - 2	
14	Pungmon	01/03/2015	Pungmon	T- 27, M- 21, F- 6	

84. Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the settlement including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members.

It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the Village authority agreed in all the settlements after meaningful consultation.

85. The EA will ensure that groups and individuals consulted are informed about the outcome of the decision-making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated during implementation. The EA will be supported by various institutions in implementing the IPP and these are detailed in the chapter on Institutional Arrangement.

86. The meaningful consultations also served to reveal the perceived benefits and expressed concerns regarding the current alignment of the IKT Road and the circumstances of the impact that will occur. It was observed from the discussions that the road itself was perceived as an essential infrastructural requirement. Reference to the Govt. of Manipur notification of 1994 as well as the state's financial capability was discussed to clarify certain concerns. Table 7 summarizes issues discussed to get a more informed participation of the villagers.

Table 7: Summary of Community Consultation

Perceived benefits	Expressed concerns	Addressing the concerns through the Project design
Improvement of road would lead to development of trade and commerce, better access to market, especially for perishable commodities and overall economic growth opportunities.	Loss of assets like wet paddy fields would result in less production in the future and thus a potential loss of livelihood. Furthermore, impact on the shifting cultivation plots as the number of plots owned by the settlement would go down thereby decreasing the term of return cycle to each plot.	Technical design team has mitigated the amount of land required for the road. It was assured by the Village Authority that there is sufficient land for Jhum cultivation which will be disbursed among the affected households as per requirement. Capacity building initiatives will be undertaken to improve the vocational skills and entrepreneurial skills. With improved road connectivity the area will be open to new entrepreneurs, and self employment opportunity. This will help retain skilled youth within the area.
Transport & communication facilities will improve and cheaper transportation facilities will be available, including to and from district and sub-divisional headquarters as well as existing and potential market centres	Current alignment might not be able to reach the more remote settlements thus potentially excluding them from the beneficial aspects of the road.	It was communicated that road alignment is based on the optimum level of gradient required for the safety of both the road users as well as the IP residing beside or near the road. Attempt has been made to connect as many remote settlements as possible, including adjusting the alignment to improve either ramp or main road connectivity. Spurs have been designed to connect villages to the road.
Improved connectivity to neighboring states of Assam and Nagaland	One concern expressed was with respect to fair assessment of potential loss due to adverse	It was communicated that both the Govt. and the ADB would be conducting the assessment process

Perceived benefits	Expressed concerns	Addressing the concerns through the Project design
	impact and payment of such monetary compensation to both landowners and land users with emphasis on adequacy and timeliness	with representation from the people concerned so that accrual of benefit to all may be ensured. It was also shared that the compensation disbursement would be complete before the commencement of road construction.
The IP settlements will have access to better education, health services & postal communication	Appropriate replacement of community properties such as community halls, waiting / marketing sheds, and other structures that may be affected	In all the affected settlements the govt. has pledged to contribute infrastructural assistance that would encourage general development of the settlement / community. Including community hall, bus stand, and medical post. With regard to standing structures in areas through which the road alignment would pass through, there would be a process of assessment and fair reparation.
Improved communication and access would lead to saving in time and fuel costs	Concern regarding possible delays in project implementation based on past experiences.	It was communicated that public consultations would be held throughout all the phases of road project and utmost care would be maintained to keep all developments transparent
Improved safety and security for both road users and road side Settlements	Concern regarding the quality of road (black top) and possible sanitation and drainage channels	It was shared that the black top road with sanitation channel adjacent to it is already part of the project design
Anticipated inflow of work opportunities during the implementation phase for the local youth, including construction work, selling of groceries and cooked food and other similar prospects.	Queries also came up on the possible working of Grievance Redressal mechanism and Monitoring & Evaluation mechanism	Both mechanisms are part of the ADB policy and were explained in detail to the community.

87. Several rounds of FGDs and key persons' interviews (KIIs) were undertaken during poverty and social assessment survey stage carried out in May-June, 2014. 16 FGDs and 12 KIIs were organized to gather existing socioeconomic condition of the IP community and social infrastructural facilities available in the affected villages. People's view, perception of the benefits from the proposed road project and potential impact on the IP community were also received from the FGDs and KIIs. A list of consultation sessions along with participants is provided in **Annexure 6**. The summary of the consultation is that road construction is welcome by all. That will be particularly beneficial for the women who have to travel on foot in all seasons including rough weather to sell homemade products, buy essentials from market and visit hospital/ primary health centers. The youth were interested in employment and job opportunity that better connectivity would provide.

C. Disclosure of IPP

88. The draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the assessment of social impacts will be disclosed before project appraisal, in the locations listed below and in English (language understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders). The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected IP communities and other stakeholders. Hard copies of the IPP will also be made available at:

- a) Offices of the Public Works Department (PWD), Govt. of Manipur;
- b) District Commissioner's Office
- c) Block Development Officers' Office
- d) Village Authority's office of the respective affected settlements
- e) Any other local level public offices, before land is allotted for the project.

89. For non-literate people, other communication methods will be used. A report of disclosure, giving detail of date and location, will be shared with ADB. Electronic version of the IPP Framework (IPPF) as well as the IPP will be posted on the official website of the State Government of Manipur and the official website of ADB after approval and endorsement by PWD, Govt. of Manipur and ADB. The IPP will be approved by ADB prior to loan agreement and disclosed on ADB's website for wider circulation and disclosure. IPP will be updated, if necessary during the project implementation phase, and the updated IPP will be disclosed on the ADB website after approval.

V. IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

90. Meaningful Consultations were conducted with a view to ascertaining IPs awareness about the proposed highway improvement project and assessment of its potential impact on the livelihood, economy, cultivable forest land, orchards, and other productive assets and residential structures of the settlements.

91. The settlements are situated on the hilly slopes, valley and hill top where original settlers of the present clusters have cleared forests and established the settlements. As the IPs are customarily dependent on decision taken by the Village Authority Chairman/Chief on all issues, which are usually unanimous, the project details were discussed with the stakeholders at village level represented by the Village Authority members. However, all senior persons, and some youths apart from Village Authority members also attended the wider consultation meetings during the project planning phase. In the community consultation meetings held in each of the affected settlements, discussion was held on likely impact on land, agricultural fields, forests, community structures, and other existing socio religious customs. The objectives of these meaningful consultations were to arrive at a consensus on issues of land availability for road construction and IPs' informed opinion on resolving this issue of land. It was, in effect a project disclosure meeting where impact of road construction on land, and other assets, livelihood, type of compensation, benefits to be accrued and potential adverse impact were discussed. The major opinions, perceived benefits, adverse impacts, and specific requirements of the IPs were noted.

92. Consultations were held with the women associations with the help of interpreters, as most of the women are not conversant with English or Hindi. From the feedback it is understood that women, like men, are enthusiastic about project road construction. Their contention is that women face more challenges due to lack of road or good communication. They are the ones who take their fruits/vegetables/poultry products to the markets which take heavy toll on their health, energy and time. Unlike older days, women want to have the benefit of modern health care facilities which are available in urban and semi urban areas. Road is an essential mode of livelihood for them. As the area lies afield from major urban and industrial belt and have little exposure to the risk of HIV/AIDS and other STD, the women are yet to realize the post construction phase when fast transport and communication will also bring in negative impact. The future adverse impacts can also be due to influx of outside population who will reside in the neighborhood during construction phase. The implementing NGO will adopt some mechanism for exposure to social evils, potential risk from influx of outsiders, and preparedness to address those among the IP community and women in particular.

93. The project implementation will also cause intrusion into the life, culture, livelihood of the IP community during construction phase and post completion period which will carry on the effects. The project construction will create job opportunity for the youth, self employment for both men and women and these will bring the IP community in close interaction with the outside community. Intrusion into their culture, religion, and dignity, based on difference in racial characteristics, education and culture cannot be ruled out. In this circumstance, the Village Authority and the Church will cast their influence over the population especially the younger people who may be easily be lured to the bright prospect outside of the community. However these potential adverse impacts should not be obstacle for construction of the road. The IP community of the project impact area has been living under the influence of Church and the Village Authority for centuries and that has been tested. In cases of violation of their tradition, culture and dignity the specific incidences will be intimated to the Grievance Redress Committee which will decide the appropriate mitigation measures. Their traditional customary laws also

have rules to mitigate such incidences. The indigenous people's right is also protected under several national laws, mentioned in Chapter III.

94. The outcome of the public consultations are categorized in positive/negative impacts, direct and indirect impacts, and short term and long term impacts and impact that are not considered as those are yet to be perceived.

A. Positive impacts and benefits

95. Positive impacts and benefits that are likely to be outcome of the projects are:

- a) The project will promote good connectivity especially with interstate trade and this road would be a section of that road network connecting the neighboring states as well as eastern and western parts of the sub-region connecting India with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- b) It was also expected that the road would benefit the villagers/residents in and around Tamenglong by linking them to the other road networks. The district headquarters itself will enjoy better connectivity with state capital.
- c) The interior settlements which have only foot tract will be connected with motorable road. This will provide access to high schools, college at Imphal, government health centres, markets at Imphal, and even to other states where their fruits and vegetables will be sold at premium rate. With the road connectivity it is expected that potential of the region in growing fruits in surplus will be maximized to the benefit of the cultivators. Besides, fruit processing plants can also be established depending upon level of connectivity and production of quality fruits. However, to make good use of the fruits and agricultural products of the area, interested entrepreneurs need to be brought in.
- d) The youth will have better job opportunities within the state and outside. Some educated youth will get job – however temporary – at construction companies. They will be able to hone their skill and raise their capacity in order to get employment elsewhere.
- e) There will be scope for self-employment during construction phase, such as running canteen, selling grocery, vegetables, fruits at the construction establishments at site, and run eateries for the daily laborers.

B. Negative Impacts

96. During community consultation held in all the affected settlements, potential negative impacts of road construction and possible remedial measures were also discussed. The IPs were aware of their loss of *Jhum* land, for which there will not be any compensation according to Government of Manipur Memorandum. However, compensation for loss of standing crops, orchards, land under wet rice field, and structures, if any will be compensated.

97. The expressed opinion of the IP community about loss of land/forest/properties is that road is of more importance as absence of road connectivity creates hindrance for growth and development. The area is known for producing oranges and banana in abundance and these

fruits are lying wasted in the absence of good road. Loss of land and properties can be compensated by construction of good transport system, in their opinion.

Table 8: Potential Negative impact of proposed road project

Negative impacts	Summary Details	Mitigation measures
Loss of agricultural land under Jhum cultivation	Current Jhum plots and the crops under cultivation. The landowners/cultivators	No compensation for loss of Jhum plots envisaged, as per GoM Memorandum no. 51/12/87-W (Pt), Secretary, Works Deptt. Govt. of Manipur dated 19 th April, 1994. However, Settlement Authority ensures that forest cover in the area is sufficient to allot fresh/new Jhum plots as per traditional practice to those households standing to lose Jhum plots. Standing crops will be compensated at replacement cost.
Land under Wet paddy fields	Households owning wet paddy fields	The affected households will get compensation as per GoM Memorandum for all improvements made to land.
Structures	Households owning structures Community structures	Same as above As per resettlement impact survey the CPRs are all either government offices, market sheds, school building parts/boundary wall, and similar structures and all individually owned. These will be properly compensated. No church, burial ground or other cultural heritage sites/structures will be affected.
Orchard	Households owning orchards	Standing trees and crops will be compensated at replacement cost.
Food security	Households who will lose Jhum plots under cultivation	Village Authority will ensure that the affected households, particularly the BPL, get additional food provision from PDS
Collection of forest produces	Wild fruits, berries, timber, cane for construction, medicinal herbs, firewood. Traditional Medicine practitioners All residents of affected Settlements Poor households	Forest cover under each settlement is sufficient to allow plucking, collection, gathering, of forest produces like fruits, berries, firewood and herbs and roots for medicinal purpose. Medicinal herbs are used rarely nowadays, as allopathic treatment has replaced traditional medical care in most places. If IPs chooses to use modern medicine, they are easily available in Pharmaceutical shops in Imphal and other district towns. There will not be severe depletion of firewood sources even if some linear stretches of settlement land/forests are taken away permanently. Firewood can be obtained from other parts of the forests. Besides, well off households are now using cooking gas, which is available in towns. This is an additional support fuel for a few wealthy households.

Negative impacts	Summary Details	Mitigation measures
Changes in availability of traditional hunting and sustenance resources	Hunting resources are already near saturation levels according to local community's opinion. Although hunting is still practiced in some festive occasions.	Impact on local sustenance resources are minimized as the road design allows for linear stretches of land for road alignment and where possible minor adjustments will be made to avoid or reduce the impact on wet paddy fields. In forest stretches also linear strips of land under cultivation for road alignment will be needed and that will not substantially reduce land under Jhum cultivation. Hunting on ceremonial occasions can be performed in remaining forest lands.
Influx of outsiders	Currently, the project area is located in interior hilly region with limited access, minimal civic amenities (electricity, absence of recreation and entertainment outlets). With road construction and brisk trade and business activities in post construction phase, there is likely to be influx of outside population with alien socio-cultural mindset.	<p>To offset impact of influx of outside people, Manipur Land Revenue and Reform Act of 1960 restricts any transfer of land to or claim of land by non-tribal people in the hill areas of Manipur. This protects the IP population in Manipur from encroachment in the long term.</p> <p>The community opinion is tilted more towards positive influence of outsiders' influx, which will expose them to new ideas, and innovative approaches.</p> <p>The IP community has immense pride over their socio-cultural way of life which they will try to retain in spite of outside influence. The adverse cultural impact from population influx will be countered by the Church authority which has great influence even over the youth. The women and Youth organisations of some of the villages have assured of protecting their cultural identity.</p>

Negative impacts	Summary Details	Mitigation measures
Complaints and Grievances	<p>The affected persons (DPs) among the IP community will lose assets, including Jhum lands. Compensation for standing crops, wet paddy lands, structures, orchards etc will be paid, but not for Jhum lands. This may create dissatisfaction among the DPs.</p> <p>Besides, people of those settlements which are not directly connected by the proposed road may also grumble for not being considered</p> <p>Other than these, when influx of outsiders will follow road construction many, especially the elders may not approve of many customs, cultures, ways of life of the in-migrants.</p> <p>All these situations will cause grievances to be raised and if not resolved amicably and within short period may cause social tension among the IP community.</p>	<p>For resolving grievances and complaints there will be a GRM with 2 tier of GRCs at project and state levels. The state government and PIU will engage dedicated persons to handle such situations. The social devt specialist of ISC will provide special guidelines to the staff of the contractor, NGO, PIU officials at sites to take extra precautionary measures not to create such situations. The guidelines will prepare a guideline manual including social customs, rituals, religious sentiments and other socio-cultural norms that are typical to the IP community of the area. Even if such situations arise the GRM will be activated at site level by NGO and procedure will follow to redress the grievances as soon as possible.</p> <p>For creating an inter-community/inter caste good humanitarian relation among the IP and the outsiders there will be frequent informal interaction of people and cultural exchanges so cement a good neighborly relationship. One way of doing so will be employment to the village youths, providing marketing opportunity to the village women to sell vegetables, groceries, poultry products and fruits etc for daily consumption at site camps.</p> <p>Implementing NGO will take a lead role to create and maintain a cordial atmosphere in the IP settlements during project construction period.</p>

98. Series of public consultation were held with the Village Authorities of all the affected settlements to obtain land donation from the settlements, as no land in the hill areas can be acquired as per state land acquisition act. During the community consultation organized for the purpose of obtaining community consent for land donation all the Village Authorities agreed to provide land on their free will. Declaration was made to this effect by each of the affected Village Authorities and the Govt. of Manipur in return as a good gesture agrees to provide community structural facilities for overall development of the settlements in lieu of land provided by the villagers for the proposed road construction. The road built with the help of land donation will remain under possession of State Government which is essential for future repair and maintenance. The Community will receive the benefit of the road connectivity. No revenue is expected to be generated out of management of the road.

99. Settlement-wise details of loss of all properties, including land, structures, orchards etc are provided in Resettlement Plan of Kangchup-Tamenglong section of the road. Compensation and assistance for mitigating resettlement impact for the affected households are also provided in the RP. In this IPP overall development and mitigation measures for the IP community are highlighted.

C. Possible Impacts Not Yet Anticipated by Communities

100. The IPs are yet to foresee any serious adverse impact for the area in general, apart from obvious loss of land, properties, trees, orchards, structures, and increase of traffic accidents. Being situated in interior area with limited connectivity, the people in general are not aware of probable risk of development in highway sector, such as spread of HIV/AIDS and STD, drug abuse that can trap the youth and trafficking of women and children. According to the people these hazards are yet to touch the IP community in the project impact area. The issues, however were discussed during FGD sessions, and the participants agreed to discuss the matter among the villagers with due seriousness. The Village Authority and specially the Women's and Youth organizations asserted that at appropriate time they will take awareness generation initiatives. The project will provide HIV/AIDS, trafficking, and road safety awareness sessions for all communities. The Institutional Support for Capacity Development (ISCD) consultant will provide orientation and sensitization workshops that will include awareness programs on HIV/AIDS/Drug abuse and trafficking.

Table 9: Negligible Impacts not considered

Negligible Impacts	Justification for not being considered	Explanation/Mitigation measures
Influx of Businesses	Influx of business will be limited to construction sites and surrounding areas in a small scale	People will get self-employment opportunity at a moderate scale. But skilled construction labor requires expertise which local community hardly possess.
Inflation	At present the local people have to travel quite a distance to avail the goods and services required. Physical labour to access is not quantified.	Any inflation that occurs after the road is in place would be offset by the reduction in travel cost to access such goods and services
Communicable Diseases	Threat of communicable diseases is yet to be taken seriously by the community. Influx of outsiders may pose a threat, but that probability is remote.	Presently access to basic health services is at a minimum. Once the road is operational, such access will be at a higher level. The community feels any disease can be treated in city hospital and threats would be minimized
HIV/AIDS Infection	Youth, women	As of now, it is a less known phenomenon. However awareness generation programs and counseling sessions will form part of capacity development plan for the settlement by the Youth and Women associations.
Trafficking	Very limited experience as of now among the people. However there is need of awareness generation programs.	Children and Youth, especially girls and women of poor households will be targeted audiences, who may be at higher risk during and after road construction. Awareness generation, tripartite monitoring on the basis of community information, by Youth groups and women groups in the community, Police and GO/NGO
Drug abuse	Although Manipur state is known for drug import, peddling and sale to local and neighboring states. However Tamenglong district being rather isolated has not been extensively affected by this disease. Road construction project may bring in new dimension to this aspect	Youth – both male and female are targeted groups. Awareness generation programs, contact with Drug de-Addiction Centres, Counselling are the means of addressing the drug abuse. Such centres are already in operation in Imphal and other major towns of the state.

D. Short- and Long-Term Impacts

101. The Project will have short-term impacts in the form of physical and economic displacement that will be caused due to land parcels donated for road construction for Greenfield sections. This is immediate and will be required prior to road construction starts. The impact will be mitigated by payment compensation for structures, standing crops, orchards and wet paddy cultivation land prior to displacement. The detail of the compensation is provided in the RP prepared for Kangchup-Tamenglong road section. Communities will also experience an increase in level of employment during the road construction phase. Local labors will be used in construction and additional jobs will be created to support the construction.

102. The long-term impacts will be felt after project road is constructed and as envisaged this will create accessibility to healthcare, educational institutions, administrative offices and market places. The long term impact will pave the way for overall development of the project impact area.

E. Direct and Indirect Impacts

103. The proposed road project will have direct impact on the affected households who stand to lose land, and other assets, like structures, orchards, wet paddy fields due to road construction. Besides these, some community structures and government structures will also be affected. In addition, the road will directly impact travel time for local communities.

104. The indirect impact will be felt by all the villagers during construction work which will cause some environmental hazards, road safety, and temporary difficulty in access to places around their settlements during the construction period. Population influx will also cause some price rise in the local market. In terms of long-term indirectly impact, communities will have better access to public services.

105. An Action Plan has been prepared to detail out beneficiary and mitigation measures aiming at protection of traditional cultural life and giving access to potential benefits arising out of project which will change the IP community for overall better economic condition in the area. **(Table 10).**

Table 10: Action Plan for Beneficial and Mitigation Measures

SI.	BENEFICIAL MEASURES	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	TARGET GROUP	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
1	Capacity development	Organise Stakeholders' orientation/ sensitization / and awareness generation workshop	Twice a year during implementation phase for each settlement to be concluded within 3 yrs	Village Authority members, Youth, men and women – of all affected settlements	PMU/PIU/ISC	One ISC firm has been engaged by govt. who will conduct such series of workshop
2	Selection of eligible youth for capacity /skill /entrepreneurship development	Identification survey of educated /willing youth – both men and women - for capacity development programs	4 times a year in batches as found suitable for 3 years	Youth – men & women of all 18 settlements	NGO/PIU	Youth to be identified for future job oriented programs
3	Construction of community infrastructures	Construct community structures, as per mutual agreement/MOA between Govt. of Manipur and Village Authority	One time construction of community structures within 3 yrs of implementation	Each of 18 affected settlements. Youth will be given job in construction & supervision work.	PIU / Contractor	Work has been included in BOQ of contractor. Fund already allotted for civil work. Village Authority to supervise work
4	Involvement of NGO as implementing agency	Implementation of IPP in general. Detailed activities include: - Identification of eligible youth – men & women for capacity development programs, - identify faculty and training institutes/ organization, - follow up of beneficiaries' skill devt after trainings - market linkage for self-employment schemes, - any others as found suitable	Phase wise for each village -Within 3 yrs period of implementation. One follow up period of 1 year after completion of IPP implementation with approval of PMU may also be needed for successful IPP implementation	All settlers / DPs of 18 affected settlements	PIU/NGO	One NGO will be engaged for implementation of IPP

SI.	BENEFICIAL MEASURES	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	TARGET GROUP	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
5	Grievance Redress Mechanism	One GRM will be established by the Govt. with two tiers at PIU and state level. NGO will coordinate with PIU/ISC/Contractors for amicable solution of grievances	Throughout the project implementation period commencing from the beginning of implementation	All settlers / DPs of 18 affected settlements	PMU/PIU	PIU will be responsible for grievance redressal with support from NGO. Detailed GRM is explained in Chapter VII

SI.	MITIGATION MEASURES	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	TARGET GROUP	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
1	Provide jobs with contractor as found culturally suitable	Eligible and suitable youth will be inducted by the construction contractor, provide required training for road construction work	As and when required	Selected youth – men for civil work; women in office and in house work, e.g. mess, gardening, maintenance of camp site	PIU/NGO/ Contractor	The affected DPs will be given priority for job opportunity in construction work
2	Incentives for self - employment opportunity	Provide scope of setting up canteen, sale of vegetables, fruits, groceries, by the village women /women groups for use at camp site	As and when construction work commences	Women groups/individuals of all affected settlements	PIU/NGO/Contractor	Women groups of the affected households will be given priority.
3	Women empowerment and Women enterprises for self-employment objectives	Provide entrepreneurship devt plans (EDP) training suitable for women. Formation and sustenance of women self- help groups Tailoring/sewing	Within 3 yers of implementation period with follow up period of 1 year	All women groups in the affected settlements	NGO/PIU	Details are provided in Capacity Development Chapter VI
4	Skill enhancement and capacity development for unemployed youth	Special skill Dev. training program for youth - men and women – on vocational and other non-agricultural / income generating livelihoods:	Within 3 years of implementation period with follow up period of 1 year	Men and women youth of all affected settlements	NGO/PIU	Details of skill development training programs are provided in Capacity Development Chapter VI

SI.	MITIGATION MEASURES	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	TARGET GROUP	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
		Basic and advance computer training, Vocational training, e.g. mobile repair, motor/ 2-wheeler mechanic course Motor driving				
5	Special skill devt training programmes	Special training for handicraft and weaving for women Entrepreneurship Devt training for the women trainees for sustainable production Linking with existing Govt. schemes for marketing	Within 3 yrs of implementation period with follow up of 1 yr	Women selected and willing for such trainings	NGO/PIU	Details of training programs are provided in Capacity Development Chapter VI
6	Alleviating risks of HIV/AIDS	Awareness building progammes with news on HIV/AIDS spread & risks IEC materials prepared in local language and in pictures Build community support groups of youth for spread of HIV/AIDS risks, helplines available Organise site visit to centres run by external donor agencies such as, Medicine Sans Frontier,	Within 3 yrs of implementation period with follow up of 1 yr	Youth – both men and women – from all settlements	NGO, PIU	Initial awareness program will be held village wise. Next step of site visits to be conducted for selected youth members from villages clubbed together

SI.	MITIGATION MEASURES	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	TARGET GROUP	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
		Senapati				
7	Preventing risks of Drug and Human trafficking	<p>Awareness building programs</p> <p>Form community support groups of young men and women and strengthen their capacity as organizer for monitoring people at risks</p> <p>Site visit to Drug Rehabilitation centre in and around Imphal</p> <p>Organise orientation programs and knowledge sharing meetings /workshop with expertise from Drug rehab and human rights organisations</p>	Within 3 yrs of implementation period with follow up of 1 yr	Young men for drug abuse and women from 18 yrs upwards for human trafficking from all settlements	NGO, PIU	<p>Initial awareness programme will be held village wise.</p> <p>Visit to drug rehab centres to be conducted for representatives from group of village with selected members/youth.</p>
8	Cultural Awareness building program	<p>Form groups with Village Authority support for cultural awareness</p> <p>Organize traditional cultural activities for protection of traditions</p> <p>Organize informal cultural exchange programs with Contractor/CSC's staff</p>	Within 3 yrs of implementation period	All villagers under supervision of Village Authority	NGO, PIU, Village Authority	Planning to be decided in consultation with Village Authority

VII. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

106. The proposed project will have a two-pronged strategy for Capacity Development. The first will be capacity development of the EA and other government line agencies to understand the IP issues and ADB SPS on indigenous people. The second set of capacity development will involve various skill development training, entrepreneurship development trainings oriented towards capacity development and income generation/augmentation of the IP community in general with particular emphasis for the DPs.

A. Capacity Development for EA

107. Manipur state is a tribal state, therefore most Government employees are fully aware of rules and regulations governing IP issues, and they are also well aware of IP customary laws. Capacity building for EA will focus on implementation of the subproject as per the ADB safeguard requirements. The PIU staff members will have trainings on social safeguards and IP safeguards. Specific topics include: resettlement planning and implementation, customary laws governing the affected IPs, socio-cultural protection and gender issues, progress documentation, monitoring, reporting and disclosure requirements, public consultation and participation; IPs'/DPs' entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; Grievance Redressal mechanism and monitoring of all phases of the road project from design phase to implementation till completion, principles and procedures of fair compensation for standing crops, wet paddy fields, orchards, trees, structures and similar items with reference to the notification of 1994 of Works Department.

108. One consultant firm for Institutional Support for Consultant (ISC) has been engaged to enhance capacity of the EA. The ISC will provide required knowledge, understanding, and increase sensitization of IP community of the project impact area, capacity development and knowledge about ADB safeguard policy on IP among the PMU/PIU officials, PMC implementing NGO, and contractor. These sensitization and capacity development programs will help mitigate any untoward incidents due to lack of information on the project and its safeguards policy that might trigger conflict and unrest among the IP community. The concerned agency will engage suitable personnel with required educational background and experience of working in the IP inhabited project impact area.

B. Capacity Development for Affected Communities

109. In order to utilize the potential benefits of the IKT road to the fullest, development of the human capital in a socio-culturally appropriate manner and in accordance with the felt needs of the affected IPs is crucial. In the long term, the project with improved connectivity will contribute to inclusive growth by empowering those, particularly the women, who have so far been left out of the economic and social development opportunities. Specific modules customized for the advancement of existing skills and introducing entrepreneurship and new skill development programs shall be devised after assessing the capabilities of the targeted beneficiaries, willingness of the participants and the requirements of the people.

110. The human capital development strategy for the affected IPs will include: (i) identification of educationally qualified persons, (ii) identification of skilled persons, (iii) perceived needs and willingness of the people, (iv) concerns and benefits from proposed skill/capacity development schemes, (v) linkage with outside markets, capacity enhancement of local youth to exploit outside markets, and similar other trainings. The strategy will be based on Household surveys, KIIs and FGDs, and the Public Consultations to be held in all the 18 settlements along proposed

IKT sub-project road. Priority will be given to enroll DPs/youth from the affected households, including both men and women, especially the vulnerable persons. The capacity /skill development program shall be matching with national and state level schemes sponsored by the government and various NGO and INGO operating in the state.

111. The capacity building initiatives for the community are outlined with respect to all affected IPs including women and youth. These trainings are meant to be held collectively for a cluster of settlements at a time and place chosen by the participants, and would be specifically customized for each target group. Although the settlements are located in interior areas, spread of education through Church initiatives has led to introduction of English among the youth. So medium of instruction or skill training modules will not be an issue.

112. Before arranging skill development trainings, the IP community will be organized for orientation workshop by the ISC and NGO on expected project output and benefits. The orientation program will comprise sessions on development of the human capital especially women and youth groups by acclimatizing them to the oncoming opportunities, enhancing traditional and other learned skills and empowering them in a socio-culturally beneficial and appropriate manner. The workshops will be organized at various suitably located central places among the affected settlements as per convenience of the IP community.

113. The Capacity building programs for the affected IPs will include following trainings designed for various groups of IP community. NGO will be expected to include a timetable of training in Inception Report. It is encouraged that the trainings start as soon as possible to ensure communities start benefitting from the project soonest. Table below provides details and costs of each set of skill development training program vis-a-vis figures given in the Budget Table.

Table 11 : Proposed Training Program

Proposed Skill & Entrepreneurship Development program	Target Beneficiary / Group	Resource Institution/Person	Remarks
<p>Micro entrepreneurship development training for one month</p> <p>The options of EDP trainings are:</p> <p>i) Fruit processing ii) Management of road side canteens, toilets/wash rooms iii) Vegetable growing and sale at large scale</p>	<p>Women groups: to be identified by NGO in each settlement – 10 women from each settlement – 180 women beneficiaries</p> <p>Formation of SHGs will empower women and strengthen their position over households matters, increase capacity to manage assets created</p>	<p>Women Income Generation Centre is the pioneer organization. WIGC complex, Thoubal district, Manipur Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India; Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, (IIE), Guwahati, Assam</p>	<p>Details can be obtained from: http://msme.gov.in/web/portal/Scheme.aspx.</p> <p>Implementing NGO to select, identify types of EDP schemes women are capable of and interested in training</p>
<p>Basic and advanced computer training courses for six months</p>	<p>Group of youth – men and women – 50 persons in each session total: 100 persons. Priority for DPs</p>	<p>Department of Electronics & Accreditation of Computer courses (DOEACC), Min. of Communication & IT</p>	<p>The DOEAC affiliated center is : Information Technology And Computer Training Centre (CEDTI) , Imphal, Itctc Building , Rims Road , Imphal</p>

Proposed Skill & Entrepreneurship Development program	Target Beneficiary / Group	Resource Institution/Person	Remarks
		National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT)	
Motor Driving training to persons at 2 centers with license for a period of 3 months. There would be 18 practical and 12 theoretical classes including basic repairing training. There will be 6 sessions	30 persons from all settlements in one session- total 180 persons in 6 sessions	Maruti Udyog Ltd has driving training instt in Imphal. Besides, Bajaj Motors, Hero Motors and Honda provide training at their service centers.	Motor mechanic training is one if their CSR activities. Driving license is provided after completion of training. License fees included in the Training course charges. NGO will make contact and decide the suitable institute from the existing
<p>Training in sewing and textile designing for 3 months for 30 villagers at 2 centers.</p> <p>Sewing machine provided after successful completion of the training. There will be 4 sessions in all</p> <p>The Course: GAR 802 can be selected and the approximate cost with a sewing machine is Rs.10,000</p>	<p>Group of youth – men and women – 30 beneficiaries at 2 centers. Sewing for women</p> <p>Beautician course</p> <p>Apparel designing – men /women</p>	<p>Usha Sewing Co. provides sewing and dress making design courses. Faculty can be brought from their centers.</p> <p>Udayan Care Information Technology and Vocational Training Centers provides vocational training at a subsidized rate.</p> <p>Apparel Training & Design Centre (ATDC) is the largest Vocational Training Network for the Apparel Sector.</p>	<p>Information available - http://www.udayancare.org/Udayan-Care-Information-Technology-and-Vocational-Training-Programme.html</p> <p>NGO can set up network with ATDC for opening training center in Manipur</p>
Training for imparting the modern techniques in value-added occupations, e.g. allied agriculture, sericulture, animal rearing	Men and women – of all 18 settlements – approximate 180 persons	Local NGO – REACH Manipur, based in Pallel, Chandel district, Manipur	The NGO has basic infrastructures for in-house training in agriculture and medicinal plant growing
Training for Development of Local Handicraft for 30 persons for a period of 3 months and marketing of the same in coordination with the State Level Handicraft Development Organization. For 4	Women – from all 18 settlements 30 persons in one session- total 4 sessions.	<p>Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation;</p> <p>Manipur Development Society</p>	Manipur is well known for its variety of handicrafts. Especially Tribal women have traditional skill in weaving design in fabrics.

Proposed Skill & Entrepreneurship Development program	Target Beneficiary / Group	Resource Institution/Person	Remarks
sessions.		Shintha Handloom and Handicraft Centre	
Follow up of Trainings	All trainees/ beneficiaries who have completed the training programs.	Respective Training Institutes / Faculty /organizations	After completion of project implementation the Project Authority will undertake follow up measures in consultation with the IP community through the Village Authority. Budget for follow up will be earmarked by the PIU. For the purpose a separate agency may be recruited as the implementing NGO will complete their assignment.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Introduction

114. Redressing grievances of the affected IPs at the earliest is vital particularly if project impacts cause to displace any IP community/individuals or disrupts livelihood including their customary rights over land, forest, water, and other natural resources or creates obstacles for access to cultural heritage sites, or destroys/defiles such sites. Grievances may be caused due to any of these adverse impacts and need to be resolved as quickly as possible with consent from and consultation with the IP community, or their representatives.

B. Mechanism

115. A project specific multi-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be in place to receive and evaluate complaints and grievances of the affected persons of Indigenous community and facilitate redressing the complaints related to project's technical plan, and/or RP and IPP related activities. The GRM will aim at providing a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. GRM will be regarded as an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating all project related complaints and grievances raised by the IP community. 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, particularly the IP community and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

116. Since the project area is inhabited by indigenous people, grievances may tend to be IP oriented issues predominantly. A dedicated person will be deputed for redressing grievances of the IP community. The grievances will be inquired, investigated and mitigation measures taken for resolving their issues in a better manner if there is one dedicated person responsible for looking into issues of the IP community.

117. 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

118. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRCs) will be established at the PWD state level and at the PIU level to assure accessibility for the IPs. 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.

119. The State level GRC will comprise of following members:

- Chief Engineer, PWD –Chairperson
- Project Director, ADB Cell, – Member Secretary
- Deputy Commissioner of concerned district or his Representative

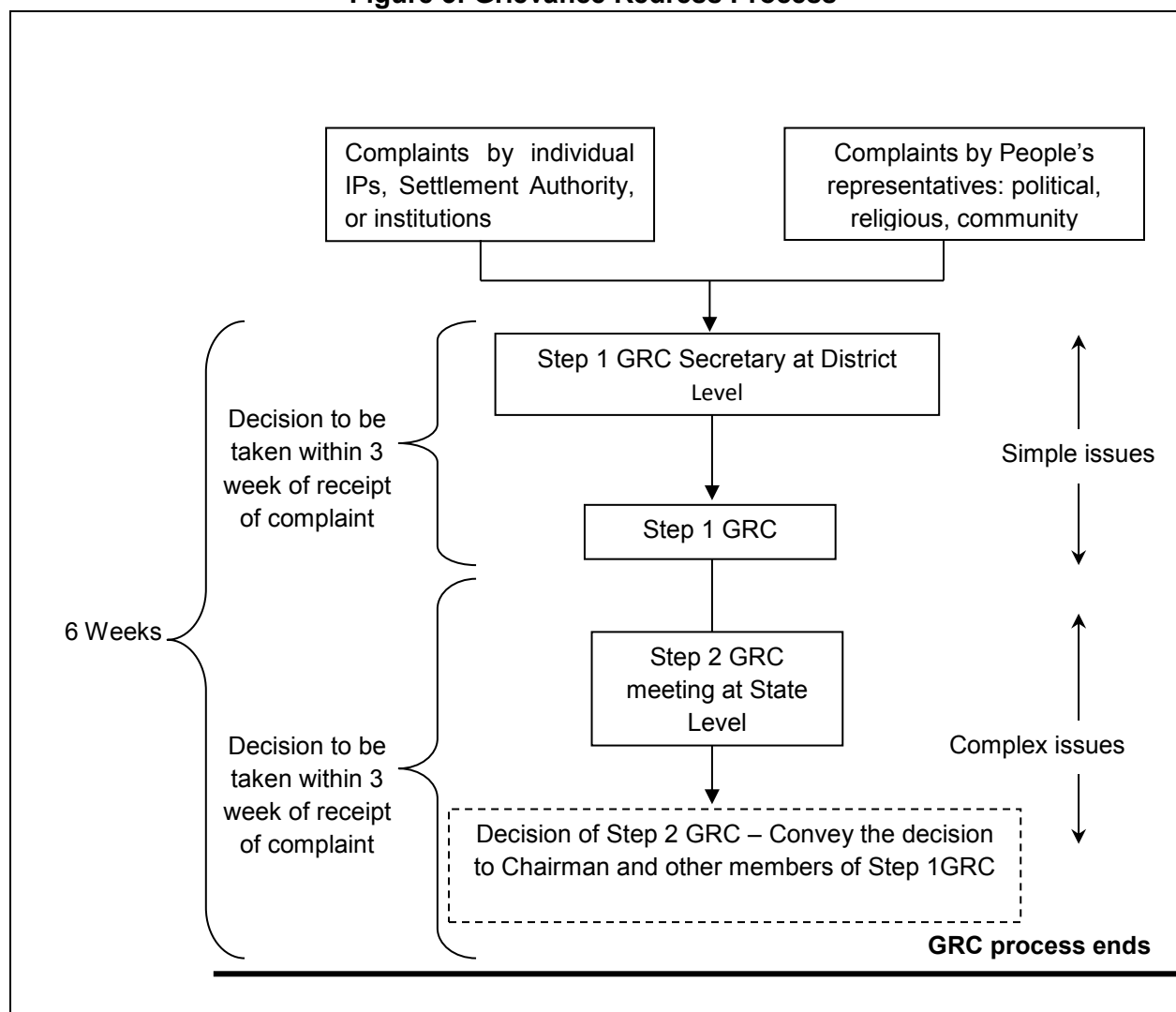
- Resettlement Officer, ADB Cell, Convener
- A representative from IP community or NGO for IP related issue

120. The PIU level GRC will comprise of the following members:

- PIU Head –Chairperson
- Executive Engineer, local PWD office/ Project Manager, Secretary
- Resettlement Officer, PIU, District
- One representative from District Administration
- A representative from local NGOs or a local person of repute and standing in the society, elected representative from District Authority
- A woman representative from a CSO,NGO, or government, or local community
- A representative from IP community or NGO for IP related issue.

121. The Grievance Redress process is depicted in the diagram below.

Figure 3: Grievance Redress Process



1. First level of GRM:

122. The first level of reporting of complaint or grievance will be at district level GRC headed by PIU. Individual IP, their representative, Village Authority, will place the grievances before the GRC in writing. The names and contact numbers of the concerned persons of GRC at district level should be placed with the Village Authority of each settlement during project/IPP disclosure process. Besides, name, designation and contact number of personnel responsible for grievance redress at state level of GRM will also be disclosed. Simple grievances and those needing immediate redress will be resolved at PIU/district level within three weeks of complaint registration.

2. Second level of GRM:

123. All grievances that cannot be resolved at PIU/District level will be forwarded to state level of GRM for redress with note on details of grievances and efforts undertaken to resolve these at first level of GRM. The grievances will be jointly reviewed by members of state level GRC and district level GRC assisted by the implementing NGO who will maintain liaison and assist the aggrieved IPs/community to register complaint, details of grievances, etc. Efforts will be taken to resolve all issues at this level within three weeks of forwarding the grievances from district level with the assistance of the implementing NGO and other stakeholders of Village Authority. Depending upon severity of the grievances a joint field visit should be taken by GRC team members of district level and state level accompanied by PMC, NGO and Contractor. For addressing sensitive IP issues one expert member will be inducted in the State level GRC who will provide appropriate judgment and advice to resolve issues of the IPs.

124. For any complaints that remain unresolved by the GRC or the decision taken at GRC are not acceptable, the aggrieved IPs / community can approach the Court of Law.

D. Operational Mechanisms of GRC

125. It is proposed that GRC at PIU level 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 three weeks from the date of submission to the committee. All grievances will be routed through the NGO to the GRC. Through public consultations and disclosure of the IPP and ADB SPS 2009 on IP, the APs would have been informed prior to commencement of project implementation about the grievance redress mechanism. The DPs can depend 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 liaising 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 the complainant can apply to the Court of Law. However, taking the grievances to the Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the GRC level. During whole process of GRM the IP individuals will be assisted by the NGO who will carry out the task as one of their job responsibility and shall bear all expenses of the incurred to get redressal for the DPs including cost of travel, and preparation of grievance application.

E. GRC -Information disclosure

126. All the IP individuals/households and particularly the displaced/affected persons/households will be provided with information on various levels of GRM, concerned persons responsible for grievance address with name, designation, contact number. Awareness on grievance redress procedures will be created through Public Awareness Campaign with the help of print and electronic media and radio. The implementing NGO will ensure that the Indigenous People are made aware of the GRM, their entitlement and assured of their grievances to be redressed adequately and in a timely manner. However where IPs / community are not literate in language other than their own, special assistance will be taken from Village Authority/community leader/Youth organizations/NGO having knowledge of their language, culture, social norms or having working experience among the IP community, who will help the IPs express their concerns, consult about mitigating measures and explaining to them about project and its potential impact on the IP community. This community consultation process will be in place throughout entire project life including maintenance period.

F. ADB Accountability Mechanism

127. In the event when the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the Indigenous person as Affected Person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) through directly contact (in writing) to the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or to ADB India Resident Mission (INRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's DMCs. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the PID to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

128. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can raise their concern 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 an honest effort to solve their problems by interacting with the concerned ADB operations department. If they are still not satisfied, they can approach the Accountability Mechanism.⁸

⁸For further information see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

IX. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

A. Monitoring Process

129. According to ADB SPS 2009, implementation of IPP will have to be monitored closely both internally and externally.

1. Internal Monitoring

130. The EA will set up an internal monitoring system comprising IP Safeguard Officer, implementing NGO/agency, IP community and especially the affected IPs through their respective Village Authority and any other social institutions to monitor the IPP implementation. For daily monitoring of IPP, NGO will engage one dedicated person at settlement level, who will interact closely with the affected IP households, and Village Authority on a priority basis. The NGO personnel will also disclose project information, resettlement assistances, IP activities and program schedule. Besides, the NGO would also observe progress at construction site and make plan of activities in accordance with IPP schedule in advance. Needless to say, prior to any disbursement of resettlement assistance due to the affected IPs no civil work should commence. The Implementing NGO's field person should monitor this activity. The ISC's Social Development Expert will provide guidance to the NGO, IP Safeguard Officer to carry out the tasks. Periodic internal monitoring report will also be prepared by the ISC's Social Development Expert.

131. Village Authority may form one participatory monitoring group of youth from each settlement who should be keeping track of all implementation activities including IPP, RP and civil construction works. This settlement level participatory monitoring group will be trained by the NGO who will work in close association with the settlement youth group, and give necessary feedback to support internal daily monitoring and supervision of project construction and IP activities

132. One purpose of internal monitoring is to evaluate whether IPP activities have benefitted the IP community, especially the poor, unemployed youth, women and served the objective the plan has been prepared for. On the other hand the monitoring will also cover if mitigation measures proposed for offsetting the negative impacts are really effective. The impact investigation will take time for arriving at conclusive opinion regarding effectiveness of IPP. However, some trend of benefitting the IP community may emerge after implementation of IPP.

2. External Monitoring

133. One external monitor will also be engaged by EA. The external monitor will conduct monitoring survey based on monitoring indicators provided in the TOR that will showcase efficacy of IPP and whether the IP community has benefitted from implementation of IPP activities. The monitoring indicators may include: adequacy of community consultation, culture/tradition related grievance, community-outsider conflict resolution, implementation of HIV/AIDS and trafficking measures, changes in literacy level, adoption of new livelihoods, acceptance of skill development trainings, increase in income level, reduced time and cost of journey to district town and state capital, increased access to other parts of the state and outside, work opportunities in road construction, and others. IPP activities will also be judged by their beneficial effects on the society. One indicator is to study how IP community has changed towards a better society. Effectiveness of IPP will be judged by the standard of living of the

common households, positive change in socioeconomic status, and improvement in access to social infrastructures.

134. Any shortfall or adverse impact of IPP will also be identified by the external monitor and corrective actions may be suggested. The External Monitor will submit periodic reports as stipulated in the TOR.

3. Panel of Experts

135. For proper implementation of IPP, an independent panel of experts will be set up by the EA, who will supervise, monitor and address IP issues whenever necessary. The composition of the panel will be proposed by the Government and ADB will approve and finance the members on the Panel. Resettlement Officer, PIU will be the nodal person of the Panel. The member of the panel should comprise of national and local experts who will commission periodic monitoring and evaluation of IPP. The panel will be funded from ADB staff consultancy budget. EA will suggest potential candidates and ADB will screen and conduct final selection. The objective of the Panel is to supervise and monitor but also to provide an unbiased opinion during potential conflicts. The Panel will be formed prior to project implementation and will be standing for the duration of implementation.

B. Participatory monitoring and appraisal of IPP

136. Implementation of IPP will need involvement of IP community to reap the benefit of proposed activities. The IP community will be informed about the proposed IPP and all details related to income generating, skill development, entrepreneurship development trainings and potential impacts of road construction on advancement of their socio economic life. For better understanding of the planned activities and their goal, participatory approaches will be undertaken to involve the IP community. This method will take them into confidence which will help building a trusted relationship with any outside agency who will be engaged to implement the IPP activities. Once the community is aware of their role in implementation IPP they will take initiative to monitor these in their own community interest. In inculcating the enthusiasm among the IP community NGO will have to play a proactive role. In this regard a small step can be taken by involving the village youth at settlement level in daily monitoring and supervision of IPP and construction activities which will also given them a sense of belongingness for a project which is for their own benefit.

137. It is understood that one Land and Property Owners' Association has been formed with the IP households who are the original settlers and hold informal ownership right over land. This association has expressed their unequivocal public demand for completion of the project road. (Vide letter dated 12 January, 2015) **(Annexure 5)** This association can be involved in monitoring the road construction as well as IPP implementation as the planned activities will be in the interest of the IP community. Their involvement will give strength to project implementation and the people will be confident of implementation in proper way.

C. Reporting

138. ISC will submit quarterly internal monitoring report to EA. The External Monitor will submit semi-annual reports to EA and the EA will be responsible for submitting the reports to ADB for review and disclosure.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

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

- a) Manipur Public Works Department (MPWD)
- b) Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- c) Non Government Organization (NGO)
- d) Village Level Committee (VLC)
- e) State Level Grievance Redress Committee
- f) PIU Level Grievance Redress Committee
- g) Project Management Consultant (PMC)
- h) Implementation Support Consultant (ISC)
- i) Panel of Experts

140. 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) and Implementation Support Consultant (ISC) to ensure timely and effective implementation of IPP.

141. 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 resettlement activities and indigenous peoples activities in the field; (ii) ensure availability of budget for safeguard activities; (iii) liaison with district administration for support implementation of safeguard activities; (iv) and selection and appointment of the RP and IPP implementing agency.

142. The PIU will appoint/depute one full-time Assistant Engineer level official as the Resettlement and IP Officer for the entire duration of project, with relevant experience in indigenous peoples 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.

143. The PIU officials and RO are already familiar with social safeguard policies and procedure as the MPWD is currently implementing an ADB funded project: North Eastern States Roads Improvement program (NESRIP). For IP safeguard, the ADB project team has oriented the MPWD on ADB requirements, to improve and the PIU's capacity, they will undergo orientation and training in IP safeguard at the beginning of the project.

A. Nongovernment Organization (NGO)

144. Involuntary resettlement and IP safeguards are sensitive issues and strong experience in Resettlement and IP 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 implementation of IPP and RP. 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 IPP and 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 and IPP 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.

145. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies to be involved in IP planning process and implementation of IPP activities are summarized in Table 11.

Table 1012: Agencies Responsible for IPP Implementation

Key Agency	Responsibility
EA (MPWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make final decision on roads to be included under the project • Overall responsibility for project design, feasibility, construction and operation and guide PIU • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to properly implement all agreed safeguards measures • Ensure that all subprojects comply with the provisions of ADB's SPS 2009 and Gol's policies and regulations • Submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB
Project Implementation Units	<p>District Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate project information to the project affected community with assistance from DPR Consultants • Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Committee at the district level for grievance redress with assistance from DPR Consultants <p>Field Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of project information in public spaces and through relevant media. • Disseminate project information to the community in coordination with DPR Consultants • Facilitate the socioeconomic survey and census • Facilitate consultation by the civil works contractor with community throughout implementation • Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress • Conduct internal monitoring and prepare reports
Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake consultations involving IP community • Encourage community/ DPs to voluntarily participate during the implementation
NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interact closely with the affected IPs' households, and Village Authority on a regular basis • Disclose project information, resettlement assistances, IP activities and program schedule • Observe progress at construction site and make plan of activities in accordance with IPP schedule in advance • Assist in monitoring that prior to any disbursement of resettlement assistance due to the affected IPs no civil work should commence. • Coordinate capacity building activities
Implementation Supervision Consultants (ISC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support and advise to the EA in the implementation of the IPP specifically for addressing complaints and grievances and participate in resolving issues as a member of the GRC • Monitor and assist the NGO by providing Technical Support and advice

Key Agency	Responsibility
	during implementation of IPP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice and on the job training to the contractors as necessary • Preparation of quarterly internal monitoring reports based on the monitoring checklists
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult community and PIU regarding location of construction camps • Sign agreement with IP/ DPs for temporary use of land and restore the land to equal or better condition upon completion • Commence construction only when alignment is free of encumbrance • Respond in a timely fashion to recommendations from GRCs
District level officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide any existing socioeconomic information, maps and other related information to DPR Consultant prior to the field data/information collection activities. • Act as the local focal point of information dissemination
Community Based Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the community participation at various stages of the project • Coordination with stakeholder organizations • Assist in Monitoring of the project • Providing indigenous knowledge as required
Village Level Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide correct and accurate data and information from project formulation stage • Assist the project team to implement the project smoothly • Arrange proper community participation • Organise participatory monitoring team for daily supervision
External Monitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will supervise and monitor IPP implementation process, status and outcome of the implementation independently, and provide suggestions for better implementation. • The External Monitor's task will commence after IPP makes some progress in implementation.
Panel of Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide oversight on implementation of IPP and offer unbiased views on potential conflicts.
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review IPPF and IPP and endorse or modify the project classification • Review planning documents and disclose the draft and final reports on the ADB's website as required • Monitor implementation through review missions • Provide assistance to the EA, if required, in carrying out its responsibilities and for building capacity for safeguard compliance • Monitor overall compliance of the project to ADB SPS

B. Capacity Building on IPP in the EA

146. These activities have been elaborated under the Capacity Building chapter.

XI. BUDGET AND FINANCING

147. The estimated budget is made to provide financing mechanism for successful implementation of IPP activities. These include sensitization about impact of development projects on IPs, awareness about their issues, comprehensive orientation on indigenous peoples' concerns in development, the relevant safeguards instruments and mechanisms, as well as specific issues of indigenous peoples in the state for the PIU on the one hand and development of the human capital especially women and youth groups by acclimatizing them to the oncoming opportunities, enhancing traditional and other learned skills and empowering them in a socio-culturally beneficial and appropriate manner.

148. The Compensation for loss of assets and Common Property Resources are included as part of Resettlement Plan. There are also special assistance to the DP households of the IPs. The Government has pledged and budgeted for developing the infrastructural and civic amenities of each affected settlement. Construction of these community infrastructures will be entrusted to Civil Contractor engaged for the project and adequate budget will be provided. An NGO will be recruited for implementation of planned activities under IPP and efforts will be made to link with various available government schemes. NGO will also be responsible for organizing trainings for skill development as part of program under promotion of alternative livelihood. An External Monitor will be engaged for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process and outcome of the planned activities under IPP. An itemized budget is provided below.

149. While computing budgetary allotment for implementation of IPP, resettlement component of compensation and assistance as provided in the Resettlement Plan prepared for the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong road were taken into consideration and those were left out of the IPP budget provision. These are: compensation for standing crops, wet rice land, trees, orchards and structures which will be affected due to road construction. The resettlement compensation and assistance are calculated in accordance with Resettlement Framework. The items which are exclusive for IP plan only are included in the IPP budget.

150. The EA, PWD, Govt. of Manipur has thoughtfully incorporated some lump sum amount for overall development of the settlements inhabited by IP community in the project impact area. These items of expenditures are included in the Bid documents prepared for the contractor and are in line with the peoples' needs as expressed during community consultations and mentioned in the Declaration on land donation signed by the Village Authority Chairperson/secretary. The items of expenditure are consolidated as: Community Infrastructure cost as follows totaling to Rs. 8,682,000.

a)	Community Amenity centers	Rs. 4,800,000
b)	Passenger shelters	Rs. 3,154,000
c)	Medical Aid Post	Rs. 728,000

151. Table 13 below shows the budget for IPP in details.

Table 13: IPP Budget

Sl.	Activities	Items of expenditure	Unit cost (INR)	Estimated Amount (INR)	Remarks
Design Stage - Section A					
1	Sensitization and Orientation workshop for Stakeholders - PMU/ PIU/PMC / NGO/Contractor on IP issues, ADB's Safeguards policy on IP, National and State Laws/Acts on safeguards of ST/IP communities	About 4 workshops to be held for PMU/PIU. First two within the initial six months and two more Refresher Workshops in remaining period of 48 months	Lump sum for each work shop @ Rs. 180,000	720,000	Institutional Support for Capacity Development (ISCD) consultant to provide orientation and sensitization workshops for stakeholders and Dissemination /disclosure for all 18 settlements. Provision for IPP workshops to be included in the TOR.
2	Dissemination of Sub Project information; Disclosure of IPP, and potential impact of road project on social, environmental and resettlement issues of IP.	Settlement wise disclosure of information in the meetings held within the first 6 months	Lump sum for each settlement @ Rs. 60,000	1,080,000	
3	Identification of potential impacts of the project and safeguard measures incl mitigation and monitoring	Safeguard measures			To be included in Resettlement Package
4	Loss of agricultural and homestead land	Only the Wet Rice fields would be compensated			
5	Loss of structure and immovable assets	Structures including houses, animal sheds, boundary wall, etc are to be compensated			
6	Loss of orchard, Standing crops, tress, etc	Crops, fruit trees, timber trees, etc Will be compensated			
7	Loss of livelihood	Training Programmes and alternative livelihood is to be provided			
8	Loss of common property resources	Any loss of CPR is to be compensated such that it is as good as before			
9	Loss of hunting, food gathering, fishing areas, etc.	Alternative livelihood is to be provided and if possible, modern techniques for the			

Sl.	Activities	Items of expenditure	Unit cost (INR)	Estimated Amount (INR)	Remarks
		same should be imparted			
10	Loss to Vulnerable Households	One time Special Assistance to be vulnerable DPs @ Rs. 25,000 to each affected households	127 affected HH		
11	Mitigation measures for impact on IP communities	Construction of infrastructural and/or civic amenities for affected Settlements as per felt need of the Settlements	18 settlements: Lump sum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Amenity centres Rs. 48, 00, 000.00 • Passenger shelters Rs. 31, 54, 000.00 • Medical Aid Post Rs. 7,28,000.00 	8,682,000.00	Included in Bid documents of Contractor. Excluded from IPP budget
Sub Total of Section A				1,800,000.00	Excluding SL. 11
Implementation Stage - Section B					
12	Recruitment of NGO for IPP implementation	Regular awareness and dissemination/disclosure program of IPP, verification of need assessed of the IP community; liaise with PIU, and others - 36 months	Lump sum @ Rs. 200,000 per month - 36 months	7,200,000.00	For infrastructural facilities, staff recruitment, establishment, daily operation, and transport expenses
13	Developing empowerment and entrepreneurship among the Women Groups for self-employment	Formation and sustenance of SHGs, Providing Entrepreneurship Devt training @ one month to 10 persons per settlement at 6 training centres for 18 Settlements	Total 180 persons from 18 settlement @ Rs.1000 per beneficiary	360,000.00	
14	Special skill Dev. training programme for youth - men and women – on vocational and other non-agricultural /income generating livelihoods	1. Providing six months basic computer and advance training (BCC & ACC) for 50 persons selected from all affected settlements. To be organised for one session simultaneously at 2 centres - Tamenglong and Noney.	As per DOEAC/NIELIT rate - Rs.8,500 / per person including examination fees and course materials - 50 persons for two sessions	850,000.00	

Sl.	Activities	Items of expenditure	Unit cost (INR)	Estimated Amount (INR)	Remarks
		The training session can be repeated one more			
15		Vocational training in technical skill, e.g. mechanic, mobile repair, 2-wheeler repair etc. for 40 persons each at 2 centres for 3 months per session. In all 160 persons in 4 sessions spread over 3 years	Training with basic repairing tools kit @ Rs. 5,500 per person for 160 total persons	880,000.00	
16		Motor Driving training to 30 persons in 2 centres (15x2) with license for a period of 3 months. There will be 18 practical and 12 theoretical classes including basic repairing training. In all 6 sessions @ 30 persons per session - 180 persons	Training with license @ Rs.3,000 per person - total 180 persons	540,000.00	
17	Special skill Devt. training programme for youth on agricultural /allied agricultural occupations/ and traditional skill in handicrafts with modern manual equipment for women	Training for imparting value-added modern techniques in occupations, like agriculture, allied agriculture, sericulture, animal rearing etc	Lump sum	750,000.00	Implementing NGO will coordinate with other NGOs /organisations capable of imparting training in modern Agricultural technique, like SRI. Linking with market for product sale.
18		Training in sewing and textile designing for 3 months for 30 persons at 2 centres (15x2). Sewing machine to be provided to each trainee after successful completion of the training. In all 4 sessions and 30 persons each session.	Sewing & textile designing @ Rs.10,000 per person - total 120 persons	1,200,000.00	Sewing training will include provision of one sewing machine for each trainee. The beneficiaries will have entrepreneurship training for sale of the products.

Sl.	Activities	Items of expenditure	Unit cost (INR)	Estimated Amount (INR)	Remarks
19		Training for Development of Local Handicraft for 30 persons at 2 centres for a period of 3 months and marketing of the same in coordination with the State Level Handicraft Development Organization. In all 4 sessions and 120 persons	Cost of training @ Rs. 3,000 per person - total 120 persons	360,000.00	Linkage with the existing state and central government schemes for marketing of the traditional handicraft products.
Sub Total of Section B				12,940,000.00	
Post Implementation Stage - Section C					
20	Engaging External Monitor for Resettlement Plan and IPP evaluation	Monitoring of progress and Evaluation of the success of IPP undertaken		1,500,000.00	
21	Follow up of activities based on lessons learned	Based on outcome of IPP implementation tasks to be identified for further intensified capacity development and livelihood augmentation of indigenous communities, especially displaced IPs		900,000.00	To be performed by PMC with NGO
Sub Total of Section C				2,400,000.00	
Total Cost: All Activities (Section A+B+C)				17,140,000.00	
Contingency @ 10%				1,714,000.00	
Total Budget				18,854,000.00	
Total Budget: 18,854,000 INR, or 290,061 USD; @ Rs 65 = 1 \$					

Annexure 1: Compensation in Hills

NO. 51/17/87-10861
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
SECRETARY-TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT

IMPHAL, THE 10TH APRIL, 1994.

Annexure - E

In supersession of this Department's Memorandum dated the 26th Feb 1994 regarding the question of payment of land compensation for construction of roads in hill areas the Government of Manipur have decided that no compensation for construction of road will be paid to the villagers except for affecting standing properties like wet paddy fields, buildings, farms and orchards. This decision has been taken as the state B&I and BTF has been constructing road mostly in hill areas to connect district head quarters and Administrative units in backward interior areas for economic development and for the upliftment of the villagers in their own interest and profit and due to high cost of construction, accelerated road development could not be made if land compensation is demanded. All Deputy Commissioners and Engineer concerned should obtain an undertaking from the villagers on non judicial paper to the effect that no land compensation would be claimed. Even if land compensation is available in exceptional cases prior approval of the Dy. Commr. should be obtained. All orders should be enforced strictly.

S/- X X X X X
(Amoyak J. Jayant)
Commissioner/Works : Dept of Transport

Copy to :-

1. The Secretary to the Government of Manipur.
2. The P. S. to the Secretary to the Governor, Manipur.
3. All Commissioners/Secretaries, Govt. of Manipur.
4. The Vigilance Commissioner, Govt. of Manipur.
5. The Chief Engineer (H&I)/Dided, B&I, Manipur. He is requested to prescribe a format to be consulted with the Legal Advisor and the Chief Secretary, Law Department.
6. All Dy. Commissioners, Manipur.
7. All Addl Chief Engineers/Executive Engineer, B&I Manipur.
8. The Controller, P.W.D. S. The Legal Advisor, B&I, Manipur.
10. Guard File.

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OFFICE COMMUNICATION
24 APR 1994
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Annexure 2: List of Affected Villages

. No.	Name of the Village	Chainage/ Km.	Length (in Meter)	Area in (Sq.M)	Area in (Hect)
1	Kangchup Chiru	13+000-17+875	4875	115800	11.5800
2	Kangchup Bangla	17+875-24+250	6375	153000	15.3000
3	Songlung	24+250-32+200	7950	190800	19.0800
4	Waphong	32+200-34+900	2700	63000	6.3000
5	Haochong (Spur)	0+000-4+150	4150	99600	9.9600
6	Ijeirong	34+900-41+050	6150	147600	14.7600
7	Oktan	41+050-50+550	9500	228000	22.8000
8	Bakwa	50+550-51+900	1350	29400	2.9400
9	Kabui khulen (Spur)	0+000-0+800	800	19200	1.9200
10	Nagaching	51+900-57+600	5700	136800	13.6800
11	Lukhambi (Khumji)	57+600-72+400	14800	355200	35.5200
12	Warengba-2	72+400-76+150	3750	87600	8.7600
13	Warengba-3	76+150-76+975	825	19200	1.9200
14	Khebuching	76+975-79+475	2500	60000	6.0000
15	Khebuching (Pvt.Hill)	79+475-79+950	475	11400	1.1400
16	Bhalok-3	79+950-97+950	18000	427800	42.7800
17	Dialong	97+950-100+200	2250	54000	5.4000
18	Gadailong	100+200-101+900	1700	31200	3.1200
19	New Salem (Tamenglong)	101+900-102+700	800	14400	1.4400
20	Glory Land (Tamenglong)	102+700-103+000	300	5400	0.5400
Total		94.95*	94950	2249400	224.9400
* Main alignment 90 km and 2 spurs with 4.95 Km					

Source: Resettlement plan, Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong road

Annexure 3: Minutes of Consultations

To,
The Y. Joykumar Singh
Project director, ADB, PWD Manipur

**PROCEEDING OF THE ERING AREA CHAIRMANSHIP & JOINT PUBLIC MEETING
KANGCHUP TO HAFLONG via TAMENGLONG ROAD MANIPUR**

Held on the 5th of Jan. 2015

Meeting present list Annexed:

At the very outset Shri.Namdigiang Daimel Chairman of Kabuikhulen II Village and Shri.Dimrei Gangmei Youth President of Nagacheng village have proposed for the seating chairman and secretary respectively, and the meeting presided with the provision of Road Land cutting at Kangchup to Haflong via Tamenglong Road: District Manipur, and thereby started with a welcome address by shri.Namdigiang inpi in which he outlined the background and broad objectives of the proposed initiative. The members of the house resolved the following Agenda with an introductory note from the respective villages with a consultant interaction remarks which should be the aim and objectives on dated the 6th of Nov. 2014 at the Community Hall at Nagacheng village Tamenglong District Manipur.

Proposed Agenda:

- a) Mode of Survey; and Connectivity of Villages Touches
- b) Mechanism of Compensatory process;
- c) Land Acquisition & Compensatory payment.

Prior to the opening of agenda Shri.Namdigiang Daimel Chairman of Kabuikhulen II Village brief the latest development and outcome of the North East State Road, Investment Programme (NESRIIP) under Asian Development Bank (ADB) of SASER-RCT Project in Manipur which are likely to be executed in the Hills area for linking the interior villages. With full understanding the house applauded with heartfelt gratitude to the Govt. for extending such a prospective purview to be implemented in the hilliest and hence resolved unanimously.

Resolution No.01: Land Acquisition & Compensatory Payment

After a long deliberation of the meeting the house unanimously resolved to donate our land for construction of Kachup to Haflong via Tamenglong Road by Asian Dev. Bank particularly at the area of Kabuikhulen villages to uplift the living standard and encourages ourselves to work together hand in hand with the concerned authority to develop Kangchup-Tamenglong Manipur in order to bring over all development in our community. And further resolved to cover the villages Kangchup to Haflong via Tamenglong Road to initiate over all Land and properties to enhance the Land

PK M. complete together R

CONCLUSION

After passing all the resolution, the recording secretary read out the proceeding loud and clear before the house and accepted peacefully and at last the house resolved to submit the proceeding to the concerned Authority ADB Director and concluded with prayer led by Shri BT.Majathui ex-Pastor Kabulkhulen village.

Sd/-
(Shri.Dimthao)
Seating Secretary
Abungchiang Village

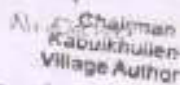
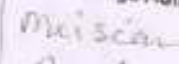

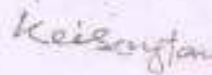
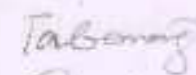

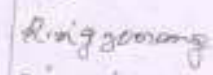
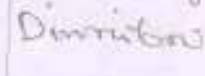
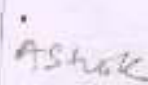
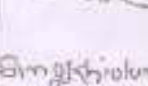
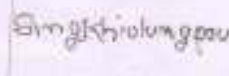
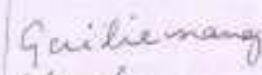
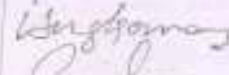
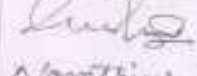

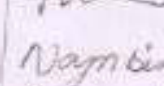
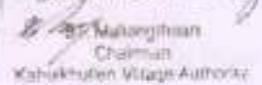
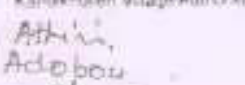



Sd/-
(Namdigiang Daimel)
Seating Chairman
Kabui Khullen II Village

Sd/-
Co- Seating Secy.
K. Hochamdin
Dev. Secy.
Kabui Khullen II Village

Sd/-
Co- Seating Chairman
Smt. Dithonliu Kahmei
Abungchiang Village

Copy to :
Mohendra Project Manager
ADB, PWD Manipur

List of present members of the Neechip
= 6th Apr. 2014

Name	Addr.	Designation	Signature
Namdigiang Saimui	Kabuikhullen II	Chairman	 Chairman Kabuikhullen Village Author
Mai Siam	do		
Phonsonglin	do	v/A. Member	
Keisongfanay	do		
Tabonang	Shingra	Chairman	
Namthiurui	do	Treasurer	
Ringzongang	do		
Dimritsoi	do		
Hocham Simang	Kabuikhullen II		
A Shok	Hundongthan Kista vill.		
Singkhilung Pou	do		
Guileinang	do		
Hingkarong	Kabuikhullen I	v/ Secretary	
Guilunang	do		
Namthiurui	do		
Hod Simrei	do		
Namsinlung	do		
S. Halinglung	Kabuikhullen I	Chairman	
Athira	Kabuikhullen		
Adobou	do		
ehawang	Shingra		

	Name	Address	Signature
2.	Hogiba	Nagaching III	
3.	Gaijulanang	do	Gaijulanang
4.	Kadiri	do	Kadiri
5.	Sapou	do	Sapou
6.	Iqui	do	Iqui
7.	Gaijuanlung	Nagaching II village	Gaijuanlung
8.	Mikharai	do	Mikharai
9.	Bt. Bangin	do	Bt. Bangin
10.	Duru	Abunahang	Duru
11.	Idogi	Kabuklulan	Idogi
12.	Luro	Kabuklulan	Luro
13.	Thuanbis	Abunahang	Thuanbis
14.	Stogijinghang	Kabuklulan II	
15.	Keichumbang	Kaitanang I	Keichumbang
16.	Keitang	Singta	Singta
17.	Singhulung	Singta	Singhulung
18.	Dingamling	Kabuklulan I	Dingamling
19.	Chuhonang	Singta	Chuhonang
20.	Gongjinglung	Kabuklulan I	Gongjinglung
21.	Hothuanang	Kabuklulan I	Hothuanang
22.			
23.	Mei'ithuanang	Kabuklulan I	Mei'ithuanang

Minutes of the Public Consultation – Kabuikullen and Bakuwa

Place: Kabuikullen Church Courtyard

Date: 01Feb 2015

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise; as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

- 1. Information Disclosure
- 2. General consent

Participants

Total: 42
Male: 30
Female: 12

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt.

Keishangsib
(KEISHANGSIB)
Chairman, Bakuwa

Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, was read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.

- 1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.
 - 1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.
 - 1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
 - 1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.
- 2. Community debate/discussion**
- 2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.
 - 2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, but they will need compensation for crops, structures, orchards.
 - 2.1.2. Sanitation canal and black top road was one of the requests from the villagers of kabui Kullen and the ADB team assured that that is already in the design.
 - 2.1.3. They also requested for the land to be turned into a revenue area for development of the migrant population and they were assured that their concerns would be communicated to the appropriate authority.
- 3. Community consent:**
- 3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.
- 4. Community Requirement**
- 4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:
 - 4.1.1. An all-weather community hall of size: 60 by 100 ft. for accommodating approximately 1000-1500 villagers of the surrounding areas
 - 4.1.2. A playground for outdoor sports like football (Bakuwa)
 - 4.1.3. A community hall, though they have one (Bakuwa)
 - 4.1.4. A marketing hub (Bakuwa)
 - 4.1.5. A playground with stadium (Kabuikullen).
 - 4.1.6. A community hall (Kabuikullen).
 - 4.1.7. A quarter and office for women's society (Kabuikullen).
 - 4.1.8. A public toilet (Kabuikullen).

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

Keishangsi

(KEISHANGSI/BA)

Chairman Bakuwa

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of BAKUWA village, under sub-division of Haochang, District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village BAKUWA do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. A playground for outdoor sports
2. A community hall for 500 persons
3. A marketing hub

This declaration is given on 02nd day of March, 2015 on behalf of the village BAKUWA and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Keshaangdong

Seal

Chairman
Bakuwa Village Authority

2. Luithar

Secretary
Bakuwa Village Authority

Witnesses:

1. B.T. Luthar

(Signature, name and address)

B.T. LUTHAR

Bakuwa village
Authority member.

Witnesses:

2. R. Meiriba Khumbi

(Signature, name and address)

(R. MEIRIBA. KHUMBI)
RESIDENT OF BAKUWA.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

Keishangsiba
(KEISHANGSIBA)
Chairman.

Bakewa Village Authority

Minutes of the Public Consultation for Bhalok I, II, III (Phalong I, II, III)

Venue: Bhalok III (Phalong III) Village Authority Compound

Date: 31 Jan 2015

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise; as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. General consent

Participants

Total: 29
Male: 26
Female: 3

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, were read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.

*Agarion
chairman*

1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.

1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.

1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.

1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.

2. Community debate/discussion

2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.

2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, but they will need compensation for crops, structures, orchards.

2.1.2. One concern expressed is for shifting cultivation, if the road proposed work is done they would not have any compensation for uncultivated agricultural plot, however that plot would not be usable anymore.

3. Community consent:

3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.

4. Community Requirement

4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:

4.1.1. 3 marketing sheds (one in each part)

4.1.2. A community hall

4.1.3. A common ground for playing and for sports in a central location for parts I, II and III.

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

Agarion
Chairman

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of Bhalok (Phalong) village, under sub-division of Tamenglong District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village Bhalok (Phalong) do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. 3 marketing sheds (one for each pavel (I, II, III))
2. A community hall
3. A common ground for playing 2 sports in a central location

This declaration is given on 01st day of March, 2015 on behalf of the village Bhalok (Phalong) and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Agarion
2. Gaichampor

Seal

Chairman
Phalong Village Authority
Tamenglong Dist.
Secretary
Phalong Village Authority
Tamenglong Dist.

Witnesses:

1. Laurilung, Dewi

(Signature, name and address)

LANRILUNG
VILLAGE AUTHORITY MEMBER
PHALONG (BHALOK).

Witnesses:

2. Quikendin

(Signature, name and address)

QUIKENDIN
Village Authority
Phalong (Bhalok) Vill.
Tal.

Minutes of the Meeting: Public Consultation - Dailong

Place: Dailong Village Co-Authority Office

Date: 5 Feb 2015

The participants assembled in the consultation meeting were briefed about the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – its tentative alignment, potential impact on peoples' life and livelihood, and ADB's policy on public consultation for Indigenous people. Their opinion about benefit likely to be derived from the proposed highway, potential impact on their livelihood and assets was solicited.

Community Consent or collective expression of individual members of Indigenous community/ recognized representatives of Village Authority was sought for in the presence of and from the office bearers of the Village Authority including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required for any developmental project in an area inhabited by indigenous people.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. Community consent

Participants from Village/Village Authority

Total: 23

Male: 23

Female: 0

Information Disclosure:

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt.

*Keijinbui Sammei
Chairman.*

Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, were read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.

1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.

1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.

1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.

1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.

2. Community debate/discussion

2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.

2.1.1. The demand of the people is for the proposed road alignment passing through their village, via Bhalok3 – Sonparan - Dailong – Tamenglong.

2.1.2. It was explained that the road has been designed keeping in mind the optimum gradient and safety of road users as well as local people. Any change would require revision by the engineering team.

2.1.3. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, if the alignment passes through their village.

2.1.4. It was also explained that all requests would be conveyed to the appropriate authorities.

3. Community consent:

3.1. After prolonged discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction. A discussion among the villagers, and village authority members helped to clarify the relevant issues.

4. Community Requirement

4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:

4.1.1. A playground with gallery.

4.1.2. A bus stand / waiting shed

4.1.3. A Community hall

4.1.4. A school hostel

4.1.5. A guest house for the Village Co-Authority Office

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community

Keijinkui Chomnei
Chairman

accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

Kejinkui Ganshi
Chairman.

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of DAILONG village, under sub-division of TAMENGLONG District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village DAILONG do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. A playground with gallery to accommodate 5000 persons
2. A guest house for the village authority office
3. A bus stand with waiting shed

This declaration is given on 02nd day of MARCH, 2015 on behalf of the village DAILONG and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Keijunbui Gonmei Chairman
 2. Sangampou fami Secretary
 Dailong Village Authority
 Tamenglong Dist. Manipur

Witnesses:

1. Riklu

(Signature, name and address)

RIKILU GONMEI
 MEMBER VILL/AUTHORITY
 DAILONG VILLAGE

Witnesses:

2. Keiguangpou

(Signature, name and address)

KEIGUANGPOU GONMEI
 LAND OWNER DAILONG
 VILLAGE

Minutes of the Meeting Public Consultation – Haochong and Waphong

Place: Haochong Village Community Hall Courtyard

Date: 3 Feb 2015

The participants assembled in the consultation meeting were briefed about the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – its tentative alignment, potential impact on peoples' life and livelihood, and ADB's policy on public consultation for Indigenous people. Their opinion about benefit likely to be derived from the proposed highway, potential impact on their livelihood and assets was solicited.

Community Consent or collective expression of individual members of Indigenous community/ recognized representatives of Village Authority was sought for in the presence of and from the office bearers of the Village Authority including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required for any developmental project in an area inhabited by indigenous people.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. Community consent

Participants from Village/Village Authority

Total: 22

Male: 15

Female: 7

Information Disclosure:

1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project visa-a vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - a. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - b. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum dated 19th April, 1994 was read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.
 - c. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.
4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc and payment made after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was

explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.

5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.

Community debate/discussion

7. After detailed discussion and debate among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.
 - a. The first demand of the people is for the proposed road alignment passing through their village, instead of a spur linking the main alignment to the village.
 - b. It was explained that a revised design of connecting the village by a spur with the proposed alignment, was already prepared as per people's request presented to the Govt. of Manipur, PWD
 - c. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, and they will also forego compensation for crops, structures, orchards etc if the alignment pass through their village. If this is not possible, then the alignment should be redesigned to reach upto PHC instead of the present end point of the village as per latest modified design.

Community consent:

8. After prolonged discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction and for the construction of spur line connectivity from Waphong to Haochong PHC. They conveyed their willingness to offer the requisite land and property as well without claiming for compensation. In addition they indicated their interest in being part of the survey team when revised design survey will be done. A discussion among the villagers, and village authority members helped to clarify the relevant issues.
9. The Chairman also mentioned that they intend to visit the Project Director to submit another appeal for change of alignment and requested the team to convey the sentiments of the villagers to the appropriate authorities. He discussed the historical and present day administrative importance of the area and requested spur line connectivity below and longer than the surveyed alignment.

Community Requirement

10. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:
 - i) An all-weather big community hall of 60 ft by 100 ft. in area for accommodating approximately 1000-1500 villagers of Haochong and surrounding villages.
 - ii) A playground with gallery.

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed

and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

Keijun Wang
Chairman V/A

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of Haochang village, under sub-division of Haochang, District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village Haochang do hereby declare that we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. All weather community hall (60ft x 120ft) for 1000-1500 villagers
2. A playground with gallery
3. _____

This declaration is given on 02nd day of March, 2015 on behalf of the village Haochang and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Keig Barang Inka - Chairman
Haochang Village Authority
Tamenglong Dist.
2. Rh. Namphi Saay,
Secretary
Haochang Village Authority
Tamenglong District, Manipur

Witnesses:

1. Keinik
(Signature, name and address)
(KEINIK)
BOARD MEMBER

Witnesses:

2. Baga Inka
(Signature, name and address)
(BAGA INKA)
BOARD MEMBER.

Minutes of the Public Consultation - Ijeirong

Place: Ijeirong Community Hall

Date: 3 Feb 2014

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise; as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. General consent

Participants

Total: 24
Male: 18
Female: 6

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt.

*B. Pouzi
Chairman*

Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, were read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.

1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.

1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.

1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.

1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.

2. Community debate/discussion

2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.

2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, but they will need compensation for crops, structures, orchards.

2.1.2. The villagers also expressed their expectation that the teams would keep on disseminating information regarding the progress of the road at regular intervals.

3. Community consent:

3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.

4. Community Requirement

4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:

4.1.1. A community hall, of size 40 by 70 ft to accommodate 800 persons

4.1.2. A playground

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

*B. Pouxi
Chairman*

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of Ijeirong village, under sub-division of Haochong, District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village Ijeirong do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. A community hall 40 x 70 ft.
2. A playground with gallery
3. _____

This declaration is given on 02nd day of March, 2015 on behalf of the village Ijeirong and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. B. Pouri Chairman
 Seal Ijeirong Village Authority
2. BT SIMREI CEEY

Witnesses:

1. Zenithan

(Signature, name and address)

(MR. ZENITHAN)
 Landowner
 Ijeirong

Witnesses:

2. Kuthui

(Signature, name and address)

KUTHUI
 Lamowank
 Ijeirong

Minutes of the Public Consultation – Kabuikullen and Bakuwa

Place: Kabuikullen Church Courtyard

Date: 01Feb 2015

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise; as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

- 1. Information Disclosure
- 2. General consent

Participants

Total: 42

Male: 30

Female: 12

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt.

Nandigiang Daimoi
NANDIGIANG DAIMOI
 Kabuikullen CHAIRMAN

Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, was read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.

- 1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.
 - 1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment made after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.
 - 1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
 - 1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.
- 2. Community debate/discussion**
- 2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.
 - 2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, but they will need compensation for crops, structures, orchards.
 - 2.1.2. Sanitation canal and black top road was one of the requests from the villagers of kabui Kullen and the ADB team assured that that is already in the design.
 - 2.1.3. They also requested for the land to be turned into a revenue area for development of the migrant population and they were assured that their concerns would be communicated to the appropriate authority.
- 3. Community consent:**
- 3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.
- 4. Community Requirement**
- 4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:
 - 4.1.1. An all-weather community hall of size: 60 by 100 ft. for accommodating approximately 1000-1500 villagers of the surrounding areas
 - 4.1.2. A playground for outdoor sports like football (Bakuwa)
 - 4.1.3. A community hall, though they have one (Bakuwa)
 - 4.1.4. A marketing hub (Bakuwa)
 - 4.1.5. A playground with stadium (Kabuikullen).
 - 4.1.6. A community hall (Kabuikullen).
 - 4.1.7. A quarter and office for women's society (Kabuikullen).
 - 4.1.8. A public toilet (Kabuikullen).

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

Nandigiang Dames
 (NANDIGIANG DAMES)
 Kabuikullen Chairman

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of KABUIKULLEN village, under sub-division of TAMENGLONG/DIAOCHONG, District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village KABUIKULLEN do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. A playground with stadium
2. A community hall
3. A quarter & office for Women's Society
4. A public toilet

This declaration is given on 02nd day of March, 2015 on behalf of the village KABUIKULLEN and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Nandigiang Asimi Seal Chairman
KabuiKullen Village Authority

2. orbi Lalit & A


Witnesses:

1. K Nandiba

(Signature, name and address)

K NAMDIBSI
Youth club president
Kabui Kullen.

Witnesses:

 Hajengramay

(Signature, name and address)

Ex chairman
Kabui Kullen

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

Nandigiang Daimo
NANDIGIANG DAIMO
CHAIRMAN
Kabukhullen

Minutes of the Public Consultation – Kangchup Chiru (Makhan), Patjan and Bangla (Olnem)

Place: Kangchup Chiru Community Hall

Date: 02Feb 2014

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise; as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. General consent

Participants

Total: 40

Male: 28

Female: 12

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, were read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.

- 1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.
- 1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.
- 1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
- 1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.
- 2. Community debate/discussion**
- 2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.
- 2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, but they will need compensation for crops, structures, orchards.
- 2.1.2. They also requested for the land to be turned into a revenue area for development of the migrant population and they were assured that their concerns would be communicated to the appropriate authority.
- 3. Community consent:**
- 3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.
- 4. Community Requirement**
- 4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:
- 4.1.1. Renovation of the Community Halls
- 4.1.2. Women's Society Building

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of KANGCHUP CHIRU village, under sub-division of SAITU GAMPHAZOL, District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village KANGCHUP CHIRU do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. RENOVATION OF COMMUNITY HALL
2. WOMEN'S SOCIETY BUILDING
3. YOUTH CLUB BUILDING

This declaration is given on 28th day of FEBRUARY, 2015 on behalf of the village KANGCHUP CHIRU and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Akongthanga Chiru Seal Kangchup Chiru Village Authority
2. _____ SH-Senapati District,
Manipur.

Witnesses:

1. Thangashem Chiru

(Signature, name and address)

THANGASHEM CHIRO
CHAIRPERSON
KANGCHUP WOMEN
SOCIETY

Witnesses:

2. Songrang

(Signature, name and address)

SONGORANG
SECRETARY KANGCHUP CHIRU
YOUTH CLUB

Minutes of the Public Consultation – Kangchup Chiru (Makhan), Patjan and Bangla (Olnem)

Place: Kangchup Chiru Community Hall

Date: 02Feb 2014

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise; as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. General consent

Participants

Total: 40

Male: 28

Female: 12

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, were read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.

Khuplam Zofen
Chairman

- 1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.
 - 1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.
 - 1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
 - 1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.
- 2. Community debate/discussion**
- 2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.
 - 2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, but they will need compensation for crops, structures, orchards.
 - 2.1.2. They also requested for the land to be turned into a revenue area for development of the migrant population and they were assured that their concerns would be communicated to the appropriate authority.
- 3. Community consent:**
- 3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.
- 4. Community Requirement**
- 4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:
 - 4.1.1. Renovation of the Community Halls
 - 4.1.2. Women's Society Building

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

*Khuplam
Chairman*

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of KANGCHUP KHUL BANGLA village, under sub-division of SAITU SAMPHAZOL, District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village KANGCHUP KHUL BANGLA do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. A playground
2. Renovation of Community Hall
3. Women's Society Building

This declaration is given on 03rd day of March, 2015 on behalf of the village Kangchup Khul and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.
Bangla

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Khanglam Lojen Seal
2. Henkhor hoo

Chief / Chairman
Kangchup Khul / Bangla
Sadar Hills, Manipur
Secretary
Kangchup Khul Bangla
Sadar Hill's Manipur

Witnesses:

1. Thangjem Son Lotjem

(Signature, name and address)

THANGJEM SON LOTJEM
YOUTH CHAIRMAN, Kangchup
Khul BANGLA.

Witnesses:

2. Let SAI Lotjem

(Signature, name and address)

LET SAI LOTJEM
V/A Member Kangchup Khul
Bangla.

Minutes of the Public Consultation – Kangchup Chiru (Makhan), Patjan and Bangla (Olnem)

Place: Kangchup Chiru Community Hall

Date: 02Feb 2014

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise; as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. General consent

Participants

Total: 40

Male: 28

Female: 12

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, were read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.

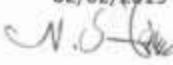
W.V. S. Jia
Chief

- 1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.
- 1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.
- 1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
- 1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.
- 2. Community debate/discussion**
- 2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.
- 2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, but they will need compensation for crops, structures, orchards.
- 2.1.2. They also requested for the land to be turned into a revenue area for development of the migrant population and they were assured that their concerns would be communicated to the appropriate authority.
- 3. Community consent:**
- 3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.
- 4. Community Requirement**
- 4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:
- 4.1.1. Renovation of the Community Halls
- 4.1.2. Women's Society Building

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

02/02/2015

 Chief

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of Patjang village, under sub-division of SAITU GAMPHAZOL, District Tamenglong/Sehapati, on behalf of the Village PATJAN do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. A guardrail to protect the cemetery adjacent to the alignment
2. A 200 ft long x 10 ft wide bridge across R. Maklang from the end point of the cemetery
3. Filling up of proposed village expansion area south west of cemetery and embankment of R. Maklang where it lies adjacent to

This declaration is given on 20th day of February, 2015 on behalf of the the area village PATJAN and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Wungjalun Sithou Seal
2. Lankholal Sithou

[Signature]
 Chief
 K. Patjang Village Authority
 Sadar Hills, Sehapati District

Witnesses: Khal

1. _____
(Signature, name and address)

KHOLJALHAI SITHOU
yutclub
K. PATJANG

Witnesses:

2. Chongboi Sithou
(Signature, name and address)

CHONGBOI SITHOU
Teacher
K. PATJANG

Minutes of the Public Consultation – Khebuching (Puching)

Place: Khebuching Church Compound

Date: 31 Jan 2015

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise; as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. General consent

Participants

Total: 22

Male: 15

Female: 7

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations

Ran Khanang Groun
Chairman, S/A

and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, were read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.

1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.

1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.

1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.

1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.

2. Community debate/discussion

2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.

2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, but they will need compensation for crops, structures, orchards.

3. Community consent:

3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.

4. Community Requirement

4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:

- 4.1.1. A marketing shed (Women's feedback)
- 4.1.2. A production centre and equipment and / or food processing unit
- 4.1.3. A facility for Health services
- 4.1.4. A Cold Storage

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of Khebuching (Puching) village, under sub-division of Tamenglong District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village Khebuching (Puching) do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. A marketing shed
2. A production centre & equipment / feed processing unit
3. A facility for health services
A cold storage

This declaration is given on 01st day of March, 2015 on behalf of the village Khebuching (Puching) and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Ranthonang Gomei

2. Guingamang Ramu

Seal
Chairman
Puching Village Authority
Tamenglong District

Secretary
Puching Vill. Authority
Tamenglong Dist.

Witnesses:

1. Mathiuhom

(Signature, name and address)

(MATHIUHOM)
V/A member
Khebuching (Puching)

Witnesses:

2. Meingandai

(Signature, name and address)

(MEINGANDAI)
V/A member
Khebuching (Puching)

Minutes of the Public Consultation – Lukhambi (Khumji)

Place: Khumji II Customary Court

Date: 02 Feb 2014

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise; as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. General consent

Participants

Total: 13
Male: 10
Female: 3

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.

1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, was read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.

1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.

1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.

1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.

1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.

2. Community debate/discussion

2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.

2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, but they will need compensation for crops, structures, orchards.

2.1.2. The villagers committed that they would not ask for any kind of compensation for the land that they are offering although, if the govt. can provide fair compensation for structures / standing crops etc. then that would be very much welcome.

3. Community consent:

3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.

4. Community Requirement

4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:

4.1.1. Two marketing sheds on both sides of Irom bridge

4.1.2. A Stadium

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle:

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of LUKHAMBARI (KHUMTI) village, under sub-division of TAMENGLONG District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village LUKHAMBARI (KHUMTI) do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

This declaration is given on 02nd day of MARCH, 2015 on behalf of the village LUKHAMBARI (KHUMTI) and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. SK. Athaipou

Seal

Chairman

2. Th. Lamei

**Khumti Village Authority
Tamenglong Dist., Manipur**

Witnesses:

Witnesses:

1. Ajini Kamei

2. Majasing Kamei

(Signature, name and address)

(Signature, name and address)

AJINI-KAMEI
Khumti 2
Ex-chairman

MASASING KAMEI
Khumti Village
Social Worker

Minutes of the Public Consultation – Nagaching (Abungsing)

Place: Upper Nagaching (Abungsing) Church Compound

Date: 01Feb 2014

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise; as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. General consent

Participants

Total: 42

Male: 30

Female: 12

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, was read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.
 - 1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.

with
Chairperson

- 1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.
- 1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
- 1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.

2. Community debate/discussion

- 2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.
 - 2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, but they will need fair compensation for crops, structures, orchards.

3. Community consent:

- 3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.

4. Community Requirement

- 4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:
 - 4.1.1. An all-weather community hall of size: 60 by 100 ft. for accommodating approximately 1000-1500 villagers of the surrounding areas
 - 4.1.2. A playground with gallery

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter and process of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle and in good faith.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.


Chairperson

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of Nagaching (Abungchiang) village, under sub-division of Tamenglong, District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village Nagaching (Abungchiang) do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below:

1. All weather community hall (soft roof) for 1000-1500 persons
2. A marketing shed/complex
3. A playground with gallery

This declaration is given on 02nd day of March, 2015 on behalf of the village Nagaching (Abungchiang) and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. [Signature] (Dithonli Kamei) Seal

2. [Signature]

Chairperson
Abungchiang Village Authority
Tamenglong District

Secretary
Abungchiang Village Authority

Witnesses:

1. Dimrei Kameih

(Signature, name and address)

DIMREI KAMEIH.

VILLAGE AUTHORITY MEMBER
NAGACHING (ABUNGCHIANG)

Witnesses:

2. Gaisuanglung Gommei

(Signature, name and address)

GAISUANGLUNG, GOMMEI

VILLAGE AUTHORITY MEMBER
NAGACHING (ABUNGCHIANG)

Minutes of the Public Consultation – Oktan (Puichi)

Place: Oktan (Puichi) Community Hall Compound

Date: 03 Feb 2015

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise; as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. General consent

Participants

Total: 13
Male: 9
Female: 4

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, were read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.

- 1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.
- 1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.
- 1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
- 1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.
- 2. Community debate/discussion**
- 2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.
- 2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, but they will need compensation for crops, structures, orchards.
- 3. Community consent:**
- 3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.
- 4. Community Requirement**
- 4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:
- 4.1.1. Improvement of existing Playground
- 4.1.2. A road link to the village
- 4.1.3. An all-weather community hall to accommodate 1100 people (80 by 50 ft approximately)

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

Achao Barantak
 ACHAO BARANTAK
 OKTAN VILL AUTHORITY

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of OKTAN (PUICHI) village, under sub-division of Tamenglong/Haochay District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village Okta (Puchi) do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. Improvement to the existing playground
2. Road link to village
3. All weather community hall (soft x 15 ft) for 1100 villagers

This declaration is given on 02nd day of July, 2015 on behalf of the village Okta (Puchi) and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

Chairman
Okta Village Authority

1. Achao Bariam Tak Seal
2. Kesiling Khumba

Witnesses:

Witnesses:

1. Keduan
(KEIDUAN)
(Signature, name and address)

2. Gupidita
(Signature, name and address)

Village Authority Member
of Puchi (Okta) Village

Gut REIBA

Village
Authority Member

Minutes of the Meeting: Public Consultation – Pungmon

Place: Community Hall

Date: 01 Mar 2015

The participants assembled in the consultation meeting were briefed about the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – its tentative alignment, potential impact on peoples' life and livelihood, and ADB's policy on safeguards issues of Indigenous people, and role of public consultation. Their opinion about benefit of road project, potential impact on their livelihood and assets was solicited. Community Consent or collective expression of individual members of Indigenous community/ recognized representatives of Village Authority was sought for in the presence of and from the office bearers of the Village Authority including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required for any developmental project in an area inhabited by indigenous people.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. Community consent

Participants from Village/Village Authority

Total: 27

Male: 21

Female: 6

Information Disclosure:

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about Government policy of land availability in scheduled tribe area and their commitment for compensation which in brief are as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill area and will not be able to acquire land. All land belongs to the tribal community.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to Government rules and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, were read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.
 - 1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.

Chairman

- 1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.
- 1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
- 1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in road construction and associated work as per their capability and education during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.

2. Community debate/discussion

- 2.1. After detailed discussion and debate among the villagers present, the village authority Secretary expressed / translated the views and opinion of the community as follows.
 - 2.1.1. One village road currently connecting Pungmon and Haochong was built with community contribution and is not in a good condition. Moreover, Pungmon is a landlocked village, so good road connectivity is of utmost importance, as the nearest highway is very far from the village.

3. Community consent:

- 3.1. After thorough discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction, committed their support in good faith and expressed their appreciation for employment opportunities during the construction phase.

4. Community requirements

- 4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:
 - 4.1.1. Road connecting Pungmon to Waphong. The survey team expressed that it is beyond the scope of the team. However, the matter will be communicated to the appropriate authority)
 - 4.1.2. Indoor Stadium with capacity of 1500 – 2000 people
 - 4.1.3. Expansion of the existing play ground

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authority. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.



DECLARATION

We, the villagers of Pungmon village, under sub-division of Tamenglong, District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village Pungmon do hereby declare that we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. Road connecting Pungmon to Waphang
2. Indoor stadium for 1500-2000 persons
3. Expansion of existing playground

This declaration is given on 02nd day of March, 2015 on behalf of the village Pungmon and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. B. Sonangha Chairman
Pungmon Village Authority
Tamenglong Block
2. B. Chanthukhary /A Secy.

Witnesses:

1. B. Abungba
(Signature, name and address)

Witnesses:

2. K.H. Guangthailung
(Signature, name and address)

B. Abungba Land owner
(B. T. ABUNGBA)
Pungmon
K.H. GUANGTHAILUNG

Minutes of the Public Consultation – KangchupShonglong

Place: Kangchup Shonglong Chairman's House

Date: 02 Feb 2014

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise; as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. General consent

Participants

Total: 20

Male: 12

Female: 8

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, was read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.

*Chenglik Shonglong
Chairman*

- 1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.
 - 1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.
 - 1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
 - 1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.
- 2. Community debate/discussion**
- 2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.
 - 2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, but they will need compensation for crops, structures, orchards.
- 3. Community consent:**
- 3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.
- 4. Community Requirement**
- 4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:
 - 4.1.1. A cemented Water tank with a capacity of 20000 lpd for 40 HH
 - 4.1.2. Renovation of community hall
 - 4.1.3. A marketing hub
 - 4.1.4. A playground

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

*Chengthang H. H. H. H.
Chairman*

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of KANGCHUP SHONGLUNG village, under sub-division of SAITU GAMPHAROL, District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village KANGCHUP SHONGLUNG hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. A cemented water tank with a capacity of 20000 lpd.
2. Renovation of community hall
3. A marketing hub
A playground

This declaration is given on 28th day of February, 2015 on behalf of the village Kangchup Shonglung and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Shinglit Hachip Seal
2. Hauptu Jimafe.

Chief of
K. Songlung Village

Witnesses:

1. Nengkhochoing Hachip

(Signature, name and address)

NENKHOCHONG
HACHIP

KANGCHUP SHONGLUNG

Witnesses:

2. Neikim Lotjem

(Signature, name and address)

NEIKIM LOTJEM
KANGCHUP SHONGLUNG

Minutes of the Meeting: Public Consultation – Tamenglong

Place: Gadailong Ward office

Date: 6 Feb 2015

The participants assembled in the consultation meeting were briefed about the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – its tentative alignment, potential impact on peoples' life and livelihood, and ADB's policy on public consultation for Indigenous people. Their opinion about benefit likely to be derived from the proposed highway, potential impact on their livelihood and assets was solicited. Community Consent or collective expression of individual members of Indigenous community/ recognized representatives of Village Authority was sought for in the presence of and from the office bearers of the Village Authority including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required for any developmental project in an area inhabited by indigenous people.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. Community consent

Participants from Village/Village Authority

Total: 8

Male: 6

Female: 2

Information Disclosure:

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, were read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.
 - 1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.

Page | 1

Tamenglong

06/02/2015

*Ringlanangkan
New Salem A/N CIV
Chairman.*

*Tamenglong Masta
Chairman
Gadailong 2/6/15*

- 1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc. and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.
- 1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
- 1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.

Community debate/discussion

2. After detailed discussion and debate among the villagers present, the village authority Secretary expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.
 - 2.1.1. One concern was for the owners of those lands which have been allotted for residences and have been levelled but construction of houses have not yet started.
 - 2.1.2. It was explained that all requests would be conveyed to the appropriate authorities.
3. **Community consent**
 - 3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

Ringlang Rami
Chairman
New Satam W/NO IV

Sumarsing Nong
Chairman
Gadabang W/No IV

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of TAMENGLONG NOTIFIED AREA village, under sub-division of TAMENGLONG, District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village TAMENGLONG NOTIFIED AREA hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

This declaration is given on 6/8 day of MARCH, 2015 on behalf of the village TAMENGLONG NOTIFIED AREA and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Ringarung Komi
2. Jinkarlung Naity

Seal

Chairman
New Salem Village
Chairman
Gadailong Ward No. IV
Tamenglong Dist

Witnesses:

1. Taribou Pamei

(Signature, name and address)

TARIBOU PAMEI
Secretary
New Salem
W/O - TR

Witnesses:

2. Majat Ngaomei

(Signature, name and address)

MAJAT NGAOMEI
GADAILONG W/NO 9.
RESIDENT

Minutes of the Public Consultation - Wairamba

Place: Wairamba II Village Authority Office Compound

Date: 31 Jan 2015

The participants of the consultation were briefed on the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – alignment, pass through areas, affected aspects of life, expectations and the process of the public consultation. They were also informed about and their feedback solicited on the potential impact of the road on their livelihood and assets whether physical or otherwise, as well as their expectation from the Govt., if any.

Consent of the individual or collective expression of individual members of IP / recognized representatives was expressed in the presence of and by the various office bearers of the village including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required and the chairperson of the village authority agreed.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. General consent

Participants

Total: 34

Male: 20

Female: 14

Discussion

1. Information Disclosure:

- 1.1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project vis-a-vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
- 1.2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
- 1.3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - 1.3.1. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - 1.3.2. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum, dated 19th April, 1994, were read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.
 - 1.3.3. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.

Ranjana Kamei
Vice-Chairman

- 1.4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.
 - 1.5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
 - 1.6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.
- 2. Community debate/discussion**
- 2.1. After detailed discussion among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.
 - 2.1.1. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction.
- 3. Community consent:**
- 3.1. After discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction.
- 4. Community Requirement**
- 4.1. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:
 - 4.1.1. A marketing shed.
 - 4.1.2. A community Hall.

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed and the community accepted the idea in principle and in good faith. The matter of the MOU was also discussed which was accepted in principle.

The whole content of community consultation was read out to the villagers present and they expressed their general consent.

Ranjana Kamei
Vice-Chairman

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of WAI RANGBA village, under sub-division of TAMENGLONG District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village WAI RANGBA do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. MARKETING SHED
2. COMMUNITY HALL

crossing 3. Proposed road line to pass through / by way of existing road through the village settlement of Wairamba II
 This declaration is given on 01st day of MARCH, 2015 on behalf of the village WAI RANGBA and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Panjen Kamei
2. Jeitanlung Panjen

Seal

Vice-Chairman
 Duiluan Village Authority
 Tml. Dist.
 Sewi
 Duiluan (Wairamba II)
 Authority Tml. Dist.

Witnesses:

1. P. Pramdun

(Signature, name and address)

PRAMDUN
LAND OWNER.
WAI RANGBA

Witnesses:

2. P. Digen

(Signature, name and address)

PIDIGEN
LAND OWNER
Wai Rangba

Minutes of the Meeting Public Consultation – Haochong and Waphong

Place: Haochong Village Community Hall Courtyard

Date: 3 Feb 2015

The participants assembled in the consultation meeting were briefed about the Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road project – its tentative alignment, potential impact on peoples' life and livelihood, and ADB's policy on public consultation for Indigenous people. Their opinion about benefit likely to be derived from the proposed highway, potential impact on their livelihood and assets was solicited.

Community Consent or collective expression of individual members of Indigenous community/ recognized representatives of Village Authority was sought for in the presence of and from the office bearers of the Village Authority including but not limited to the women and youth group leaders and members. It was explained that as per ADB policy, broad community consent is required for any developmental project in an area inhabited by indigenous people.

Agenda

1. Information Disclosure
2. Community consent

Participants from Village/Village Authority

Total: 22

Male: 15

Female: 7

Information Disclosure:

1. The people assembled were conveyed about scope and relevance of the proposed highway project visa-a vis broader SASEC program and the promotion of good connectivity especially with the international trade corridor. It was mentioned that this proposed road would provide connectivity not only to Imphal and Tamenglong, but also with a wider road network linking the neighbouring states as well as eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-region connecting India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan with Myanmar and other SE Asian countries.
2. Mention was made about survey by the engineering design team and the resettlement survey team for identification of potentially affected villages, their potential loss of property and assets. The people are aware about the proposed road project and the tentative alignment.
3. The villagers were told about commitment of the Government of Manipur which in brief is as follows.
 - a. There will not be any compensation for land, as Government do not own land in the hill Area and will not be able to acquire land.
 - b. However, compensation for loss of other properties, like standing crops, structure, orchards, wet paddy fields will be made according to prevailing norms and regulations and as valued by respective Government departments. Pertinent parts of the Govt. Memorandum dated 19th April, 1994 was read out. The participants expressed their understanding of the rules concerned, since land compensation is not possible.
 - c. The government will also favourably consider for building/providing community assets for the general development of the community.
4. The complete process of the valuation, identification of ownership for affected structures, trees, orchards, etc and payment mode after a fair scrutiny of affected properties was

Aiko...
Haochong

explained in details as there was a concern regarding the accrual of benefit to all villagers instead of a select few.

5. It was also communicated that there would be both grievance redressal system and a monitoring mechanism by ADB in place. People's representative will be in GRC committee to monitor progress of road work and compensation payment in a transparent manner.
6. It was also mentioned that the local village youth would be given priority in carrying out the labour work during actual construction. The women can provide groceries and cooked food to the construction labourers and thus earn additional income.

Community debate/discussion

7. After detailed discussion and debate among the villagers present, the village authority chairman expressed the views and opinion of the community as follows.
 - a. The first demand of the people is for the proposed road alignment passing through their village, instead of a spur linking the main alignment to the village.
 - b. It was explained that a revised design of connecting the village by a spur with the proposed alignment, was already prepared as per people's request presented to the Govt. of Manipur, PWD
 - c. The villagers reiterated that they would not claim for any kind of payment for the land that will be provided for road construction, and they will also forego compensation for crops, structures, orchards etc if the alignment pass through their village. If this is not possible, then the alignment should be redesigned to reach upto PHC instead of the present end point of the village as per latest modified design.

Community consent:

8. After prolonged discussion the villagers gave general community consent on principle for the road construction and for the construction of spur line connectivity from Waphong to Haochong PHC. They conveyed their willingness to offer the requisite land and property as well without claiming for compensation. In addition they indicated their interest in being part of the survey team when revised design survey will be done. A discussion among the villagers, and village authority members helped to clarify the relevant issues.
9. The Chairman also mentioned that they intend to visit the Project Director to submit another appeal for change of alignment and requested the team to convey the sentiments of the villagers to the appropriate authorities. He discussed the historical and present day administrative importance of the area and requested spur line connectivity below and longer than the surveyed alignment.

Community Requirement

10. Community requirements for the overall development of the village were expressed by the Village Authority. These are:
 - i) An all-weather big community hall of 60 ft by 100 ft. in area for accommodating approximately 1000-1500 villagers of Haochong and surrounding villages.
 - ii) A playground with gallery.

The villagers were assured of conveying their requirement to the appropriate authorities. The ways and means are negotiable but the participants / villagers agreed on principle.

The process of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Village Authority as representative of the community and the Govt. of Manipur was also discussed

*Rikashin
Sikumbor*

DECLARATION

We, the villagers of WAPHONG village, under sub-division of GAMPHAZOL, District Tamenglong/Senapati, on behalf of the Village WAPHONG do hereby declare that, we welcome the Proposed Highway construction project to be executed by PWD, Govt. of Manipur with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction for completion of the road construction.

As a good will gesture of our cooperation the Village Authority wants to submit the community consent for donating land required for the purpose of road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will not claim for any compensation for land required for the purpose of road construction/extension, but will gratefully accept whatever compensation will be provided by the Government of Manipur for loss of standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, structures, as per Government rules and regulations. This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong state highway, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made on our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

Further, on behalf of the villagers, we appeal to the Government of Manipur for providing some facilities for general development of the community. These are mentioned as below.

1. All weather community hall (40 x 60 ft)
2. A playground.
3. _____

This declaration is given on 6th day of MARCH, 2015 on behalf of the village WAPHONG and submitted to the Project Director, PWD, Government of Manipur.

Signature for and on behalf of the Village Authority

1. Kkizijie khumbuseat
2. Agui Praboi

Khurpu
Waphong Inthant Village
Senapati Dist. Manipur

Witnesses:

1. Glory Liamoi

(Signature, name and address)

GLORY

Resident Waphong.

Witnesses:

2. Thambanlu, Women President.

(Signature, name and address)

THAMBANLU

Annexure 4: Attendance on Community Participation

Priority & Social Assessment for SASEC- Manipur Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A. Questionnaire No. :

-	-	-	0	0	-			
			Rs	Rs	Rs	H	T	D

B. Date :

0	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	5
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y	y

 Time : 11:30 AM

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	0	0
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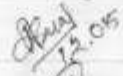



 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : BARWA

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality :

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	BT LABAN	farmer	
2.	R. MEIRIBA.	Land owner	
3.	BK. GUILINANG.	Village Secretary	
4.	BT. GATSIW REI	Business man	
5.	R. Abijah	Social worker	
6.	ASI BAPIAMPAN	Chairman Bature	
7.	BT. LUTHER	going Assoc Dev't. Secy.	
8.	Bt. Micah	Church Secretary	
9.	BK KURANGIN.	V/A member	
10.	S. San Van	Net social front	

PRISM Page 1

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
11.	ARATI NANDI	Soc. Dev. Specialist ADB Consultant	Arandi
12.	Sharon Zhao	POB	[Signature]
13.	M.R. MOHANTY	ADB Consultant	[Signature]
14.	K. Debra Deb	AE/NECRIP PND	[Signature]
15.	Md. Mumukshu	ADB (REK Team)	[Signature]
16.	E. Tarun Singh	S.O/NECRIP PND	[Signature]
17.	Maharaban Nivedita	PRISM Team	M. Nivedita Devi
18.	Snehansu Patil		[Signature]
19.	DEBADRITA SENGUPTA		[Signature]
20.	B. NOBLE		B. Noble
21.	Sutapa Ghosh	PRISM- Social communication & documentation specialist	[Signature]
22.	A-NANDI	ADB Consultant	Arandi
23.	KHUMBA SHALWAN INPUI	SOCIAL WORKER	[Signature]
24.			
25.			
26.			

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
ATTENDEND SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No. :

-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
			Rd	Rd	Rd	H	T	C

B Date :

3	1	/	0	2	/	2	0	1	5
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

 Time : 2:00

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

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 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road












1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : PHALONG (BHALOK)

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : TAMENGLONG CONSTITUENCY

1.4 Name of District : TAMENGLONG, MANIPUR

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	MALIANGONG (M)	PEI MEMBER (ELDERLY COUNCIL)	
2.	GAICHAMPOU (M)	SECT. VILL AUTHORITY	<i>Gaichampou</i>
3.	LAKHIYANG (M)	AUTHORITY MEMBER	<i>Lakhiyang</i>
4.	AGARIAM (M)	CHAIRMAN. VILL. AUTHORITY COUNCIL	<i>Agariam</i>
5.	NAMPISIN NEAOMCI (M)	VILL. ELDER	<i>Nampisin</i>
6.	POUSANGLONG PANMEI (M)	EX-CHAIRMAN VILL AUTH. COUNCIL	
7.	NAMTHUREI (M)	VILL. ELDER	
8.	GITIMNANG (M)	"	<i>Gitimnang</i>
9.	ANEIPDU (M)	MEMBER AUTHORITY MEMBER	
10.	THULIN (M)	MEMBER AUTHORITY COUNCIL	<i>Thulin</i>

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
11.	KEIERNUPOU KIAMEI (M)	CHURCH DEACON	
12.	SANGTHUANBUI (M)	VILL. DEVELOPMENT CHAIRMAN	
13.	LUNGHILAK (M)	MEMBER VILL. COUNCIL	Lung hilak
14.	GUISWANG (M)	SECY. MEN SOCIETY	
15.	MARANPOU (M)	CHURCH DEACON	
16.	GRICHA (M)	MEMBER YOUTH CLUB	Gricha
17.	DISINLUNG (M)	YOUTH MEMBER	
18.	KADILINLIU (F)	MEMBER, WOMEN SOCIETY	
19.	RAJOK (M)	VILL. ELDER	Rajok
20.	KINGLIN (M)	YOUTH MEMBER	Kinglin
21.	REVIVELUNG (M)	"	
22.	TIUTAKPOU (M)	"	
23.	KHIUBULIU (F)	WOMEN MEMBER	
24.	GAIRINXLUNG (M)	YOUTH MEMBER	
25.	GONGPATNANTH (M)	"	Gongpatanth
26.	GUDUAK (M)	"	

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
27.	CHAM		
28.	RAMTHUANPOU (M)	YOUTH MEMBER	Ramthuanpou Jomei
29.	MATHIUTHAILIU (F)	WOMEN MEMBER	Mathiuthailiu
30.	NATHANAEL (M)	STUDENT	Nathanai
31.	Sutapa Ghosh	SCDS	S.G.
32.	Sushani Palit	Sc Proj. Officer PRISM	S.P.
33.	Debnatrida Songupta	-	de
34.	ARATI NANDI	ADB Consultant	Anandi
35.	KHUMBA SHALWAN INPUI	SOCIAL WORKER	K.S.I.
36.			
37.			
38.			
39.			
40.			
41.			
42.			

ADB TA NO. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
ATTENDEND SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No. : - - - 0 0 - - -

B Date :

0	5	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	5
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

 Time : 1:57 p.m.

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	0	0
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 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road
 1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : DAILONG VILLAGE
 1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : TAMENGLONG CONSTITUENCY
 1.4 Name of District : TAMENGLONG, MANIPUR

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Age	Sex	Signature/ LTI
1.	DINGSUNG PAMEI	Txl. Hd. Chairman DCA	69	M	
2.	SONGAMPOU PAMEI	SECRETARY DVA	48	M	
3.	DICHAMANG PAMEI	Member, DCA	70	M	5-2-15
4.	BAMSIKHAM KONMEI	Secy. DCA	52	M	
5.	Quihongomas	DVA member	57	M	
6.	Pr. Guisingang	DCA	71	M	5/2/15
7.	Shanghuwang Konmei	-do-	79	M	5-2-2015
8.	Ramdiyang	DCA Member	55	M	
9.	Sanyingjanyang	DVA Member	64	M	
10.	Ditanang Pamei	Co-Member	68	M	5/2/15

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:

(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD

ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A. Questionnaire No. : - - - 0 0 - - -

Rd Rd Rd H T O

B. Date: 06/02/2015 : 0 6 1 0 2 1 2 0 1 5

d d m m y y y y

Time: 7:30 am

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section : 1 0 0 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : GAIDALONG

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : TAMENGLONG

1.4 Name of District : TAMENGLONG

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation		Signature/ LTI
1.	Namboi Kshmei	Secy. Gadailong	M	K. Gumbo
2.	Namkuizang	Atharty	M	-nankens
3.	Jaribou Pamei	Secy. New Salem	M	Jaribou
4.	Gaithailung-kane	Member	M	GA
5.	Dekham Guni	Member	M	Dekham
6.	Iona	Yath member	F	Iona
7.	Radung	Paravision	M	Radung
8.	Ganchurilin	ASHA	F	Ganchurilin
9.	Suhani Pait	PRISM	M	Suhani
10.	Nita Dhar	PRISM	F	Nita Dhar

11. KHUMBA SHALWAN INPUI SOCIAL WORKER (M)

Khumba

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation		Signature/ LTI
11.	Manjupasa Gami	member	75 m	
12.	Kachinba Pano	Secy, DEEPS		
13.	Ching khinba .pami	DVA member		
14.	Kaldora	Co- Authority member		
15.	Xaisiam Gami	Member		
16.	Lemyiamang	D.V.A Member		
17.	Mr. Keilakpa Gami	Co- Authority		
18.	Mr Xeihiamang	DLA Member		
19.	Mingiamang	Authority holder		M. S. Gami
20.	Gaidim	DVA Member		
21.	Chingkhinba	D.V.A Member		
22.	Riki	D.V.A member		
23.	Manipon	Authority		Mani
24.	KHUMBA SHALWAN INPUI	SOCIAL WORKER	m	
25.	Nito Dhar	PRISM	40 F	
26.				

T-33 M=21
F=12

Poverty & Social Assessment for SASEC-Manipur Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
ATTENDANT SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No. :

-	-	-	0	0	-				
			Rd	Rd	Rd	H	T	O	

B Date :

0	3	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	5
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y	y

 Time: 11:00 A.M.

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	0	0
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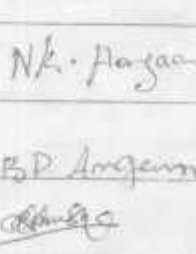
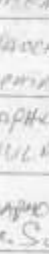

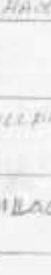






 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : HAOCHONG & WAPHONG

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : _____

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Age	Sex	Signature/ LTI
1.	KEIJIRUANANG INKA	VILLAGE CHAIRMAN HAOCHONG	53	M	
2.	NAMPI KHUMBA	VILLAGE SECRETARY HAOCHONG	47	M	
3.	TAMUHING WAHMA	HAOCHONG YOUTH CLUB VICE PRESIDENT	40	M	
4.	BAGA INKA	AUTHORITY MEMBER HAOCHONG	56	M	
5.	KEIRIH BARIAMPAN	AUTHORITY MEMBER HAOCHONG	57	M	
6.	DINTA INKA	AUTHORITY MEMBER HAOCHONG	58	M	
7.	MOUSES KHUMBA	AUTHORITY MEMBER HAOCHONG	49	M	
8.	ANGAN INKA	HAOCHONG MEMBER	51	M	
9.	ANGAN BARIAMPAN	WAPHONG VILLAGE KULAKPA	58	M	
10.	KHUANSHA RIMROD	WAPHONG VILLAGE Ea. Sen.	57	M	

PRISM

Page 1

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Age	Sex	Signature/ LTI
11.	AGCHI RIAMROI.	WAPHONG YOUTH PRESIDENT	45	M	
12.	KEIRIJIN	WAPHONG KACHIN BOI	66	M	Keirijin
13.	BAKEBONANG	UIA/A	46	M	
14.	GLORY	Waphong member	29	M	
15.	AILU	Waphong member	25	F	Bilo
16.	KHOPI	WAPHONG / EX-MEMBER	28	F	Khoopi
17.	POUHWAGALU	HACHONG ROAD/MEMBER W/S	50	F	
18.	AJINPI	BOARD MEMBER W/S HACHONG	46	F	AJINPI
19.	KULXIANLU	PRESIDENT W/S HACHONG	51	F	
20.	ANGAPUI	EX/PRESIDENT W/S HACHONG	43	F	
21.	THAMBALEI	HACHONG W/S MEMBER	29	F	Thambalei
22.	LAMBANUNG, INKA	HA-CHONG MEMBER	33	M	
23.	Sutani Prm	Sr. Prog. officer PRISM	46	M	
24.	debatrita	PRISM		F	
25.	Sutapa Ghosh	Social communication & documentation specialist		F	
26.		PRISM			

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Age	Sex	Signature/ LTI
27.	KEIRUJI RIMROI	WAPHONG KHEMIBU	67	M	Keirujin
28.	ANGAM BRIMPAN	WAPHONG KULLAR	56	M	BP. Angam
29.	LOU RIMROI	WAPHONG YOUTH PRESIDENT	41	M	<i>[Signature]</i> 3/2/015
30.	R. KHANISHA	WAPHONG EX. SECY.	39	M	<i>[Signature]</i> 5/2/2015
31.	R. GEORGE	WAPHONG MEMBER.	31	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
32.	MISS. R. AILU	WAPHONG	25	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
33.	MISS. KH. KHAMPA	WAPHONG VILL.	18	F	<i>[Signature]</i>
34.	A. NANDI	ADB CONSULTANT	67	F	<i>[Signature]</i> Anandi
35.					
36.					
37.					
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41.					
42.					

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:

(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD

ATTENDEND SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No. : - - - 0 0 - - -

B Date : 0 3 / 0 2 / 2 0 1 5
d d m m Y Y Y Y

Time : 13:00 hrs

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Name of Road Section : 100 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road
- 1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : IJEIRONG VILLAGE
- 1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : HACHONG BLOCK
- 1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Age	Sex	Signature/ LTI
1.	POUPI	IJEIRONG VILLAGE CHAIRMAN	53	M	Poupi
2.	REV. A. ACHUN	IJEIRONG VILL PASTOR	65	M	A. Achun
3.	BT. SIMREI	V/A Secy	46	M	BT. Simrei
4.	BT. THOMPSON	IJEIRONG MEMBER	46	M	Thompson
5.	KUTKUI INKA	V/A IJEIRONG	44	M	Kutkui
6.	BT. GYIDI	IJEIRONG / member	50	M	Gyidi
7.	KABUI INKA	IJEIRONG MEMBER	41	M	KABUI
8.	KANOTHOI	MEMBER	78	M	Kanotnoi
9.	LEMPHUI	V/ Authority IJEIRONG	61	M	Lemphui
10.	POUPENT	V/MEMBER	47	M	Poupent

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Age	Sex	Signature/ LTI
11.	B.T. GAITHUILUNG	IJCIRONG	69	M	B.T. GAITHUILUNG
12.	B.T. APANTHOI	IJCIRONG	80	M	
13.	MANSI	V/AUTHORITY ADVISOR	64	M	Mansi
14.	MATHUICHARIANG	V/AUTHORITY IJCIRONG	61	M	R. Athum
15.	BARAMJIN	V/AUTHORITY IJCIRONG	61	M	Paranjin
16.	Bakulan Inka	do	69	M	Mal
17.	SAMSIMALU	v/w/s member	49	F	Samshabal
18.	CHARUIGLU	w/PRESIDENT IJCIRONG	46	F	Abwanda
19.	Gaithamla	IJCIRONG	50	F	
20.	KINBUANLU	CO/ EXECUTIVE	50	F	
21.	KAGUIPHULU	W/EXECUTIVE	53	F	
22.	ALU	BORD MEMBER W/S IJCIRONG	46	F	
23.	GUISOJIANG	V/AUTHORITY IJCIRONG	43	M	Guisojiang
24.	PREMSON	MEMBER	27	M	premsan.
25.	Suhani Patel	sr. Proj. officer	46	F	
26.	Sutapa Ghosh	Social Consultant & docu specialist			

27. Debasthita

F

28. Shalwan Chumba

M

PRISM

Page 2

28. A. NAND I

ADB Consultant

Anandi

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:

(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD

ATTENDANT SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A. Questionnaire No.

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B. Date

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d	d		m	m	y	y	y	y	y

Time: 11:30 AM

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section

100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward

XASUKHULLEN / BATHA




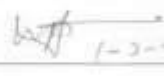

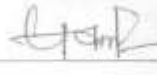







1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality

1.4 Name of District

Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	K. HUCHANDIN	Teacher	
2.	Bf. Gai. GATSMRE	business	
3.	Bf. majathi	Teacher	
4.	K. Wilkhuama	Decon.	
5.	Bf. GUYWANANG	President TBSA	
6.	Bf. HOGI	Teacher	
7.	Bh. Namstama	farmer.	
8.	K. Gaikhusang	BYP Secy	
9.	K NANDINA	youth club presof	
10.	K HOLIANGI	Pastor	

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
11.	BT GONGCHAMDM	v/sery	
12.	BK LANGONGBA	Yuth/Sey	Langongba
13.	BT HOKMANG	farmer	
14.	K.H. ATHAM	"	
15.	BK. MEIRILUNG.	"	
16.	BT. Agnam	President Ipui Ngolui	 1-2-2015
17.	NAMDGIANG	V. CHAIRMAN	 1 Feb 2015
18.	BK. Giedron	Vice President NKUS	 Feb 2, 2015
19.	GUTHUANANG	farmer	
20.	BT. ANAH	"	
21.	K. POURAN	"	
22.	BT. KADIKHUAN.	"	Kadikhuang
23.	BT. MEISIANGRAMANG.	"	
24.	B.K. Gaisinang	"	
25.	BT. LANCHAD	Student	
26.	BT JONATHAN	"	

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
27.	Kabang Slaba	ST	
28.	H. Akhumsan	Student	
29.	P. K. Mathias	Farmer	
30.	ALUKANG	"	
31.	NAMTHUANLU	"	
32.	NAMSUNGLU	"	
33.	MACHUNLU	"	
34.	KUJINANG	"	
35.	NAMCHINGDIN	Student	
36.	GRACSON	"	
37.	KHOJINSHAMANG	farmer	
38.	TAGUI	Teacher	
39.	AMUJILU	farmer	
40.	BK. TALUNJANLU	STUDENT	
41.	BT LILY	STUDENT	
42.	KAGUIBA GALANG	farmer	
43.	Sukhemi Prist	Sr. Prog. Officer PRISM	
44.	Sulapa Ghosh	SCDS	
45.	D. Sengupta	-	

PRISM

Page 3

46. A NANDI ADB Consultant Anandi
 47. KHUMBA SHALWAN IMPUI SOCIAL WORKER

ADB TA NO. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:

(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD

ATTENDEND SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No. :

- - - 0 0 - - -

B Date :

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g	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

Time: 9.45 AM

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

11010 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward :

KANGA KHANGCHUP

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality :

1.4 Name of District :

SENAPATI DISTRICT

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	KARIANGNA	MEMBER WOMEN SOCIETY	Kariangna
2.	RTOMBA CHIRU	CHURCH DEACON	R. Tomba Chiru
3.	MS. CHONDOI	VILL. ELDER	Ms Chondoi
4.	THANGATHOI	EX-CHIEF OF THE VILLAGE	Thangathoi
5.	THONGLAK	VILLAGE ELDER	T.S. Thonglak
6.	DANIRE	AUTHORITY COUNCIL MEMBER	Danire
7.	KANODING	"	Kanoding
8.	DBUNGAM	"	Dutaiangam
9.	JACOB	"	Jacob
10.	ACHUNG	YOUTH MEMBER (CULTIVATOR)	ACHUNG

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
11.	M.S. ANGAN	Att (d med)	
12.	T.H.D. DANILEN	Kanchup - chim	
13.	T.R. HOPESON	"	
14.	T.S. RANGNEI RANGLET	"	
15.	KHOMOYAH THANGA	PHED. 4th grad etc.	
16.	AKUNG THANGA	Kanchup chim	
17.	CHUNGLEI HAKIP	K. SONGLUNG	
18.	Atlang Sillelu	K. Patjang	
19.	T.S. HOINU	K. Ching ^{3/1004} Changpim	
20.	TH.D MOIMOI	Kanchup Maklum	
21.	CHONGPI	"	
22.	TH.D DROINING	"	
23.	EMPI	"	
24.	NEINU	"	
25.	MARY	"	
26.	CHOEKNEIKIP	"	

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
27.	Mrs RENGKACHOIN	K. Makhan	
28.	LAKSME	"	Laksme
29.	CHONG	"	
30.	CHEKNECHONG	"	
31.	ROIKHONING	villager	
32.	SOMDAM	"	
33.	BOISI	"	
34.	TAMAR	"	
35.	RANGNEISIEN	"	
36.	ARING	"	
37.	DANEICHIM	"	
38.	MAMKIM	"	
39.	SAIMUCHOIN	"	
40.	T.S AREM	"	
41.	Suhomi Prati	sr. Prog. officer PRISM	
42.	Debadrita Sengupta	PRISM	

43. Sutapa Ghosh Social communication
and documentation
specialist, PRISM

PRISM

Page 3

44. A. NANDI - ADB Consultant Anandi

45. SHALWAN KHUMBA (M) SOCIAL WORKER,

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
ATTENDANT SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A. Questionnaire No. :

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			Rd	Rd	Rd	H	T	O	

B. Date :

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d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

 Time : 1:00 PM

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	0	0
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 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road














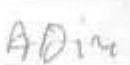


1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : KHEBUCHING (PUCHING)

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : TAMENGLONG CONSTITUENCY

1.4 Name of District : TAMENGLONG, MANIPUR

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	GUINGAMANG KAMEI	SECY. VILL. AUTHORITY	Guingamang Kamei
2.	GUMAKHU GONMEI	MEMBER VILL. AUTHORITY	Gumakhu Gonmei
3.	TAKHAMANGI PHAMCI	PASTOR BAPTIST CHURCH	Takhamangi Phamci
4.	TP. KAKU	VILL. ELDER	Tp. Kaku
5.	BUI JAN	VILL. ELDER	Bui Jan
6.	NINGDIPDU	CHURCH DEACON	Adi T Phamci
7.	KAMSWANANG	CHAPLAIN CHURCH	Kamswanang Phamci
8.	MATHU GONMEI	MEMBER WOMEN SOCIETY	Mathu
9.	NINGTHONGLIU	"	Ningthongliu
10.	REBECCA GONMEI	"	Rebecca

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
11.	GAIGUILIV GONMEI	MEMBER WOMEN SOCIETY	
12.	SHEM GONMEI	SUPERINTENDANT SUNDAY SCHOOL	
13.	HOPESON GONMEI	PRESIDENT, YOUTH CLUB	
14.	HOMALIANG GONMEI	CHURCH DEACON	
15.	SHANGJUANANG	VILL. ELDER	
16.	GAIKHONLUNGI	"	
17.	TITHANGONBPOU GONMEI	MEMBER YOUTH CLUB	
18.	GAICHAMPDU KAMEI	VICE PRESIDENT YOUTH CLUB	
19.	ACHINGAMANG GONMEI	MEMBER VILL. AUTHORITY	
20.	MEINBANDAI	"	
21.	DIKHUANANG	VILL. ELDER	
22.	THIVHOM KAMEI	MEMBER VILL. AUTHORITY	
23.	TAJWANANG	YOUTH CLUB MEMBER	
24.	ADIN PANMEI	"	
25.	DINI GONMEI	VILL. ELDER	
26.	LENGAMANG	MEMBER VILL. AUTHORITY	

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
27.	KARIMLU GONMEI	MEMBER, WOMEN SOCIETY	Karimlu
28.	TIJWANLIU	"	
29.	CHINGSINLIU	"	
30.	LYDIA PANMEI	"	Lydia
31.	ALICE GONMEI	"	Alice
32.	CHUNKHAMPOU	MEMBER YOUTH CLUB	Chunthampou
33.	CHUNTHULUNG GONMEI	SECY. BAPTIST CHURCH.	Chunthulung
34.	GUIRAMSINLIU	VILL. ELDER	
35.	GAINIAMLU GONMEI	MEMBER YOUTH CLUB	Gainiamlu
36.	RINGSVILIU PANMEI	MEMBER WOMEN SOCIETY	Ringsvilu
37.	NAMSUNREILIU	VILL. ELDER	
38.	GAIKILIU	WOMEN MEMBER	Gaikiliu
39.	NELSON	MEN PRESIDENT YOUTH CHURCH	Nelson
40.	WILLIAM	YOUTH MEMBER	William
41.	RAMKHANANGI	MEMBER CHAIRMAN, VILL. AUTHORITY	Ramkhanang
42.	POUJAN GONMEI	SOCIAL WORKER	W. Honnime Poujan 31/1/15

43. Guchani Prithi

Sr. Prog. officer
Social communication
& documentation
specialist

44. Sutapa Ghosh

45. S. Sengupta

PRISM

Page 3

46. A-NANDI

NDB Consultant

Anandi

47. KHUMBA SHALWAN INPUI

SOCIAL WORKER

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:

(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD

ATTENDEND SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No.

- - - 0 0 - - -

B Date

0 2 / 0 9 / 2 0 1 5
d d m m y y y y

Time : 2.25pm

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section

1 0 0

100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward

Lukambi (Khunji-II)

1.3 Name of Block / Municipality








:

1.4 Name of District

Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	TH PAMEI	President RONGHAI NAKA COUNCIL, MANIPUR	Mr. Pamei
2.	Angan Pamei	Land owner	Angan Pamei
3.	Miking Pamei	Land owner	Miking Pamei
4.	K. Athui	Chairman Khunji 2 village	[Signature]
5.	P. Mei Thonpa		
6.	M.K. Ramthony	Land owner Khunji 1	M.K.
7.	Ajin. Jami		Ajin
8.	Majadey		[Signature]
9.	K. Kadimungli		Kadimungli
10.	Jiantharhi		Sian

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
11.	TAHIANLIU PANMEI	CASHIER, WOMEN DEPT. BAPTIST CH.	
12.	LUNBONDAILIU PANMEI	MEMBER WOMEN DEPT.	
13.	GVIKHEMLIU PANMEI	HELPER " ANGANWADI	
14.	CHINGKHINLIU	MEMBER WOMEN DEPT.	<i>Chingkhin</i>
15.	GANTHADLIU PANMEI	"	<i>Ganthad</i>
16.	THANGSALIU PANMEI	"	
17.	ANGANLIU PANMEI PANMEI	"	
18.	THWANKIM PANMEI	"	<i>Thwankim</i>
19.	TARITHA PANMEI	"	
20.	GUIDAM PANMEI	PEI AUTHORITY MEMBER	
21.	KIDRANGI PANMEI	CATICHIST CATHOLIC CHURCH	<i>Kidrang</i>
22.	JEIDI PANMEI	"	<i>jeidi</i>
23.	CHINGKHUHAM PANMEI	PASTOR, BAPTIST CHURCH	<i>Chingkhuham</i>
24.	MEINGUN PANMEI	EX-CHAIRMAN VILL. AUTHORITY.	<i>Meingun</i>
25.	DIJUPOU PANMEI	MEMBER, YOUTH CLUB.	<i>Dijupou</i>
26.	P. KABIREI	"	<i>P. Kabirei</i>

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
27.	SOUKHAMLIU PANMEI	MEMBER WOMEN SOCIETY.	
28.	THANSIULIU PANMEI	"	Thansiu liu
29.	RAMLUNGLIU PANMEI	"	
30.	TAKUNGLIU PANMEI	WORKER ANGANWADI	Takungliu
31.	KAPIUDIN PANMEI	PRESIDENT, MEN SOCIETY. DAPT. CHURCH	Kapiudin
32.	MATHIUDINLIU PANMEI	MEMBER, WOMEN SOCIETY	Mathiu din liu
33.	ARIANG PANMEI ARI	MISSIONS WORKER	Arang
34.	RAMDUN.	EX-MEMBER VILLAGE AUTHORITY	Ram
35.	Sukheni Palit	SR. func. officer PRISM	S
35.	Debadrita Sengupta		De
37.	Sutapa Ghosh	social communication & documentation Specialist	37-
38.	ARATI NANDI	ADB Consultant	Arandi
39.	KHUMBA SHALWAN INPUI	SOCIAL WORKER	Khumb
40.			
41.			
42.			

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:

(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD

ATTENDEND SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No. :

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			Rd	Rd	Rd	H	T	O

B Date :

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d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

Time: 10.30 A.M.

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	0	0
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 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward :

Nagachin-

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality :

1.4 Name of District :

Tamenglong.

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	ACHIN, GANGMEI	Church Deacon	
2.	KHADLUNG KAMEI	" Deacon	
3.	ISAIAH GANGMEI	Cultivator	
4.	GRAH GANGMEI	"	
5.	SEMIJON	Student	
6.	JONATHAN	Sanitary path	Skanci
7.	Huagamang	Cultivator	Hms
8.	GAMPUI KAMEI		
9.	KHUMREI	Authority	
10.	Dim lei	Cultivator	

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
11	DISINLUNG	Student	
12	SAMSON	Contractor	
13	LUNGSOMON KAMEI	"	
14	KARIPOL KAMEI	FARMER	
15	DIHIM GANGMEI	Farmer	
16	NAMDITHUAN	"	
17	SONGHU GANGMEI	"	Songhu
18	Jianbam	Chemist	
19	BT KEISOTAN	V/A	
20	PINGGON	S/C	
21	Lunyang	PCI SECU.	
22	Soulingkung		
23	Rojin		
24	Lunghalek		
25	DIREI	farmer	
26	MATHINATHAN	peidunpaipae	

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
27.	JOSIAH KAMEI	Cultivator	Josiah
28.	SHANTI	"	Shanti
29.	RAJAIN	"	Rajain
30.	Jesse Gangoi	Cultivator	Jesse
31.	K Nandico	"	Kang
32.	James Lyng	photos	James
33.	DITHONLIUKAMEI	Chairman	atth
34.	HOUKEI. Gangoi	Teacher	Houkei
35.	DIJANTHOLI	Cultivator	[Fingerprint]
36.	DIJANTHOLI	"	[Fingerprint]
37.	THONGSUNG LIU	"	[Fingerprint]
38.	LUCHANS LIU	"	[Fingerprint]
39.	THONGSUNG LIU	"	[Fingerprint]
40.	THONGSUNG LIU	"	[Fingerprint]
41.	ACHINSHAM EI	"	[Fingerprint]
42.	N. Goumei Pongin	Chairman, LK PDA	N. Goumei
43.	Sukhumi Patel	Sr. Prog. Officer	[Signature]
44.	Sutapa Ghosh	Social Mobilization and Documentation Specialist	[Signature] 1/2/15
45.	D. Sengupta	Specialist	[Signature]
46.	A. NANDI	ADB Consultant	Anandi
47.	KHUMBA SHALWAN INPHI	SOCIAL WORKER	[Signature]

ADB TA NO. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:

(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD

ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No. : - - - 0 0 - - -

B Date : 0 3 / 0 2 / 2 0 1 5

Time : 15:00 hrs.

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section : 100 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road


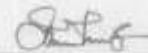



1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : DKTan (Puchi)

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality :

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Age	Signature/ LTI
1.	GUIREIBA	✓/ Authority Ceta	40 M	Guireiba
2.	MEIJHANG	✓/ Authority member	40 M	Meijhang
3.	KADEJEIBA	✓/ Authority member	55 M	
4.	KEIDWAN	✓/ Vice Chairman Ceta	58 M	Kaidwan
5.	MEIHANTHAN	✓/ Joint Secretary Ceta	53 M	Meihanthan
6.	SAMSON BARIAM	Youth/ Sing	91 M	
7.	Pachma ling	✓/ Authority F/ Sing	32 M	
8.	BLANTHUI	✓/ Authority Ceta	51 M	
9.	SIMNAI		23 F	
10.	NALANI		93 F	

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Age	Sex	Signature/ LTI
11.	AJONLU	w/s member - Gita	28	F	Ajonlu
12.	PHUMGALY	w/s member Gita	25	F	
13.	Rishi lang. KHUMBA.	SECRETARY r/o.	31	m	
14.	Suchani Rabit	sr. Prog. assist PRISM	46	m	
15.	Sebadrita				ds
16.	Sutapa Ghosh	Special comm & doc specialist			
17.	A-NANDI	ADB consultant			Anandi
18.	Shahwan Khumba	social worker	30	m	
19.					
20.					
21.					
22.					
23.					
24.					
25.					
26.					

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:

(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD

ATTENDEND SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No. :

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			Rd	Rd	Rd	H	T	O

B Date :

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d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y	y

 Time : _____

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	0	0
---	---	---

 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Pungmao






1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Majomang Khumbi Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Age	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1	B. Sarongh	48 M	Chairman	
2	Kh. Angam	51 A	Cultivator	
3	B. Ahd	25 W	do	
4	Chariganglu	48 M	AW-W	
5	Baqinchi	28 F	Cultivator	
6	Mojomang	75 M	Land owner Tasumpu	
7	B.R. Chanthimlung	42 M	V/A Secy	
8	Bt. Rakuyini	30 F	Women's union Secy	
9	Lalie Maseam	27 M	Cultivator	
10	Kh. Agwaang	33 F	women's union Pres	

Sl.	Name	Age	Sex	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
11	Bt. Aliam	37	F		
12	Bt. Kajin	60	M	V.A.	Kajin
13	N.K. Namtra	79	M		N. Namtra
14	Bt. Akanta	82	M		Akanta
15	Bt. Anoi	57	M	Church deacon	Anoi
16	Kt. Hocha	86	M	Cultivator	Hocha
17	Bt. Guigan	89	M	do	Guigan
18	Bt. Achamang	32	M	club song.	Achamang
19	Bt. Pauriangui	29	M	club member.	P.
20	B.T. Shomyinli	59	F	Cultivator	
21	B.T. Shomoi	59	F	do	
22	B.T. Haranta	89	M	do	
23	Bt. Kaliangui	67	M	J/A.	Kaliangui
24	Aching Khumba	42	M	"	Aching
25	B.T. Ajang	31	M	club member	
26	Danchui Khumba	29	M	BYF G.S	Danchui

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
27.	Majras	M Social Survey Land and Paper ASGA	
28.			
29.	Aisha Khumbati	Secy. Land/property cum ASGA	
30.	Shalwan Khumbati	Organiser	
31.	B. Sengupta	PRISM	
32.	Sulwin Palit	So. Program officer PRISM	
33.			
34.			
35.			
36.			
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42.			

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:

(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD

ATTENDEND SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No. :

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			Rd	Rd	Rd	H	T	O

B Date :

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d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

 Time : 11:00 AM

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	0	0
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 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road












1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : (Kangchup) Songlung

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : _____

1.4 Name of District : Senapati District

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Abu Achen Haokip	Member Village Authority	<i>Achen Haokip</i>
2.	Sasong	Youth Member	<i>Sasong</i>
3.	Haopa	Youth member	<i>Haopa</i>
4.	LALGIN KHONGSAI	CULTIVATOR	<i>Lalgin</i>
5.	LAMNEICHONG HAOKIP	HOUSE WIFE	<i>HeChong</i>
6.	LELEN KHONGSAI	CULTIVATOR	<i>skl</i>
7.	RINGJO	HOUSE WIFE	<i>Ringzol</i>
8.	CHONANU HAOKIP	HOUSE WIFE	<i>Changan</i>
9.	POUJON	FARMER FARMER	<i>Poujon</i>
10.	MANGDOLAL	STUDENT	<i>Mangdolal</i>

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
11.	NEMBOICHONG HAKIP	HOUSEHOLD DUTY	NEMBOICHONG
12.	BOINU FIMATE	HOUSE WIFE	Boinu Fimate.
13.	DEILAM KHONGSAI	HOUSEHOLD DUTY	Deilam Khongsai
14.	SARANA	HOUSE WIFE	Sarana.
15.	PI CHONGBOI HAKIP	CHIEFS WIFE	
16.	MERLY KHONGSAI	STUDENT	
17.	CHUNGLET HAKIP	CHIEF	
18.	KHOMLEN FIMATE	CULTIVATOR	
19.	THANGBOI KHONGSAI	CULTIVATOR	
20.	LUNKHOMANG	GOVT. SERVANT	
21.	SUMAN SARKAR	Asst. Social Expert	
22.	Suhani Paul	sr. Prog. officer PRISM	
23.	Sutapa Ghosh	Social communication + documentation specialist	
24.	Debadrita Sengupta		
25.	ARATI NANDI	ADB consultant	Arandi
26.	KHUMBA SHALWAN INPUI	SOCIAL WORKER	

ADB TA NO. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD

ATTENDEND SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No. :

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 B Date :

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 Time : 11 AM

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	0	0
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 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road
 1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Wainamba WAIKANGBA-2
 1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : TAMENGLONG SUB-DIVISION
 1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	RAMISON KAMEI	VICE-Chairman V/A.	
2.	Hupandi Albert	YOUTH Secy.	
3.	Dingon	V/A member	
4.	Alax Panmei	V/A Secy	
5.	Mamdiang	V/A	
6.	Rianglingam	Khulakpa	
7.	Asing Panmei	Ex-V/A member	
8.	Ranghuitin Panmei	President, Women Dept. Catholic Ch.	
9.	KADUANLIANGLIU PAMEI	President, women Dept. Baptist Church	
10.	DIMREILIU PANMEI	WOMEN SECT. BAPT. CHURCH.	

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
11	Acham	House wife	Acham
12	Anwanga	House wife	Anwanga
13	ng. N. N. P. W. S.	PRISM	ng. N. N. P. W. S.
14	Suhani Patel	Sr. Prog. officer PRISM	S
15	Debadrita	PRISM	ds
16	Sulapa Ghosh	Social communication & docs specialist PRISM	83
17	ARATI NANDI	ADB consultant	Anandi
18	KHUMBA SHALWAN INPUI	SOCIAL WORKER	Shalwan
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			

Annexure 5: List of Scheduled Tribes

ANNEXURE - A

Tribes of Manipur

The State of Manipur has five hill districts and four valley districts which occupy a total geographical area of 22,327 sq.km. with a population of 21,66,791. The ST constitute 34.41% of the state population. There are now 34 recognized ST communities in the State.

SL. No.	TRIBE	POPULATION	SL. No.	TRIBE	POPULATION
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aimol	3,643	17.	Any Mizo	10,520
2.	Anal	13,853	18.	Monsang	1,635
3.	Angami	650	19.	Moyon	1,710
4.	Chiru	5,487	20.	Paite	44,861
5.	Chothe	2,675	21.	Purum	503
6.	Gangte	15,100	22.	Ralte	111
7.	Hmar	42,690	23.	Sema	25
8.	* Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei	62,216	24.	Simte	7,150
9.	* Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Zeme	20,328	25.	Sukte	311
			26.	Tangkhul	1,12,944
10.	* Koirao, Thangal	1,200	27.	Thadou	1,15,054
			28.	Vaiphei	27,791
11.	Koireng	1,056	29.	Zou	19,112
12.	Kom	15,467	30.	Poumai	78,249
13.	Lamgang	4,524	31.	Tarao	600
14.	Mao	38,350	32.	Kharam	1,000
15.	Maram	10,510	33.	Any Kuki Tribes	---
16.	Maring	17,361	34.	* Mate	---

The Information incorporated in the above Table are based on 2001 Census Figures excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Divisions of Senapati District.

The Constitution of India (Scheduled Tribes) Order
(Amendment) Act, 2011
(No. 2 of 2012)
dated 8th January, 2012

An Act to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes Order), 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

Be enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-second year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2011.
2. In the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 -

(a) in Part X - Manipur, -

- | | | | |
|---|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| * | (i) | for entry 8 - substitute | - " 8. Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei" |
| * | (ii) | for entry 9 - substitute | - " 9. Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Zeme" |
| * | (iii) | for entry 10 - substitute | - " 10. Koirao, Thangal" |
| * | (iv) | after entry 33 - insert | - " 34. Mate" |

रजिस्ट्रेशन नं०-डी-एल—(एन)०४/०००७/२००३—११

REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)०४/०००७/२००३—११



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड I

PART II—Section I

प्रधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

खं० २] नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, जनवरी ०९, २०१२/ पौष १८, १९३३ (शक)
No. 2] NEW DELHI, MONDAY, JANUARY 09, 2012/ PAUSA 18, 1933 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012/Pausa 19, 1933 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 8th January, 2012, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 2011

(No. 2 of 2012)

[8th January, 2012.]

An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

Enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2011.

Short title.

C.O. 22.

2. In the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950,—

(a) in PART X.—*Manipur*,—

(i) for entry 8, substitute—

“8. Kalsai, Inpu, Rongmei”;

Amendment of Part X and XVIII of Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

(ii) for entry 9, substitute—

“9. Kacha Naga, Liengmal, Zeme”;

(iii) for entry 10, substitute—

“10. Koirao, Thangal”;

(iv) after entry 33, insert—

“34. Mate”;

(b) in Part XVIII.—*Arunochal Pradesh*,—

for entry 5, substitute—

“5. Galo”.

V. K. BHASIN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

Annexure 6: Land and Property Owner's Consent

**OFFICE OF THE
LAND & PROPERTIES OWNERS' ASSOCIATION
(IMPHAL – KANGCHUP – TAMENGLONG ADB FUNDED HIGHWAY),
SADAR HILLS AND TAMENGLONG DISTRICT, MANIPUR.**

Dated: 12th January, 2015

To,
The Project Director,
NESRIP/SASEC,
PWD, Imphal,
Government of Manipur.

Subject : *UNEQUIVOCAL PUBLIC DEMAND FOR EXPEDITIOUS START AND COMPLETION OF THE PROPOSED 'IMPHAL-KANGCHUP-TAMENGLONG HIGHWAY' UNDER SASEC (NESRIP) ADB – FUNDING.*

Respected Sir,

We, the undersigned, Chairman and Land Owners of the respective Villages/Authorities-Public Leaders on the proposed Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong road section, have the honour to convey our exceeding feeling of joy on learning the prospect of having a all-weather broad highway connecting Imphal, Kangchup and Tamenglong district HQs with the relentless initiative of the good State Government, Central Government and the ADB Authorities.

Here, we extend our unreserved co-operation and support for the said road project. It is our earnest desire that works be started at the earliest to ensure timely completion.

We should be happy to be compensated to the extent Government would be willing and prepare for the items under the relevant rules and may precede commencement of works.

This particular road, when completed and commissioned will ensure our economic welfare for all time to come and balanced prosperity on equal footing of valley and the hills.

Enclosure: Meeting Proceedings of the Land and Properties Owners Association, for your necessary information.

Contd. Page 1-2

- Yours faithfully,
1. *Akumng thangs Chiru*
(AKUNG CHIRU)
Chief/Ningthou of Kangchup
Chiru village, Sadar Hills
Chief/Chairman
Kangchup Chiru Village Authority
SH-Senapati District,
Manipur.
 2. *Chunglit Haulix*
(CHOUNGKHULET)
Ningthou/Chairman of
Songlung Village, Sadar Hills.
Chief
K. Songlung Village
 3. *R. Atum*
(R. ATUM)
Khunbu, Waphong Village
Sadar Hills.
 4. *B.P. Angam*
(BP. ANGAM)
Khulakpa, Waphong Village.
Sadar Hills.
 5. *Kuthui Inka*
(KUTHUI INKA)
Land-Owner /Khunbu
Ijeirong Village, Tamenglong.
 6. *B.J. Achao*
(BJACHAO)
Chairman of Oktan Village,
Tamenglong District
Chairman
Puichi (Oktan)
Village Authority
 7. *Pouri*
(POURI)
Chairman, Ijeirong Village
Tamenglong Dist.
 8. *Simrei*
(Mr. SIMREI)
Land Owner, Ijeirong Village.
 9. *Ashi*
(ASHI)
Chairman
Bakua Village Authority.
 10. *Ramdun*
(RAMDUN GONMEI)
Land Owner, Wairangba Village
Tamenglong District, Manipir
 11. *Km. Dithuanliu*
(Km. DITHUANLIU)
Chairperson of Nagaching Village
Tamenglong Dist.
Nagaching Village Authority
Tamenglong District
 12. *B. Kungam*
(B. KUNGAM)
Chairman, Pungmon Village
Tamenglong Dist.
 13. *Thuan Kubui Pamei*
(THUANKUBUI PAMEI)
Land-Owner of Khumji Village
Tamenglong Dist.
 14. *P. Dingen*
(DINGEN GONMEI)
Land-Owner, Wairangba
Village Pt. II Tml. Dist.
 15. *Agariam Ngaomei*
(AGARIAMNGAOMEI)
Chairman/Land-Owner, Phakok
Village, Tamenglong Dist.
Chairman
Phakok Village Authority
Tamenglong Dist.
 16. *Aisha Khumba*
(AISHA KHUMBA)
Secretary, Land and Properties
Owners Association
Secretary
Land & Properties Owners Assn.
Kangchup Tml. Highway
Sadar Hill & Tml. Dist.
 17. *N. Gonmei Poujan*
(N. GONMEI POUJAN)
Land Owner of Khebuching Village and
Chairman of Land and Properties
Owners Association
Chairman
Land & Properties Owners Assn.
Kangchup Tml. Highway
Sadar
 18. *Bt. Akhamba*
(BT. AKHAMBA)
Khulak/Land Owner
Pungmon Vilage, TML. Dist.
 19. *Nampi*
(NAMPI KHUMBA)
Member, Land and Properties
Owners Association

Annexure 7: Details of Focus Group Discussion and Key Informant Interview

Sl.	Town/ Village	Dates	Focus Group Discussion (FGD)			Key Informant Interview (KII)			Focus Group Discussion (Only Female Informant)		
			No. of sessions	Total No. of Participant	Profile of participants	No. of sessions	Total No. of Participant	Profile of participants	No. of sessions	Total No. of Participant	Profile of participants
1	Kangchup	02.06.14	1	5	Farmers						
2	Gadailong/ Tamenglong	02.06.14	1	3	Farmers, Villagers	2	2	School & principal of Tamenglong	1	8	4 Shop keeper, service, student, house wife, private tutor
3	New Salem/ Tamenglong	02.06.14	1	4	Villagers	1	1	TaibouPamei (village council)			
4	Haugailong/ Tamenglong	02.06.14	1	7	Village secretary, Chairman, Authority, Other villagers	1	1	TaibouPamei (village council)	2	17	13 Housewives, student, Cultivator, Tailor
5	Kangchup Chingkhong	03.06.14	1	9	Village chief, Secretary, Members, Social worker Anganwadi worker						
6	Khebuching	03.06.14	1	9	Ex-Chairman, Cultivators & Villagers	1	3	Village authority chairman, village authority secretary, village Headman	1	5	House wife, Labour, , farmer
7	Bhalok (Phalong-III)	03.06.14	1	10	Village Chairman, secretary, Members, Farmers & Other Villagers						
8	Bhalok (Phalong-I)	04.06.14	1	10	Pastor, Cultivators & Other Villagers				1	8	3 Housewives, 2 student, Labour, farmer, agricultural labour
9	Dailong	05.06.14	1	13	Chairman of VWSDC, Village Secretary, Village authority members	1	1	Village authority chairman	1	6	Housewife, 5 SHG member
10	Warengba (Duilong)	06.06.14	1	12	Village authority members, Poster, Cultivators, Villagers	1	1	Meinun Panmei (village authority chairman)	1	5	1 ASHA worker, shop keeper
11	Lukhambi (Khumji)	06.06.14	2	15	Village Chairman, Village authority						

Sl.	Town/ Village	Dates	Focus Group Discussion (FGD)			Key Informant Interview (KII)			Focus Group Discussion (Only Female Informant)		
			No. of sessions	Total No. of Participant	Profile of participants	No. of sessions	Total No. of Participant	Profile of participants	No. of sessions	Total No. of Participant	Profile of participants
					members, Village Secretary, Farmer, Student, Security guard, Villagers						
12	Houchong	07.06.14	1	8	Village Chairman, Village Secretary, Village authority members, Advisor, Farmer, Villagers, President of AISU	1	1	K. Inka chairman of village authority	1	8	8 Hose wives
13	Pungmon	07.06.14	1	6	Carpenter, Farmer, Driver, Villagers						
14	Ijeirong	07.06.14	1	8	Village Chairman, Village Secretary, Village authority members, IYC President & Secretary, Villagers				1	9	1 ASHA worker, 6 cultivators, 2 businesswomen
15	Bakwa	08.06.14	1	8	Executive Secretary, INBCA, Village Chairman, Primary Teacher, Pastor						
16	Oktan (Puchi)	08.06.14	1	8	Cultivators				1	3	Student, Housewife, Labour
17	Nagaching	08.06.14	1	7	Farmer, Student, Teacher, Village authority				1	9	Villages, Housewives
18	Kabui Khullen	08.06.14	1	12	Farmer, Teachers, Social Worker, Church clerk, Village Secretary, Village authority members	1	1	N. ganmai, Chairman of village authority			

Annexure 8:- Village Profile

Settlement: Village Bakwa

Population: T. HH (Apprx) - 70; Population = 450; BPL - 60%; ST -100%. The village is mostly inhabited by Naga community. Several sub clans of Nagas are: Rongmei Naga = 60%; Lingmai Naga = 25%; and Impui Naga =15%. All the families are Christian (Baptist).

House type: Temporary (Kuchha) = 70%; Semi pucca = 25%; and Permanent (Pucca) = 5%

Occupation: Cultivation/Allied Agriculture (Veg. growing, animal rearing) - 85%, Profession (Teaching) = 2%; Self employed - 3%; Unemployed youth = 10%

Cropping Pattern: Cultivation is mainly dependent on rainfall. The main summer crops are food crops and vegetable: paddy, beans, brinjal, chilli, tomato, potato (a few). Those who have irrigation facility also produce cabbage, banana and other vegetables during rabi crops. Primarily they produce for own consumption. Very few sell vegetables in local market, as market is far and buyers from outside are few. Marginal farmers are 85% with less than 1 acre.

Water Availability: Village is situated on the hill top wherefrom streams water is collected and brought to the houses by bamboo pipelines for drinking. But due to undulating terrain, irrigation is not possible. Few have wet paddy lands are in the valley irrigated by stream water.

Community Group: The village has two groups – one is youth group with 10 members and the other is religious group.

Transport & Communication - Jeep are major means of transport. About 60% people have mobile phones.

Education – Village has 2 Anganwadi / ICDS centres, one primary school. For secondary, higher secondary school and colleges, students go to Tamenglong and travel via Noney at 17 km away.

Health – PHC at Noney. Nearest hospital is at Tamenglong.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial ground within the village. Church & other religious places – 3 nos within 2 km. Private/cooperative bank and market are at Noney. Police station is also at Noney.

Settlement: New Salem (Tamenglong urban)

Demography: Total HH = 232; Total Population = 1700; BPL 35%. ST – 80%, SC/OBC/ - 5%, Gen Caste – 15%. Major community – Naga. Only two families have migrated and within the state for better educational facility.

Housing: Kacha (thatched) - 60%, semi Pucca – 20%, and Semi-Pucca = 18%. 2% families live in shanties.

Occupation: Cultivation and Allied Agriculture - 30%, Agri Labour- 10%, Non-farm Labour -20%, Govt. service – 10%, Pvt. Service – 5%, Trade & business/Self employed / Profession - 15%, Unemployed – 10%.

Cultivation: Cultivation is mainly dependent on rain water. No irrigation facility available. Paddy is grown for consumption and Maize is for sale. Few Jhum lands are available Average agricultural land holding is half an acre per household. More than 80% households are marginal farmers.

Water Availability: There are two hill top streams providing sufficient water for drinking purpose round the year. Water is collected drinking water through pipe line. A few have to go for a distance to fetch drinking water.

Community Group: The village has two women groups with 14 members each besides, a number of youth groups.

Transport & Communication – Three wheelers are available for public transport. Post office is at Tamenglong. Mobile phones are available.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS center, primary school are within village. Secondary& higher secondary school and college are located at Tamenglong.

Health – Hospital & pharmaceutical stores are situated at Tamenglong about 4 Km distances.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial ground 6 km away. Church, Nationalized bank, Market place, PDS shops are at Tamenglong. The Nearest bus stand is 5 km away from the locality. This settlement has sewerage and drainage system. Nearest police station and nearest police outpost is at Tamenglong 4 Km away. Total police personnel are 28 (22 with arms, 4 without arms and 2 contingents). Police generally arrives at the scene of crime within 15 to 30 minutes. Crime rate is very low. Major crimes are quarrel among the youth.

Settlement – Gadailong

Population: Total HH - 140; Total Population - 1200; BPL - 20%. Major community: ST – 85%, General caste – 10%, SC/OBC -5%. Till date, only three families have migrated to city in the state for education of their children. The village has one women's group of 20 members and 8 youth groups with a total of 50 members.

Housing: Kacha (thatched) = 40%, Semi-pucca = 45%, and Pucca = 15%.

Occupation: Cultivation and allied agriculture – 30%, Agri labour- 10%, Govt. Service =10% Private Service = 5%, Trade & Business = 10%, Profession – 5%, self employed/skilled workers – 10%, Unemployed = 20%.

Agriculture: Cultivation is mainly dependent on rain. The kharif crops are paddy for household consumption, and maize for sale. Average land holding is 0.5 acre. About 85% households are marginal farmers with less than 1 acre.

Water Availability: They use hill top stream water for drinking purpose. Water is stored near hill top source and brought by pipe line.

Transport & Communication – Three wheelers are available for public transport. Post office is at Tamenglong about 3 km away. Mobile phones are available with everyone.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS center and primary school are within. Middle School is also within walking distance. For secondary, higher secondary school and college students go to Tamenglong.

Health – Dispensary, Hospital, Doctors & Medical stores are situated at Tamenglong, about 3 Km distance.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial ground at 5 km distance, Church is within the village. Nationalized bank is at Tamenglong 4 km away. Nearest bus stand is at Tamenglong. Weekly Market, PDS shops are within 1 km. village also has one community hall. This settlement has sewerage and drainage system. There is no heritage site nearby their settlement. Nearest police station and police outpost is 4 Km away at Tamenglong.

Settlement: Bhalok

Population: Total HH = 140; Total Population = 840; BPL = 10%. Majority of population is ST with 85%, and rest are OBC =15%. A few persons have migrated to other part of the state for better job. The village has one women group with 10 -12 members, one youth groups with 15 members, and one sports committee with 12 – 15 members

Housing: Kacha (thatched) = 75%, semi Pucca – 15%, and Pucca = very few. About 5% families live in shanties or open land.

Occupation: Most of the working population (30%) is engaged in cultivation. There are contractual non farm labourers consisting of 20% and self employed skill workers at 10%. Unemployed is 40%.

Cropping Pattern: Cultivation is mainly dependent on rain water. The kharif food crops are paddy for consumption, and vegetables like beans, maize are sold at market. All cultivation is done by Jhum farming method. Average land holding size is 1 acre per household.

Jhum Cultivation: Before cultivation, village authority calls for a meeting with all heads of the families as the jhum lands are village property. The land is properly allotted to each family depending on family size. Forest trees are felled in December – January and left for drying for two months. In March the trees are out on fire followed by broadcasting of seeds in April. Three times weeding are needed. Harvesting starts in August and continues till end of season. Transport of crops is done in September- October, and November is the time for relaxation, leisure and festivals.

Water Availability (Irrigation & Drinking): Stream water is used for both drinking and irrigation purpose and even in summer water is sufficient. They collect drinking water in a reservoir at source and brought to village by pipe line. Stream of the village provides good quality drinking water.

Transport & Communication – Three wheelers/Trekkers are common mode of transport, and Post office is at Tamenglong about 15 km away. Nearest bus stand is at Tamenglong. Mobile phones are available for almost all.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS center/primary school are all within village. Secondary/higher secondary school and college are in Tamenglong, 15 km away.

Health – Hospital & Medical stores are situated at Tamenglong.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial places, Church and religious places are within the village. Nationalized bank, market, PDS shops – all are located 15 km away in Tamenglong). This village has sewerage system. No cultural heritage sites are located nearby or along proposed road alignment. Nearest police station and nearest police outpost is at Tamenglong - 15 Km away. Police takes 2 hours time to reach place of incident. Average crimes are not of serious nature.

Settlement: Khebuching

Population: Total HH = 110; Total Population = 650; BPL = 10%. ST - 90%, OBC -10%. Three males and two females have migrated. Sports committee, Women's group and one NGO are operating there. Seven persons have migrated outside for job.

Housing: Kacha (thatched) = 70%, semi Pucca – 20%, and Pucca = 10% houses.

Occupation: Farmer/Allied Agriculture - 90% Govt./Pvt. Service - 2%, Trade & Business -4% Profession – 4%.

Cropping Pattern: Cultivation is mainly depended on rain water. The kharif food crops are paddy, for consumption, beans, maize, and other vegetable for sale. Average land holding is 1.5 acre. Stream water is used for irrigation and drinking purpose.

Community Group: The village has one women group with 10 -12 members, one sports committee with 10 – 15 members and one NGO with 10 members.

Transport & Communication – Autos/trekkers are common means of transport. Post office is at Tamenglong about 15 km. Mobile phones are available.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS, primary school within village. Tamenglong has secondary, higher secondary school and college and travel time is 2 hours.

Health – Hospital & Medical stores are situated at Tamenglong.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial ground and church within village. Nationalized bank, market are at Tamenglong. Nearest police station and nearest police outpost are at Tamenglong.

Settlement: Haochong**Population of the Villages:**

Total HH = 213, Population = 1317, BPL = 30%. All ST HH.

Housing: Kacha (thatched) = 20%, Semi Pucca = 70%, and Pucca = 10% houses

Occupation: Farmer – 90%. Business - 7% Profession (doctor) – 3%

Cropping Pattern: Cultivation is mainly depended on rain water. The kharif food crops are paddy, for consumption, beans, maize, and other vegetable for sale. Fruits also grown for sale. Average land holding: 3-4 acres. All land under Jhum cultivation.

Water Availability: Stream water is collected at hill top source and is used for irrigation and

Community Group: The village has one women group with 10 members, Students' Association, one youth club and one sports committee with 12 – 15 members.

Transport & Communication – Jeeps are available for common transport. Post office is in the village. Mobile phones are available.

Education – The village has all educational facilities like Anganwadi/ICDS center, primary school, secondary school.

Health – PHc, medical store, and veterinary centre are located in the village.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial place, Nationalized bank are within the village. Market is at Noney, 13 KM away. Nearest bus stand is also at Noney.

Settlement: Dailong

Population of the Villages:

Total HH = 320; Total Population = 1400; BPL = 9% ST -100% - Rongmei Naga. House type is predominantly kutcha. About 4-5 persons migrated to Delhi area for better job.

Occupation: Farmer = 90% Business – 5%

Cropping Pattern: Cultivation is mainly depended on rain water. The kharif food crops are paddy, beans, maize, yam, pumpkin. Paddy is for consumption and vegetable for sale. All lands are under Jhum cultivation. Average land holding is 1-2 acres.

Water Availability: Stream water is used for drinking purpose and is sufficient in quantity all through the year. They collect drinking water from source to bring by bamboo pipe line. **Community Group:** The village has one women society with 10 members, Dailong Ecology and environment protection society, and one sports committee with 12 – 15 members.

Transport & Communication – Three wheelers/ trekkers are common public transport mode. Post office is also located here. Mobile phones are available.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS center, primary school within village and secondary, higher secondary school and college are at Tamenglong, 10 Km. Weekly market in the village.

Health – PHC is located in the village. Hospital & Medical stores are at Tamenglong about 10Km away.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial ground, Church within village, Nationalized bank at Tamenglong. This village has sewerage system.

Settlement: Pungmon

Population: T. HH - 60; Population = 350; BPL – 50%. ST = 70%; SC/OBC/General caste – 30%. This village is inhabited by migrant families consisting of Rongmai Naga, Lingmai Naga and Impui Naga. Two families have migrated from this village for employment opportunity to Delhi & Punjab.

Housing: Kucha = 70%; Semi pucca = 25%; and Pucca = 5%

Occupation: Cultivation - 90%. About 20% land is irrigated. Average land holding is 0.5 acres. Major crop is paddy, while cabbage, and banana are grown for sale. All lands are under Jhum plots. A few families own wet paddy lands.

Water Availability: They use stream water for drinking purpose collecting water from streams on hill top and carrying through bamboo pipelines.

Community Group: The village has two groups – one is youth group having 10 members. They organize cultural and recreational activities. Another group is religious group – all are Christian (Baptist).

Transport & Communication: Jeep is the common mode of transport. About 60% houses have mobile phones.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS center, primary school within village. For secondary, higher secondary school and college students go to Noney at 70 Km.

Health – PHC is at Noney but doctors not available always.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial place = 1 in the village, Church is at Haochong within 2 km). Market place is at Noney – 17 km.

Settlement: Ijeirong

Population: Total HH = 75; Total Population = 442; BPL = 60%. All are ST families. There is one women group and two youth groups.

Housing: Kacha (thatched) = 60%, semi Pucca – 20%, and Pucca = 20% houses.

Occupation: Cultivation/Allied Agriculture – 95%, Trade & Business = 5%.

Cropping Pattern: Cultivation is mainly depended on rain water. However, 20% land is under irrigation. The kharif food crops are paddy for consumption. Maize is for sale. Average agricultural land housing is 3 acres.

Water Availability: Stream water is collected from hill top for drinking purpose. There is no proper storage facility available.

Transport & Communication – Jeep / Trekkers are only mode of transport. Post office is at Haochong about 8 km. Mobile phones are available.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS center, two primary schools. Secondary school is at Haochong. Higher secondary school is at Noney – 14 KM away.

Health – PHC is at Haochong, medical stores at Noney.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial ground Church are within village. Nationalized bank is in Haochong. For market they visit Noney.

Settlement: Kabui khullen

Population: Total HH = 193, Total Population = 1200; BPL = 55%. All are ST. **Housing:** Kacha (thatched) 80%, semi Pucca = 15%, and Pucca = 5%. The village has two women groups with 20 members and 2 youth groups.

Occupation: Farmer = Almost all, 98%. **Cropping Pattern:** Cultivation is mainly dependent on rain water. The kharif food crops are paddy, and maize for sale. Average land holding is 2 acres.

Water source: They use stream water for drinking purpose.

Transport & Communication – Only jeeps are available for transport. Post office is at . Mobile phones are available, but connectivity is poor.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS center, primary school within village. (within village). Middle School = 1 Km (within village), for secondary, higher secondary school and college = 3 - 4 km (Tamenglong).

Health – For health care they depend on Noney (17 KM) only.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial ground is located at 5 km away. Church is within village. Market is at Noney.

Settlement: Kangchup Chiru and Kangchup Makhan

Population: Total HH = 220; Total Population = 1260; BPL = 10%. All HH are ST HH – Kuki community. There are some migrant households who have settled here due to racial conflict.

Housing: Kacha (thatched) = 35%, semi Pucca – 55%, and Pucca = 10% houses.

Occupation: Farmer = 70% Govt. Service = 10% Private Service = 5% Non farm Worker 5%. Trade & Business – 10%

Cropping Pattern: Cultivation is mainly dependent on rain water. Few households have wet paddy fields. The kharif food crops are paddy, for consumption. Also grown crops are, beans, maize, and other vegetable for sale. Average land holding is 1 Acre.

Water Availability (Irrigation & Drinking): Stream and river water is used for irrigation purpose, water is sufficient in summer also. Drinking water is collected from river source by pipelines. Handpumps and community tube wells are also available. No scarcity of drinking water.

Transport & Communication – Autos/trekkers, bus are common public transport modes. Post office is at Imphal about 10 km. Mobile phone is available.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS center, primary school within village. For secondary, higher secondary school and college the students go to Imphal at 12-15 km away.

Health – PHC is 2 km away Hospital & Medical stores are situated at Imphal.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial ground and Church are within village. Nationalized bank, Bus stand is half a km away.

Settlement: Lukhambi

Population: Total HH = 222; Total Population = 1632; BPL = 75%. All ST HH.

Housing: Kacha (thatched) = 80%, semi Pucca = 15%, and Pucca = 5% houses.

Occupation: Farmer- 60% Trade & Business- 15%, Profession- 5%, Non farm labour – 5%.

Cropping Pattern: Cultivation is mainly dependent on rain water. The surplus vegetables

Water Availability: Stream water is used for drinking purpose.

Community Group: The village has one women's society with 10 members.

Transport & Communication – Bus, three wheelers, trekkers are available for common public transport. Post office is at Lukhambi. Mobile phones are available.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS center, primary school are within village. Secondary, higher secondary school are at Noney, 7 km away. College is Tamenglong – 50 km.

Health – PHC is at Noney – 7 km away. Hospital & Medical stores are situated at Tamenglong about 80 Km.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial ground, church are within village Nationalized bank is at Tamenglong. Market is at Noney which is well connected by national highway. PDS shops are also in service. Lukhambi houses the Village court according to traditional customary Judiciary system.

Settlement: Nagaching

Population: Total HH = 132; Total Population = 650; BPL = 40%. All ST HH belonging to Rongmei Naga community.

Housing: Kacha (thatched) = 80%, semi Pucca = 10%, and Pucca = 2% houses. People live in shanties or open land = 8%.

Occupation: Farmer constitute 80% of population. There are three doctors, 10 teachers, two employed in private service, 10 labourers

Cropping Pattern: Cultivation is mainly dependent on rain water. The kharif food crops are paddy, for consumption, beans, maize, and other vegetables for sale. Jhum farming is the only cultivation method. Average land holding is 2 acres per household.

Water Availability: Stream is used for drinking purpose.

Transport & Communication – The village does not have access to any transport mode. People hire jeep in case of emergency. Mobile phones are available, but connectivity is poor.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS center, primary school within village. For secondary school Noney is the only nearest place at 20 KM away.

Health – PHC is at Noney at a distance of 20 KM.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial ground and Church are within village. Market and PDS shops are at Noney.

Settlement: Oktan

Population of the Villages: Total HH = 98; Total Population = 720; BPL = 80%. All HH are ST belonging to Inpui Naga community. Two families migrated to Tamenglong.

Housing: Kacha (thatched) = 80%, semi Pucca = 15%, and Pucca = 5% houses.

Occupation: Farmer - 95%.

Cropping Pattern: Cultivation is mainly dependent on rain water. The kharif food crops are paddy for consumption and maize for sale. Land holding size is 2 acre per HH.

Water Availability (Irrigation & Drinking): There is no irrigation facility in this village. Only steam water is available for drinking. People of the village need effective rainwater harvesting system, similar to that of Ijeirong.

Community Group: The village has one woman groups with 20 members and 8 youth groups with 50 members.

Transport & Communication – Jeep is the only means of transport. Post office is within village. Mobile phones are available, but connectivity is poor.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS, primary school within village. Middle School is at Haochong – 10 Km away.

Health – PHC is at Haochong.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial place, Church within village. Market is at Noney – 25 Km away.

Settlement: Waremba

Population of the Villages: Total HH = 205; Total Population = 1150, BPL = 40%. All HH are ST belonging to Rongmei Naga. **Housing:** Kacha (thatched) = 75%, semi Pucca – 20%, and Pucca = 5% houses.

Occupation: Farmer = 98%

Cropping Pattern: Cultivation is mainly dependent on rain water. The kharif food crops are paddy, for consumption, and beans, maize, chilli and other vegetable for consumption and sale. Besides, papaya, lichi, orange, are grown for sale. Jhum is the only system of cultivation. Average land holding size is 1.5 acres per HH.

Water Availability: Only stream water is used for drinking purpose.

Community Group: The village has one women's group with 10 -12 members.

Transport & Communication – Jeep is the only means of transport which is used / hired in case of emergency. Mobile phone is available but connectivity is poor.

Education – Anganwadi/ICDS center, primary school within village. For secondary, higher secondary school and college Tamenglong is the only place at 40 km.

Health – PHC is at Noney with a travelling time of 4 hours.

Other Common Property Resources – Burial ground, church are within village. Market is at Noney 30 km with a travel time of 6 hrs.

Annexure 9: Respondents' Sheets

A. Key Informants' Interviews

Poverty & Social Assessment for SASEC- Manipur Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB TA No. 9116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION: (I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG, (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD

**POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT
KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW**

1 Questionnaire No. : [] / [] / [] / [] / [] / [] / [] / []

2 Date of Census/ Survey : 05 / 06 / 2014
d d m m y y y y

3 Name of the Key Informant : Keijinbei Gonmai

4 Designation of Key Informant : Chairman Village Authority
(Dialong) SS.

5 Name of the Investigator : _____

6 RESPONDENT(S) INTERVIEWED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	<u>Keijinbei Gonmai</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Keijinbei Gonmai</u> Chairman Dialong Village Authority Tamenglong District, Manipur
2.			
3.			

A. Health Care and Sanitation Facility - Existing System and Gaps
 Name of Informant and Designation _____

1. What are the common diseases in the area?
Malaria, Anemia and typhoid

2. How adequate is the health care facility? In sufficient

3. Does spread of Epidemic occur? Rare Occasionally _____ Frequently _____

4. What are the general gaps in health care services?
 Poor road access Lack of Hospital/ PHC in sufficient no.
 Lack of doctors /nurses in rural PHC / Hospitals
 Lack of Medicine in Govt. PHC/Hospitals
 Lack of sufficient auxiliary medical staff/ health care facilitators (ANM/ASHA) 1
 Lack of awareness among parents _____

KII Page 1 PRISM

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION: (I)
IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG, (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD

POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT
KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

- 1 Questionnaire No. :

	/								
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- 2 Date of Census/ Survey :

0	6	/	0			/	2	0	1	4
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d d m m y y y y
- 3 Name of the Key Informant : Meig Meingun Panmei
- 4 Designation of Key Informant : Chairman
- 5 Name of the Investigator : SS

6 RESPONDENT(S) INTERVIEWED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	<u>Meingun Panmei</u>	<u>Chairperson</u>	<u>Meingun Panmei</u>
2.		<u>Village Authority</u>	<u>P.P. Meingun</u> <u>Chairman</u> <u>Wairagha/Dulwan Village Authority</u> <u>Tamenglong</u>
3.			

A. Health Care and Sanitation Facility - Existing System and Gaps

Name of Informant and Designation _____

1. What are the common diseases in the area?

2. How adequate is the health care facility?

3. Does spread of Epidemic occur? Rare Occasionally _____ Frequently _____

4. What are the general gaps in health care services?

Poor road access Lack of Hospital/ PHC in sufficient no. _____

Lack of doctors /nurses in rural PHC / Hospitals _____

Lack of Medicine in Govt. PHC/Hospitals _____

Lack of sufficient auxiliary medical staff/ health care facilitators (ANM/ASHA) 2 Asha

Lack of awareness among parents _____

Poverty & Social Assessment for SASEC- Manipur

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION: (I)
IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG, (II) IMPHAL RING ROADPOVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT
KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

- 1 Questionnaire No. :

	1								
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- 2 Date of Census/ Survey :

0	6								
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y		
- 3 Name of the Key Informant : R. Aduan
- 4 Designation of Key Informant : Incharge of Village Authority
- 5 Name of the Investigator : SS (Rangkhung Village)
- 6 RESPONDENT(S) INTERVIEWED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	<u>R. Aduan</u>	<u>Incharge of VA</u>	<u>Aduan</u>
2.			
3.			

A. Health Care and Sanitation Facility - Existing System and Gaps

Name of Informant and Designation _____

1. What are the common diseases in the area?

Malaria, Dengue2. How adequate is the health care facility? Insufficient3. Does spread of Epidemic occur? Rare Occasionally ___ Frequently ___

4. What are the general gaps in health care services?

Poor road access Lack of Hospital/ PHC in sufficient no. ___ Lack of doctors /nurses in rural PHC / Hospitals ___ Lack of Medicine in Govt. PHC/Hospitals ___ Lack of sufficient auxiliary medical staff/ health care facilitators (ANM/ASHA) Lack of awareness among parents _____

Village:- Hauchong.

Poverty & Social Assessment for SASEC- Manipur

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION: (I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG, (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD

POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT
KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

- 1 Questionnaire No. :

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- 2 Date of Census/ Survey :

0	7	/	0	6	/	2	0	1	4
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y
- 3 Name of the Key Informant : Keijibwanang Inka
- 4 Designation of Key Informant : Chairman H. V. A
- 5 Name of the Investigator : SP

6 RESPONDENT(S) INTERVIEWED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Keijibwanang Inka	Chairman	<i>Keijibwanang Inka</i> 7/17/2014
2.			
3.			Chairman Hauchong Village Authority Tamenglong Dist.

A. Health Care and Sanitation Facility - Existing System and Gaps

Name of Informant and Designation _____

- 1. What are the common diseases in the area? Malaria, Diarrhoea, Dengue, etc
- 2. How adequate is the health care facility? Stomachache, High blood pressure, Stone passage
- 3. Does spread of Epidemic occur? Rare Occasionally _____ Frequently _____
- 4. What are the general gaps in health care services? There is no specialist doctor
- Poor road access _____ Lack of Hospital/ PHC in sufficient no. _____
- Lack of doctors /nurses in rural PHC / Hospitals _____ not sufficient
- Lack of Medicine in Govt. PHC/Hospitals _____
- Lack of sufficient auxiliary medical staff/ health care facilitators (ANM/ASHA)
- Lack of awareness among parents ignorance

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION: (I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG, (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD

POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT
KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

- 1 Questionnaire No. :

	/		/		/			
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- 2 Date of Census/ Survey :

0	7	/	0	6	/	2	0	1	4
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y
- 3 Name of the Key Informant : B.T. Ho Achar
- 4 Designation of Key Informant : Chairman Village Authority, Achi (Okta)
- 5 Name of the Investigator : SS.

6 RESPONDENT(S) INTERVIEWED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	B.T. Achar	Chairman V.A.	<i>B.T. Achar</i> Chairman
2.			Puichi (Okta)
3.			Village Authority

A. Health Care and Sanitation Facility - Existing System and Gaps

Name of Informant and Designation _____

1. What are the common diseases in the area?
Eg Typhoid, Malarial Fever.
2. How adequate is the health care facility?
3. Does spread of Epidemic occur? Rare Occasionally _____ Frequently _____
4. What are the general gaps in health care services?
 Poor road access Lack of Hospital/ PHC in sufficient no. _____
 Lack of doctors /nurses in rural PHC / Hospitals _____
 Lack of Medicine in Govt. PHC/Hospitals _____
 Lack of sufficient auxiliary medical staff/ health care facilitators (ANM/ASHA) 1 _____
 Lack of awareness among parents _____

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION: (I)
IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG, (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD

POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT
KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

- 1 Questionnaire No. :

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- 2 Date of Census/ Survey :

0	7	1	0	6	1	2	0	1	4
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y	y
- 3 Name of the Key Informant : B. Poursi
- 4 Designation of Key Informant : Chairperson of Village Authority
Tjirang Village
- 5 Name of the Investigator : Suman

6 RESPONDENT(S) INTERVIEWED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	<u>Baniam Poursi</u>	<u>Chairman V.A.</u>	<u>B. Poursi</u>
2.			Chairman Tjirang Village Authority
3.			

A. Health Care and Sanitation Facility - Existing System and Gaps

Name of Informant and Designation _____

Matamir Anamir

1. What are the common diseases in the area?

Viral, Malaria, Anemia, Typhoid

2. How adequate is the health care facility?

3. Does spread of Epidemic occur? Rare Occasionally ___ Frequently ___

4. What are the general gaps in health care services?

Poor road access Lack of Hospital/ PHC in sufficient no. ___

Lack of doctors /nurses in rural PHC / Hospitals Yes

Lack of Medicine in Govt. PHC/Hospitals Yes

Lack of sufficient auxiliary medical staff/ health care facilitators (ANM/ASHA) 2

Lack of awareness among parents Yes

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION: (I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG, (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD

POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT
KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

- 1 Questionnaire No. :

	/		/		/				
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- 2 Date of Census/ Survey :

0	8	/	0		/	2	0	1	4
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y
- 3 Name of the Key Informant : Nandigiang Gaimai
- 4 Designation of Key Informant : Chairman of Village Authority, Kabui Khullen
- 5 Name of the Investigator : _____

6 RESPONDENT(S) INTERVIEWED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	<u>Nandigiang Gaimai</u>	<u>Chairman of</u>	<u>N. Gaimai</u>
2.		<u>V.A.</u>	<u>Chairman</u>
3.			<u>Kabui-Khullen Village Authority, Tamenglong District, Manipur</u>

A. Health Care and Sanitation Facility - Existing System and Gaps

Name of Informant and Designation _____

- 1. What are the common diseases in the area?
Typhoid, Malaria and Viral Fever.
- 2. How adequate is the health care facility?
- 3. Does spread of Epidemic occur? Rare Occasionally _____ Frequently _____
- 4. What are the general gaps in health care services?
 Poor road access Lack of Hospital/ PHC in sufficient no. No.
 Lack of doctors /nurses in rural PHC / Hospitals
 Lack of Medicine in Govt. PHC/Hospitals
 Lack of sufficient auxiliary medical staff/ health care facilitators (ANM/ASHA) 1
 Lack of awareness among parents _____

B. Focused Group Discussion (FGD) Respondents

Poverty & Social Assessment for SASEC- Manipur Asian Development Bank (ADB)

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. : - - 0

B Date of Survey :

FK	GI	Dt	Rd	Rd	H	T	O		
0	2	/	0	5	/	2	0	1	4
d	d		m	m		Y	Y	Y	Y

C Name of Investigator : DR Name of Supervisor : _____

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :
100 / Imphal to Tamenglong 200 / Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Kangchup

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Kangchup

1.4 Name of District : Senapati

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	<u>Angam Tamu</u>	<u>farmer</u>	<u>A. Tamu</u>
2.	<u>Lala Singh</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>A. Lala Singh</u>
3.	<u>L. Kumar Singh</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>L. Kumar Singh</u>
4.	<u>N. Ramonjau</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>N. Ramonjau</u>
5.	<u>Inaki Mangsofokun</u>	<u>"</u>	
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PRISM Page 1

25

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. : [] [] - [] [] - 0 [] []
 B Date of Survey :


Frk	G/I	D/I	Rd	Rd	H	T	O		
0	3	/	0	6	/	2	0	1	4
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

 C Name of Investigator : _____ Name of Supervisor SS

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section : 100
100 Imphal to Tamenglong - 200 Imphal Ring Road
 1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Gailong Ward 18
 1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Ward 18
 1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Sangju Noetme		 2/6/2014
2.	Md. Israel		md. Israel
3.	Arun Kumar		✓ Arun Kumar
4.			
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**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

26

A Questionnaire No. : [] [] [] - [] [] - 0 [] []
 B Date of Survey :

F/K	G/I	D/I	Rd	Rd	H	T	O		
0	2	1	0	6	1	2	0	1	4
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y		

 C Name of Investigator : SS Name of Supervisor SS

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section : 100
100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road
 1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : New Salem / Tamenglong
 1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong
 1.4 Name of District : ()

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	<u>Z. Luithei Bou Nisonei</u>		<u>ZB</u>
2.	<u>Dihumbou pamei</u>		<u>Dihumbou pamei</u>
3.	<u>Dihotlungli</u>		<u>Dht</u>
4.	<u>Martha</u>		<u>Akhaliv</u>
5.	<u>Mena Devi</u>		<u>मेना देवी</u>
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Is fulfilled by Smeadhis.

27

Poverty & Social Assessment for SASEC- Manipur

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. :

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B Date of Survey :

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d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y	y

C Name of Investigator : SS Name of Supervisor : SP

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	00
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100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Hougailong

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Hougailong / Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong.

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	<u>London Guain</u>	<u>Village Secretary</u>	
2.	<u>NC. Kithuan</u>	<u>VA Chairman</u>	
3.	<u>Gaizongli</u>	<u>Authority</u>	
4.	<u>Adama pami</u>	<u>Authority</u>	
5.	<u>Damtharlong k. pami</u>		
6.	<u>Kadibor Kheib</u>	<u>do</u>	
7.	<u>Basu</u>	<u>peipok</u>	
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11.			
12.			



**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. :

				-						-	0		
F/K	G/I	D/J		Rd	Rd			H	T	O			

B Date of Survey :

	13	/	06	/	20	14
d	d		m	m	y	y

C Name of Investigator : _____ Name of Supervisor SP

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

100	Imphal to Tamenglong	200	Imphal Ring Road
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1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Pumtiang + B(Phalong 3)

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Bhalok

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Agarian	v/A Charua	Agarian
2.	Kei Ritong.		Kei
3.	Londitong.		Londitong
4.	Manciguang.		
5.	Ng. Maranpu	Deacon	
6.	Meizimlung		
7.	Meid-anlung		
8.	Khangsibng.	DW Secy.	
9.	Meigong.	L/M	
10.	Shimulung	v/A member	
11.			
12.			



**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. :

			-			-	0		
Flk	Gr	Dt	Rd	Rd	H	T	O		

B Date of Survey :

0	4	/	0	6	/	2	0	1	4
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

C Name of Investigator : Ghanapriya Name of Supervisor : _____

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	00
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100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Phalong
Khabuching (P-1)

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Bhalok (P-1)

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	<u>Kjea</u>	<u>Pastor</u>	
2.	<u>Choudysag</u>	<u>Cultivator</u>	
3.	<u>Khangdipou</u>	<u>Pastor</u>	<u>Khangdipou</u>
4.	<u>T.P. Khatie</u>	<u>Cultivator</u>	<u>TK</u>
5.	<u>Namchingin</u>	<u>Cultivator</u>	<u>Nixmie</u>
6.	<u>N. diamong</u>	"	<u>N. diamong</u>
7.	<u>Wiphandini</u>	"	
8.	<u>Shangriamay</u>	"	<u>Ajman</u>
9.	<u>Chantailong</u>	"	<u>Athni</u>
10.	<u>Hemalon</u>		
11.			
12.			

Poverty & Social Assessment for SASEC- Manipur

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. :

			-			-	0		
FK	G/I	Dist	Rd	Rd	H	T	O		

B Date of Survey :

0	5	1	0	5	1	2	0	1	4
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y	y

C Name of Investigator : SS Name of Supervisor : SP.

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	00
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100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Sailong.

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong.

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Aacuna Dain	Chairman ^{VWDE}	<i>Aacuna</i>
2.	Rekin	VAM	<i>Rekin</i>
3.	Chinglung	DVA.	<i>Chinglung</i>
4.	Mamipon.	DVA Member.	<i>Mamipon</i>
5.	Gaidim	DVA.	<i>Gaidim</i>
6.	Huthoung	-do-	<i>Huthoung</i>
7.	Rimnunglin	W/S vice-chair	<i>Rimnunglin</i>
8.	Anona	W/S chairman	<i>Anona</i>
9.	Aljanlin	W. Member.	<i>Aljanlin</i>
10.	Namual	Member.	<i>Namual</i>
11.	Ahumi	DA DVA Member	<i>Ahumi</i>
12.	Sangambei Pawi	Secretary DVA	<i>Sangambei Pawi</i>
13.	Daiadogomang	Member DVA	<i>Daiadogomang</i>

PRISM Page 1

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No. :

			-			-	0		
F/K	C/I	D/I	Rd	Rd	H	T	O		

B Date of Survey :

0	6	/	0	6	/	2	0	1	4
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

C Name of Investigator : SS Name of Supervisor : _____

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	00
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Deilan (Wairangba)
100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Deilan (Wairangba)

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : "

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Alan Panmei	village Authority Secy	
2.	P. Dispu	Authority	
3.	Randim Panmei		
4.	Akhin Panmei	pastor	
5.	A. Galteing		
6.	Kingsiding		
7.	Kutalak		
8.	Kiurong	Catichia	
9.	Phen	Dea Com	
10.	Chingthorng	chord / clerk	
11.	Kasigai		
12.	Meiga		

16

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. : [] [] [] [] - [] [] [] [] - 0 [] []
FK GL DL Rd Rd H T O
 B Date of Survey : 06 / 06 / 2014
d d m m y y y y
 C Name of Investigator : SS Name of Supervisor : _____

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section : 100
100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road
 1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Rangkhung 2
 1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong
 1.4 Name of District : 11

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Powtuangai Riamei	Cultivator	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Ningkung Riamei	Student.	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Duan Pasopau	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Juan Hoi (Gangri)	Ex-manf.	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Portkulung	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>
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17

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. : [] [] [] - [] [] [] - 0 [] []
 B Date of Survey :

FK	Gr	Dr	Rd	Rd	H	T	O
0	6	1	0	6	1	2	0
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y

 C Name of Investigator : _____ Name of Supervisor : SP

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section : L 12
 100 Imphal to Tamenglong - 200 Imphal Ring Road
 1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : KHUNJI-II (LUKHAMBI-II)
 1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : TAMENGLONG
 1.4 Name of District : TAMENGLONG

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Meiphuenlung	Cultivator	Meiphuenlung.
2.	Ajeipau	w/ Authority	Ajeipau
3.	Majabinj	Business	Majabinj
4.	Tr. Lamei	Chairman ^{Boah} Majabinj	Tr. Lamei.
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Poverty & Social Assessment for SASEC- Manipur

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. : - - 0

B Date of Survey :

FK	Gil	Di	Rd	Rd	H	T	O
0	6	/	0	6	/	2	0
d	d		m	m		y	y

C Name of Investigator : _____ Name of Supervisor SP.

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :
100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : LUKHAMBI-I (KHUMJI-I)

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : TAMENGLONG

1.4 Name of District : TAMENGLONG

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Jean chui poi.	Security guard	<i>Jean</i>
2.	Pau Kirngai		
3.	⁹⁴ Waida poi SK	V/Chairman	<i>Waida</i>
4.	Thuisinlie Komei	farmer / ^{worker} / Anganwadi	<i>Thuisinlie</i>
5.	Omila SK	farmer	<i>Omila</i>
6.	Ranjana Komei	"	<i>Ranjana</i>
7.	Sk. Chingben	student	<i>Chingben</i>
8.	K. Lunglin	farmer / V/A	<i>K. Lunglin</i>
9.	S. K. Gaihangngam	farmer	<i>Gaihangngam</i>
10.	Meingansung Komei	"	<i>Meingansung</i>
11.	Kagarkjengpa Komei	"	<i>Kagarkjengpa</i>
12.			

PRISM
Page 1

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. : [][][][] - [][][][] - 0 [][][][]
 B Date of Survey :

F/K	Gr	D/J	Rd	Rd	H	T	O
07	1	06	/	2	0	1	4
d		m	m	y	y	y	y

 C Name of Investigator : SA Name of Supervisor : S.P

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section : 100
 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road
 1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Hauchong
 1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong
 1.4 Name of District : - do -

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Gaigaklung Khumba	Adviser-teacher V.A	<u>[Signature]</u>
2.	Kaigobwang Inka	Chairman V/A	<u>[Signature]</u>
3.	Nampi Khumba	Secy. village/A	<u>[Signature]</u>
4.	IK. Baku	Adviser	<u>[Signature]</u>
5.	IK Dima	member v/A	<u>[Signature]</u>
6.	Agassi Inka	Member	<u>[Signature]</u>
7.	Ap. Kingba	v/Authority Board	<u>[Signature]</u>
8.	SHALWAN KHUMBA	President, ATSU	<u>[Signature]</u>
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

A Questionnaire No. :

				-					0
FK	Gl	Di		Rd	Rd		H	T	O

B Date of Survey :

0	7	/	0	7	/	2	0	1	4
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

C Name of Investigator : _____ Name of Supervisor S.P

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	00
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100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : PUNGMON (Pumangchincher)

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Abel mariantak	carpenter	
2.	Kobi Bisanantak	farmer.	
3.	Adin Bariantak	Farmer	
4.	St. Puiiangai	Driver.	
5.	Paijwin Luty	agriculture	
6.	R. Josep.	farmer	
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. :

					-					0
FK	Gl	Dl		Rd	Rd		H	T	O	

B Date of Survey :

0	7	/	0	6	/	2	0	1	4
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

C Name of Investigator : SS Name of Supervisor : _____

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	0	0	
100	Imphal to Tamenglong	200	Imphal Ring Road

Ijirang

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Ijirang

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : ''

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	B. Powoi	Chairing	
2.	Kuthei men	V/A.	
3.	Ajibon Bteicobak	V/A	
4.	B. Sunsci	Seery	
5.	R. Seathoi	V/A.	
6.	Baranjim Inka.	V/A	
7.	Amang Inka	I.Y.C Secy	
8.	Zarithan NK.	I.Y.C. President	
9.			
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11.			
12.			

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. :

				-			-	0		
F/K	G/I	D/I	Rd	Rd	H	T	O			
0	8	1	0	8	1	2	0	1	4	
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y	y	

B Date of Survey :

d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y	y	
0	8	1	0	8	1	2	0	1	4	
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y	y	

C Name of Investigator : _____ Name of Supervisor : SP.

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	00
---	----

100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Baxna

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Lungsim Khumba	Executive Secy.	<u>[Signature]</u>
2.	B.P. Kaishaksiba	INBCA	
3.	Ak Basamji	V/A chairman	<u>[Signature]</u>
4.			
5.	Kh. Asci	Primary Teacher	<u>[Signature]</u> 8/6/2014
6.	Bp Guikhor.	Thoupe.	<u>[Signature]</u> 8/6/2014
7.	<u>[Signature]</u>	Thoupe.	
8.	R. Maitiba	Pastor (Khumbu)	<u>[Signature]</u> 8.6.2014
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

1/3
24

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. : [] - [] - 0 []
 B Date of Survey :

Fk	Qn	Qn	Rd	Rd	H	T	O		
0	8	1	0	7	1	2	0	1	4
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

 C Name of Investigator : SS Name of Supervisor : _____

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section : 100 Puehi (Oktan)
100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road.
 1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Puehi
 1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong
 1.4 Name of District : "

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	B.T. Akhang	Cultivator	
2.	BE Keldua	Cultivator	
3.	Kahoreitay	Cultivator	
4.	At. Achao	Cultivator	
5.	Xeireng Khumbi	Cultivator	
6.	Sanson Sariam	Cultivation	
7.	Ambaro	Cultivator	
8.	Boalonthui	Cultivator	
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12.			

Poverty & Social Assessment for SASEC- Manipur

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/COMMUNITY CONSULTATION: POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

A Questionnaire No. :

			-					0	
F/K	Gr	Dt		Rd	Rd		H	T	O

B Date of Survey :

0	8	1	0	6	/	2	0	1	4
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

C Name of Investigator : _____ Name of Supervisor : SP

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	00
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100 Imphal to Tamenglong - 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Nagachi

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong.

2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	<u>Sigsonon</u>	<u>farmer</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
2.	<u>Kachangthai</u>	<u>study.</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
3.	<u>Pingon</u>	<u>farmer</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
4.	<u>Kepping</u>		<u>Kepping</u>
5.	<u>Deinri</u>	<u>entrepreneur</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
6.	<u>Rambuan</u>	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
7.	<u>Kanaki</u>	<u>Authority</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

PRISM Page 1

C. Gender FGD's Respondents

face * Poverty & Social Assessment for SASEC- Manipur Asian Development Bank

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
 (I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
 FGD/KII (WITH FEMALE INFORMANTS ONLY)

A Questionnaire No. : [] [] [] [] - [] [] [] [] - 0 [] [] [] []

B Date of Survey :

FIK	GI	DI		VII	VII	H	T	O
0	2	1	0	6	1	2	0	1
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y

C Name of Investigator : Nivedita Name of Supervisor : _____

C Name of the Key Informant, if KII : _____

D Designation of Key Informant, if KII : _____

G.1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :


[] []	[] []
100 Imphal to Tamenglong	200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Hougdi long Ward no-4 Part 4.

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : _____

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong.

G.2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Latchangailiu	Housewife	Latchangailiu
2.	Meinangliu	Housewife	
3.	Meinangsankiu Khumba	Housewife	meinangsankiu
4.	Tabitha	student	Tabitha
5.	Aphiu		Aphiu
6.	Jinakchuijie	Cultivator	Jinakchuijie
7.	Rhoda	Housewife	Rhoda
8.	Alama	Housewife	Alama
9.	Anangliu	weaving	Anangliu
10.			
11.			

PRISM Page 1

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:

(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD

FGD/KII (WITH FEMALE INFORMANTS ONLY)

A Questionnaire No. :

			-					-	0		
FKK	Gr	Dt		VII	VII			H	T	O	

B Date of Survey :

3	/	06	/	20	14
d	d	m	m	y	y

C Name of Investigator : RD Name of Supervisor : [Signature]

C Name of the Key Informant, if KII : _____

D Designation of Key Informant, if KII : _____

G.1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

--	--

100/ Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Khebuchin

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

G.2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	<u>Khangbanliu</u>	<u>Housewife</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
2.	<u>Gaiguihu</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
3.	<u>Gaiphongliu</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
4.	<u>Namsinheiho</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
5.	<u>Esther</u>		<u>Esther</u>
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/KII (WITH FEMALE INFORMANTS ONLY)

A Questionnaire No. :

			-			-	0		
Flk	Gr	Dil		VII	VIII	H	T	O	

B Date of Survey :

5	1	0	6	1	2	0	1	4
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y

C Name of Investigator : RD Name of Supervisor _____

C Name of the Key Informant, if KII : _____

D Designation of Key Informant, if KII : _____

G.1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section : 100
100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Tamenglong Town

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Do

G.2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Meji amliu Gonmei	Shop keeper	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Lejai gaitiu Gonmei	Service	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Machunzeiliu	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Pheomei		—
5.	Gai thailiu Gonmei	House wife	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Rahenliu Gonmei	Shop keeper	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Gaejanglungliu Kamei	Pvt. Tutor	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Khe anlangliu Gonmei	Service	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Magdalene Kamei	Shop keeper	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.			
11.			

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/KII (WITH FEMALE INFORMANTS ONLY)**

A Questionnaire No. :

			-				-	0		
F/K	GH	DI		VII	VIII		H	T	O	

B Date of Survey :

	5	1	0	6	1	2	0	1	4
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y	y

C Name of Investigator : RD Name of Supervisor _____

C Name of the Key Informant, if KII : _____

D Designation of Key Informant, if KII : _____

G.1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	0	0
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100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Sailong

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

G.2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Gaitrolin Rongmei	Housewife	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Riesingliu	SHG member	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Katojanliu	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Riangjiliu	"	
5.	Amona	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Meisiamliu	"	
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			

**ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/KII (WITH FEMALE INFORMANTS ONLY)**

A Questionnaire No. :

			-			-				
FK	GI	DI		VII	VII		H	T	O	

B Date of Survey :

6	1	0	6	1	2	0	1	4		
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y			

C Name of Investigator : RD Name of Supervisor : _____

C Name of the Key Informant, if KII : _____

D Designation of Key Informant, if KII : _____

G.1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	0	0	

100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Suilang II

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

G.2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Kaduanliangliu	ASHA worker	Kaduanliang liu
2.	Akhi uliu	Shop keeper	Akhi liu
3.	Jaojianliu		Jaojianliu
4.	Buandrei liu		Buan dei liu
5.	Agiang mei		Agiang mei
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/KII (WITH FEMALE INFORMANTS ONLY)

A Questionnaire No. :

				-						-	0		
FK	Gr	Dist	VII	VII	H	Y	O						

B Date of Survey :

0	6	1	0	6	1	2	0	1	4
d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y	y	y

C Name of Investigator : RD Name of Supervisor : _____

C Name of the Key Informant, if KII : _____

D Designation of Key Informant, if KII : _____

G.1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

100	Imp	to	Tamenglong	200	Imp	Ring	Road
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1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Rangkhong II

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

G.2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	<u>Arem</u>	<u>Housewife</u>	<u>ARem</u>
2.	<u>Khuanthailin</u>	<u>House wife</u>	<u>Khuanthailin</u>
3.	<u>Kaduanli</u>	"	<u>kaduanli</u>
4.	<u>Achan</u>	"	<u>Achan</u>
5.	<u>Dingwangmei</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Dingwangmei</u>
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
 (I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
 FGD/KII (WITH FEMALE INFORMANTS ONLY)

A Questionnaire No. : FGD - - 0
F/K G/D
 B Date of Survey : 10/06/2014
d d m m y y y y
 C Name of Investigator : RD Name of Supervisor :
 C Name of the Key Informant, if KII :
 D Designation of Key Informant, if KII :

G.1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section : 100
100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road
 1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Igerong Ijeirong
 1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong
 1.4 Name of District : Do

G.2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Rangui Inka	ASHA Worker	Rangui
2.	Ake Inka	cultivation	Ake
3.	Bariangui Inka	Business	Bariangui-
4.	Mina Bariang	cultivation	Mina
5.	Gwangui Inka	PO	Gwangui
6.	Gwangui Inka	Do	Gwangui-
7.	Samba Briam	Business	Samba
8.	Charangbandu	Do	Briamtak.
9.	Lansing Inka	cultivation	Lansing
10.			
11.			

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/KII (WITH FEMALE INFORMANTS ONLY)

A Questionnaire No. : FGD - - 0

B Date of Survey : 07 / 06 / 2014

C Name of Investigator : RD Name of Supervisor : _____

C Name of the Key Informant, if KII : _____

D Designation of Key Informant, if KII : _____

G.1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section : 100
100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Pudeli

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Do

G.2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Neloni BT	Substitute Teacher in Govt. Primary school.	[Signature]
2.	B.T. Thiamjei	Housewife	Thiamjei
3.	B.T. Dawe gaidu	"	Dawe gaidu.
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/KII (WITH FEMALE INFORMANTS ONLY)

A Questionnaire No. : FGD - - - - - 0

B Date of Survey : 8 / 06 / 2014
F/K G/I D/I VII VIII H T O
 d m m y y y y

C Name of Investigator : RD Name of Supervisor : _____

C Name of the Key Informant, if KII : _____

D Designation of Key Informant, if KII : _____

G.1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section : 100
100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Nagachiang
 Abongchiam II

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamenglong

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

G.2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Buibingliu		Buibingliu
2.	Phantriangliu		Phantriangliu
3.	Sangjuanliu		Sangjuanliu
4.	Naomiliu		Naomiliu
5.	Geikuli		
6.	Aluna		
7.	Geikimbuanliu		
8.	Buibangliu		
9.	Ituse		Ituse
10.			J
11.			

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(i) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (ii) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/KII (WITH FEMALE INFORMANTS ONLY)

A Questionnaire No. :

			-			-	0		
F/K	G/I	D/I		V/II	V/II		H	T	O

B Date of Survey :

0	2	/	0	6	/	2	0	1	4
d	d		m	m		y	y	y	y

C Name of Investigator : RD Name of Supervisor : ND

C Name of the Key Informant, if KII : _____

D Designation of Key Informant, if KII : _____

G.1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :

1	
---	--

 100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Hougaileing (04)

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : _____

1.4 Name of District : Tamenglong

G.2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Sara Pamei	H.W	Sarah
2.	Lamghai	H.W	lunglaiv
3.	kinpalna	H.W	kin
4.	Seaguiba	H.W	[Signature]
5.	Eliyakaba	"	[Signature]
6.	Akhuam	"	Akhuan
7.	Linghuitiu	"	[Signature]
8.	Rhoda	"	[Signature]
9.			
10.			
11.			

ADB TA No. 8116-IND: ADVANCED PROJECT PREPAREDNESS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION:
(I) IMPHAL-TAMENGLONG AND (II) IMPHAL RING ROAD
FGD/KII (WITH FEMALE INFORMANTS ONLY)

A Questionnaire No. : - - 0

B Date of Survey : / /
F/K G/H D/I VII VIII H T O
d d m y y y y

C Name of Investigator : RD Name of Supervisor : [Signature]

C Name of the Key Informant, if KII : _____

D Designation of Key Informant, if KII : _____

G.1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Name of Road Section :
100 Imphal to Tamenglong 200 Imphal Ring Road

1.2 Village / Mouza / Ward : Phalong (Bhalok)

1.3 Name of Block/ Municipality : Tamng long

1.4 Name of District : Tameng long

G.2.0 RESPONDENT(S) CONSULTED

Sl.	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Signature/ LTI
1.	Karingailw	Housewife	Karingailw
2.	Guanghailw		Guanghailw
3.	Poutramlw		Poutramlw
4.	Tinghangailw		Tinghangailw
5.	Rorulyr		Rorulyr
6.	GAIbONLIU		GAIbONLIU
7.	Thuandailw		Thuandailw
8.	Gainamlw		Gainamlw
9.			
10.			
11.			

Annexure 10: Action Plan for Beneficial and Mitigation Measures

S.No.	BENEFICIAL MEASURES	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	TARGET GROUP	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
1	Capacity development	Organise Stakeholders' orientation/ sensitization / and awareness generation workshop	Twice a year during implementation phase for each settlement to be concluded within 3 yrs	Village Authority members, Youth, men and women – of all affected settlements	PMU/PIU/ISC	One ISC firm has been engaged by govt. who will conduct such series of workshop
2	Selection of eligible youth for capacity /skill /entrepreneurship development	Identification survey of educated /willing youth – both men and women - for capacity devtprogrammes	4 times a year in batches as found suitable for 3 years	Youth – men & women of all 18 settlements	NGO/PIU	Youth to be identified for future job oriented programmes
3	Construction of community infrastructures	Construct community structures, as per mutual agreement/MOA between Govt. of Manipur and Village Authority	One time construction of community structures within 3 yrs of implementation	Each of 18 affected settlements. Youth will be given job in construction & supervision work.	PIU / Contractor	Work has been included in BOQ of contractor. Fund already allotted for civil work. Village Authority to supervise work
4	Involvement of NGO as implementing agency	Implementation of IPP in general. Detailed activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of eligible youth – men & women for capacity devtprogrammes, • identify faculty and training institutes/organization, • follow up of beneficiaries' skill devt after trainings • market linkage for self-employment schemes, • any others as found suitable 	Phase wise for each village -Within 3 yrsperiod of implementation. One follow up period of 1 year after completion of IPP implementation with approval of PMU may also be needed for successful IPP implementation	All settlers / DPs of 18 affected settlements	PIU/NGO	One NGO will be engaged for implementation of IPP
5	Grievance Redress Mechanism	One GRM will be established by the Govt. with two tiers at PIU and state level. NGO will coordinate with PIU/ISC/Contractors for amicable solution of grievances	Throughout the project implementation period commencing from the beginning of implementation	All settlers / DPs of 18 affected settlements	PMU/PIU	PIU will be responsible for grievance redressal with support from NGO. Detailed GRM is explained in Chapter VII

S.No.	MITIGATION MEASURES	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	TARGET GROUP	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
1	Provide jobs with contractor as found culturally suitable	Eligible and suitable youth will be inducted by the construction contractor, provide required training for road construction work	As and when required	Selected youth – men for civil work; women in office and in house work, e.g. mess, gardening, maintenance of camp site	PIU/NGO/ Contractor	The affected DPs will be given priority for job opportunity in construction work
2	Incentives for self - employment opportunity	Provide scope of setting up canteen, sale of vegetables, fruits, groceries etc by the village women /women groups for use at camp site	As and when construction work commences	Women groups/individuals of all affected settlements	PIU/NGO/Contract or	Women groups of the affected households will be given priority.
3	Women empowerment and Women enterprises for self-employment objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide entrepreneurship devt plans (EDP) training suitable for women. • Formation and sustenance of women self-help groups • Tailoring/sewing 	Within 3 yrs of implementation period with follow up period of 1 yr	All women groups in the affected settlements	NGO/PIU	Details are provided in Capacity Development Chapter VI
4	Skill enhancement and capacity development for unemployed youth	<p>Special skill Dev. training programme for youth - men and women – on vocational and other non-agricultural / income generating livelihoods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic and advance computer training, • Vocational trng, e.g. mobile repair, motor/ 2-wheeler mechanic course • Motor driving 	Within 3 yrs of implementation period with follow up period of 1 year	Men and women youth of all affected settlements	NGO/PIU	Details of skill devt training programmes are provided in Capacity Development Chapter VI
5	Special skill devt training programmes	Special training for handicraft and weaving for women	Within 3 yrs of implementation period with follow up of 1 yr	Women selected and willing for such trainings	NGO/PIU	Details of training programmes are provided in Capacity Development Chapter VI

Annexure 11: Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO for Implementation of the Indigenous People Plan (IPP)

Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong Road (Kangchup-Tamenglong section)

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.⁹ 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 road subproject under SRCIP. Part of this road from Kangchup to Tamenglong passes through hill section inhabited by indigenous people (IP) and an Indigenous People Plan has been prepared, in accordance with ADB’s safeguards policy for mitigating impact of road construction on IP community. An NGO is required to implement the Indigenous People Plan prepared for the project.

3. Mitigation measures for loss of crops, structures, forest, livelihood, etc. has been documented in Resettlement Plan and activities of RP will be looked after by the NGO engaged for RP implementation.

4. But a separate NGO will be responsible for assisting MPWD in implementing IPP activities for the Kangchup-Tamenglong section of Imphal-Tamenglong road for about 95 km. The proposed road traverses along 18 villages of the Senapati and Tamenglong districts. The overall implementation period for this assignment is 36 months from the commencement of contract.

B. Objectives of the Assignment

5. The NGO shall be responsible for assisting MPWD in facilitating IPP implementation in an efficient and transparent manner. The implementation shall follow the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and National and State laws / Acts prepared for safeguarding indigenous people, who are termed as Scheduled Tribe in Indian context.

6. The overall tasks of the NGO are included as follows, but limited to:

- (i) Coordinate the entire process from the beginning till end of the project completion for providing assistance in implementing IPP prepared for the IP community in general living within the affected 18 settlements;
- (ii) Coordinate with, and provide support, where needed, to DCs of Senapati and Tamenglong districts, concerned Village Authorities, other government officials, and liaise with PIU, CSC, and the contractor, and other relevant line departments in implementing IPP in an effective and transparent manner;

⁹Comprising of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal.

- (iii) Organise regular awareness and dissemination/disclosure program of IPP, project information, particularly the resettlement impact, grievance redress mechanism, and proposed community development activities to the IPs in a continuous process;
- (iv) Organize information and awareness programmes for the construction workers about traditional and customary systems and life pattern of the IP community to avert any untoward incidences due to lack of knowledge, and also to respect their distinctive life style.
- (v) In the event of influx of outsiders to the interior settlements which might have adverse impact on their traditional customs, beliefs and culture, to make the IPs aware of the risks of sociocultural differences from the outsiders the NGO will share adequate knowledge both ways for adequate preparedness for the IP community.
- (vi) Implement skill development/entrepreneurship development programmes, livelihood and income restoration schemes, with assistance and coordination from relevant agencies/ organisations, Government training institutes, other NGOs having expertise in skill development and income generation trainings;
- (vii) Assist the IPs in redressing their grievances through the grievance redress committee set up for the project;
- (viii) Conduct verification of need assessment survey of the IP community in association with the Youth association, and women's associations of the affected settlements.
- (ix) Collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly and quarterly basis for MPWD to monitor the progress of IPP implementation; and
- (x) Any other tasks as assigned by MPWD.

C. Scope of Work

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

1. Administrative Responsibilities of the NGO

8. 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 IPP for the project road.

9. The NGO shall assist MPWD in organizing public consultations meetings, and information campaigns, prior to the commencement of the project, in the affected villages where IPP will be implemented.

10. As part of Information Disclosure the NGO will translate the summarized IPP into local language in the form of a Project Information Brochure for disclosure and dissemination to IPs.

11. The NGO shall submit monthly and quarterly progress report to MPWD. The report should cover verified need assessed of the IP community, IPP implementation issues, grievances and summary of consultations

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

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

2. Responsibilities for Implementation of the IPP

14. The NGO shall verify the information already contained in the IPP regarding community information, assessment of their needs, relevant customary laws and tribal cultural practices, their economic pursuits, particularly Jhum cultivation. Their verified information should be supported by documentary evidence, such as community consultation briefs. The NGO shall establish rapport with IP community in general, and IP community's administrative and religious institutions, like Village Authorities and Church of all the affected settlements, youth and women groups, and the affected households belonging to IP category, in particular.

15. The NGO shall keep smooth and continuous liaising with the IP community, particularly the Village Authority and the Project Implementation Unit. This will be achieved through regular meetings with both the PIU and the IP representatives. Meetings with the PIU will be held once a month, preceded by the meetings with the IPs community, or their representatives, and will continue to be held regularly during entire implementation period. Minutes of the Meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the NGO.

16. The NGO shall display the names of GRC members at PIU and state level with contact numbers who are responsible for grievance redressal at prominent public places like Village Authority offices, Panchayat Offices, Block/Tehsil headquarters, and the District Headquarters.

17. Participatory methods should be adopted in verifying the need assessment conducted during project preparation stage, particularly in respect of specially vulnerable people, like WHH, BPL, and others. The methods of need assessment survey will include village level meetings, where women will be encouraged to be present and articulate their special needs, if any.

18. The NGO shall explain to the IPs the provisions of the ADB's policy of IP safeguards, and provisions under the IPP. These information shall be part of the content of the disclosure brochure. The IPs who are unable to apprehend the IPP in the language prepared, will be translated in their language and explained in details. The IPP disclosure meetings/ brochures will also explain possible impact of road construction in their traditional life and livelihood in near future and in the long run.

19. NGO will ensure of women's participation in these participatory information disclosure meetings. They should be consulted as a separate focus group and discussion will be held with individual women/groups with utmost care and keeping in line with all traditional custom so that their sentiment is not hurt.

20. NGO will prepare the IP community adequately for possible intrusion of outsiders having different culture, customs, and way of life who might leave adverse impact on IP community, by sharing knowledge, holding consultative meetings, organizing interactive sessions with the contractor's staff and such others who are outsiders to IP settlements. The NGO will also prepare pamphlets, booklets on the IP community's ways of life, customs and traditions including and all sensitive issues for use of the contractor, supervision consultants and others who will migrate into the area for construction and associated works during project implementation.

3. Accompanying and Representing the IPs at the Grievance Redress Committee Meetings

21. The NGO shall engage a suitable person, preferably belonging to the IP community of the area, as the key person to interact, build and maintain rapport with the IP community, and particularly the Village Authority, to disseminate GRM to the IP. The person will be a member of the GRC at PIU level. The NGO shall explain GRM procedure to the IP community, disclose the GRC members' names and contact numbers and accompany the IP individual or community representatives to register grievance letter to appropriate committee. In these activities, the person designated will be the face of intervention in any contentious issues between the IPs and the PIU.

22. The NGO shall help the DPs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure and transparency of the GRM, as well as the amicable solution of IP issues.

23. The NGO shall record the grievances of the IPs and bring it to the notice of the GRC at PIU level within seven days of receipt of the grievance. It shall prepare and submit a draft resolution, after detailed discussion with Village Authority in respect of the particular grievance of the IP individual/community. The submission will also contain suggestion of multiple solutions, if possible, which will be presented in the GRC meeting. In all these GRC meetings NGO will be represented by its key person positioned at appropriate locations/settlements. If required, NGO will accompany IP community representatives to be present at PIU level grievance committee meetings.

24. The NGO will also represent grievances of the IP individual community at State level if these aren't resolved at PPU level. According to the severity of the matter The NGO will accompany the State level GRC members during site visit and present the IP community's concerns regarding particular issues. If necessary, the NGO will also accompany IPs/their representatives to the state level GRC meeting on the decided date, help translate or elaborate/explain on IP issues and get the grievances addressed.

25. The result of the GRC finding and decisions will be explained to the IP community by the NGO. If the GRC's decision is not acceptable to the IPs and they want to pursue the matter further in the Court of Law the NGO shall provide all necessary assistance.

4. Carry out Capacity Development programmes

26. One of the major responsibilities of the NGO will be to conduct, coordinate, prepare scheduled for capacity development programmes as mentioned in the IPP. To achieve this the NGO shall maintain liaising with various government, private institutions, and other NGOs who have proven record of imparting skill development and entrepreneurship development trainings. If necessary, the NGO will search for institutions beyond the state who can be motivated to conduct such training programmes oriented towards IP community.

27. Before inviting training institutes, the NGO shall conduct survey to identify existing skill level, needs, education level, and keenness about adopting new or upgraded skills by the IP community.

28. The NGO shall search for appropriate institutes, organisations, local NGOs who have basic infrastructures in house and are capable of providing training in a viable mode and

acceptable by the IP community. To this goal the NGO shall build network with suitable institutions.

29. While selecting skill development training schedules, efforts shall be given to address IP women's need, their convenience, cultural norms, traditional and customary restrictions, etc to formulate a practical training module.

30. To effectively integrate income generating training programmes with the need of the trainees/beneficiaries, the NGO will conduct market surveys to create a link with the IP community after production capacity is developed and to enable the youth/women's organization/groups self-confident in post IP plan period for sustainable resource generation.

31. The NGO shall engage if viable, one woman facilitator who can assess gender sensitive issues and help to conduct training programmes in a gender conducive environment.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

32. The NGO engaged in the implementation of the IPP will be required to supply all information, documents, survey data to the PIU/PMU to prepare quarterly and monthly progress reports for submission to ADB in a format as acceptable by PIU. These reports and database will provide in-sight information for External Monitor.

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** summarizes the IPP, translate summary and produce Project Information Brochure in local language within 1 month of mobilization. PIB will be distributed to all affected IP settlements.
- (iii) **Microplans for Skill and capacity development programmes**
The micro plans will include database of identified and interested IPs for capacity/skill development programmes, verification of needs assessed, identification of existing skills, trainings modules and training institutes/ NGOs, and market linkages. These will be completed at an agreed time with MPWD.
- (iv) **Monthly Progress Reports.** To be submitted to MPWD within seven days after the end of each month. The reports shall include weekly progress and activity plan charts as against the scheduled timeframe of IPP to be prepared along with Micro plan.
- (v) **Quarterly Progress Reports.** To be submitted to MPWD at the end of each quarter. Shall include progress on implementation of IPP, livelihood /skill/ capacity development program, grievance redressed.
- (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 IP/community and a brief on lessons learnt.
- (vii) All the reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
- (viii) Record of minutes of all meetings and public consultation.

6. Staffing Schedule

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

1. Required Experts

No.	Particulars	No. Positions	Estimated Person-months
Key Personnel			
1	Team Leader	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
2	Field Coordinator 1	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
3	Field Coordinator 2	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
Non-key Personnel			
4	Field Support Staff	4	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
5	Database Analyst	1	18 (intermittent over 36 months)
Total		8	186

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	Responsibility
1	Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide overall technical, administrative, and operational management of NGO team. Act as main counterpart when communicating with MPWD/GRC/ and relevant government agencies. Prepare Draft work plan and ensure work plan is followed. Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent manner. Review documentation and reports to verify accuracy.
2	Field Coordinator (One preferably be woman)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for Verification of need assessment survey Provide guidance to Field Staff and check information collected. Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion. Liaise with MPWD, PIU, CSC and Contractor, and various Govt/Pvt. Skill development training institutes Provide support to Grievance Redressal Mechanism Assist women's participation, their grievances and redressal Interact with women/groups for capacity/skill development plans/schemes through FGD, group meetings
4	Field Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for verification survey of IPs, assess need, skill capability, and education level of IPs Establish rapport with relevant IPs/community. Responsible for collecting field level information for skill trainings, market survey, liaising with various institutions Undertake continued information disclosure and consultation with IPs for

No.	Particulars	Responsibility
		grievance redress. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data entry for report preparation
5	Database Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform all database related needs for the assignment. Assist Team Leader for Monthly and quarterly reports preparation

3. Qualification

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

Staff	Qualification
Team Leader	Minimum: Post graduate degree in social science: Anthropology, Sociology, Economics, Master in Social Work, Master in Rural Development. Tribal development research works shall be added qualification 10 years of minimum professional experience 5 years of minimum relevant experience in implementing Tribal development plan, Community Development plan. Previous experience in project funded by external donors. Good understanding of Tribal Customs, Laws, and experience of work in similar areas is preferred.
Field Coordinator	Minimum: Bachelor's degree in any discipline of Anthropology, Sociology, Social Work, Economics. 7 years of minimum professional experience 3 years of minimum relevant experience in implementing Tribal development, Rural Development schemes. Previous experience in project funded by external donors is preferred. Good understanding of local customary laws, work experience in similar tribal areas and proficiency in local language preferred. One woman Coordinator preferred.
Field Support Staff	Minimum: Bachelor's degree in any discipline. Masters in Social work 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 similar tribal area strongly preferred.
Database Analyst	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. Workable knowledge in English required.

4. Condition of Services

38. The NGO shall ensure that the IPP is implemented in an effective and proper manner. The prime responsibility of the NGO shall be to ensure that IPP is implemented in true spirit of the plan and ADB's safeguards policy for the IP community. The NGO shall help the MPWD in all matters deemed to be required to implement the IPP, including maintaining liaising with the MPWD and the IP community. The NGO shall closely monitor day to day activity of the IP work plan and protect IP community's cultural identity, and traditions and customs. All activities involving financial implications shall be scrutinized minutely. Any dispute regarding land provided by the IPs for road construction shall be brought to the notice of PMU/PIU and resolved amicably.

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 IPP, details of Community consultations, declaration by the Village Authorities to donate land for road construction. The MPWD will assist the NGO in collaborating with the Construction 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 verification of assessed needs of the IP community, initial consultation sessions, and submission of data on IPs identified for capacity development training and review of the same by the MPWD.	10%
3	On submission and approval of first 50% of the Micro Plans of IPs for skill/capacity development training	10%
4	On submission and approval of second 50% of the Micro Plans of IPs for skill/capacity development training	10%
5	On completion of Training programmes of first group of IPs	10%
6	On completion of Training programmes of second group of IPs	10%
7	On completion of Training programmes of third group of IPs	10%
8	On completion of Training programmes of fourth group of IPs	10%
9	On submission of successful completion of training/capacity development programmes/follow up of skill/community development plans	20%
	Total	100%

42. For skill and capacity development component, NGO will submit cost proposal to MPWD for approval prior to implementation of specific component. The costs for the trainings will be provided for training institutions/organisations for the identified skills/EDP trainings after completion of trainings. The NGO will be reimbursed based on actual costs.

43. The NGO will be reimbursed all costs related to carrying out the services, including remuneration of key professionals and support staff and overhead costs. The service tax or any other tax component as applicable shall be reimbursed/ paid to the NGO on production of documents. The insurance cost will be separate of the total project cost; the client shall bear the cost.