

# Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

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March 2013

## IND: North Eastern State Roads Investment Program

Thoubal–Kassom Khullen Section of Tupul–Kassom Khullen Subproject (MN06)

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

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 11 March 2013)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupee (Rs)
Rs1.00	=	\$0.0184111203
\$1.00	=	Rs 54.315000

## ABBREVIATIONS

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

## NOTE

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

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Project Description

1. The proposed North Eastern State Roads Investment Program (NESRIP) is a part of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region's (MDONER) initiative to bring the North Eastern Region into the mainstream of development. The project will assist the eight states in the Region to develop their road network and establish reliable road connectivity to the national and sub-regional road networks. It will also build the capacity of road sector institutions at state level and contribute to effective and efficient management of the road assets.

2. The project road MN06 Tupul to Kasom Khullen in the state of Manipur was prioritized under NESRIP (Tranche 2) for improvement and up gradation. This road section (MN06) lies in Tamenglong, Churachanpur, Senapati, Bishnupur, Thoubal, and Ukhrul, districts of the state of Manipur. The project road MN06 is not one road but a series of roads, Major District Roads and State Highways, lying in various districts of the state spread across in West, Central and Eastern part of the state, starting from Tupul on NH 53 to Km 50.775 Junction with NH 150 at Bishnupur and Km 81.450 (Junction with NH 39 at Thoubal) to Km 128.560.

3. The project road sections, garlands around Imphal, the state capital on its south linking NH 53 (at start point Tupul), NH 150 at Bishnupur, and NH 39 at Thoubal, State Highway at Yairipok, State Highway at Chandrakhong and another SH (More – Kasom Khullen road), before ending at Kasom Khullen. The project road at Kasom Khullen further extends and links to Lambui on NH 150. The project road corridor thus links three National highways and a number of State Highways that pass through Imphal, thereby functioning like a bypass. When improved or upgraded, the project road shall release traffic pressure on Imphal town for through traffic and reducing travel distance and time for the traffic which do not have the destination at Imphal. The project road sections enroute cut across mountainous terrain with hair pin bends and steep gradients, plain and rolling terrain, rural areas and urban built up area. The project road sections are in Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Senapati, Bishnupur.

4. The Project road section MN06 Tupul to Kassom Khullen has been divided into two sections for civil work Implementation, (i) Section 1: Tupul to Bishnupur (Chainage 0.000 to Chainage 50.800) and (ii) Section 2: Thoubal to Kassom Khullen –(Chainage 81.450 to Chainage 128.575). This Resettlement Plan is prepared for Section 2: Thoubal to Kassom Khullen road section (47.125 kms).

### Objectives of Resettlement Plan

5. The objective of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all unavoidable negative social and resettlement impacts arising out of the up-grade of MN06. Further it aims to restore the livelihood by provision of compensation to the Displaced Persons at replacement cost and other assistances as per agreed entitlement framework. It also lays additional emphasis on support to the vulnerable affected households.

### Socioeconomic Profile of DPs

6. Household size varies from district to district. Overall, the average size of the affected households along the project stretch is 4.1 members per household. Thoubal district has a Hindu dominated displaced households with 31% (10 HHS) of 32 displaced households comprising of Hindus. In comparison, all the displaced households in Ukhrul district comprised of Christians. 50% of the surveyed affected households comprised of Scheduled

Tribe/Indigenous Households. All of these Indigenous affected households were located in Ukhrul district. The remaining households comprised of General caste category households located in Thoubal district and a few Other Backward Class households.

7. All the affected households in Ukhrul to the Scheduled Tribal category. Highest level of education in the affected district is secondary level education followed by Primary level. While 18 of the 117 DPs comprised of Graduates, an equal number also comprised of illiterates. Of the 18 illiterate persons, 10 are from Thoubal district and the remaining from Ukhrul. None of the DPs were found to be trained in technical or vocational skills. In terms of the overall health of the DPs, it was recorded that 96% of DPs reported healthy, while only less than one percent reported suffering from chronic illness and none of the DPs are handicapped.

8. 56 of the 117 displaced persons comprised of those engaged in income generation activities for the sustenance of their family. Out of 56 employed DPs, the maximum number of DPs (17 DPs) are engaged in business trade, followed by agriculture labor (13 DPs), government service and private services (10 DPs each), agriculture (5 DPs) and non-agriculture labor (1 DP). None of the displaced households comprised of those living below poverty line. (BPL)

### **Resettlement Impacts of the Project**

9. The project road section 2 passes through two (2) districts namely Thoubal and Ukhrul. A total of 14 villages falling along this road section shall experience impacts of this Project. The Right-of-Way (ROW) is available throughout the proposed alignment and the improvement proposal will be contained within the available ROW thereby entailing no acquisition of private land. Despite efforts to minimize impacts, as per census survey, it is recorded that a total of 49 private properties and households comprising of 117 DPs in 14 villages would be impacted as a result of the Project.

10. The majority (i.e. 32 out of the 49 displaced households) are from Thoubal district. In terms of social stratification of the displaced households, 19 of the 49 Displaced households were noted to be vulnerable HH. Of these 19 HH, 14 belong to ST groups, 5 comprise of Female-headed household (FHH).

11. Out of the 49 displaced households, the majority will incur impact on their residential, commercial and residential cum commercial structure. 26 of the 49 affected structures comprise of residential structures, followed by 14 commercial assets and 9 residential cum commercial assets. Of the 49 impacted structures, 46 structures are temporary structures and 2 semi-permanent. Only 1 pucca/permanent structure will be affected as a result of the Project. 3 of the affected structures are occupied by tenants. Maximum number of HHs i.e. 28 of the 49 physically displaced households voiced their preference to relocate within their existing village (in most cases at the same plot of land).

12. Apart from the above, other project losses include adverse impacts on 2 water supply pipelines and 1 retaining walls. As per the census survey, no crops or trees will be affected as a result of the project.

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

13. An Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF) has been prepared for the Project. The socioeconomic census survey findings have brought forth that the tribal/IPs households are mainly located in the section of the road falling in the Ukhrul district and form the majority ethnic group in that district. The proposed road section is an existing road between the Thoubal and Ukhrul district which is currently in poor condition due to lack of

proper maintenance. During the census survey, consultations were organised with IP households and their representatives to take their views on the proposed Project improvements. The IP households living along the road welcomed the idea of the road with great enthusiasm due to the poor condition of the existing road. The IP households also confirmed the RoW of the existing road and voiced a strong need for the Project. As per the IP households, the poor condition of the existing road severely impedes the access of the local population to socioeconomic infrastructure such as education, health services, markets, local town and state capital.

14. IP populations in the project area were also directly consulted to examine whether they claim some project-affected land as their ancestral domain. None of the land that will be acquired for the Project falls under this category; as a result no impacts are foreseen on their cultural resources. The sources of livelihood, family types and educational attainment of the *IP* and non-*IP* households are similar. The Project will benefit them as much as other affected communities of the Project. As a result, no separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has been prepared for this Project. Specific actions and assistance for IP households have been incorporated in the RP itself for their benefit.

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

15. There are 5 female-headed households who would be affected as a result of the Project. These households would be provided with additional assistance as per the agreed entitlement framework of this RP. The Project by making available an all-weather roads with safe connectivity and better transport services will augment access of women of the area to socioeconomic facilities. Women particularly expressed satisfaction at the road-widening project. They observed that the existing road was narrow and uneven at many places and hence risky, particularly for their children. They also stated that a wider road will be much easier and safer for travel.

### **Consultation with Displaced Persons**

16. During the detailed survey community consultations were held along the project corridor at 5 project villages that lay en-route namely Kasom Khullen, Mayaikeithel, Kekru, Khoirom, Naraian villages. Communities understood such road-widening works as part of the development works taken up by the government departments. Widening of the road was perceived by the communities as a very critical infrastructural requirement in their area. During consultation, community stated that better transport & communication will open up new opportunities for business; transport & communication facilities will improve; value of road side land will increase as also in other areas; time & cost of travel will decrease; community will have access to better education, health services & markets. Key concerns and apprehensions expressed during consultations included that more emphasis should be laid on these issues by the project authorities at the time of implementation. These included: loss of land and other assets due to the improvement of the proposed road; increase in number of vehicles and speed of vehicles may lead to accident; increase in vehicular traffic may cause noise pollution; and loss of assets and livelihood. With respect to compensation and rehabilitation, communities stated that compensation should be paid at market value/replacement value & prior to the commencement of construction works. Affected communities also expressed need for other infrastructure such as waiting sheds, road side amenities, Community Health Centre, community halls, toilets, provision of street lights. In addition, they expressed that preference be given to local labor during road construction.

## **Resettlement Policy Framework**

17. The resettlement principles adopted in this RP reflect the national and State Land Acquisition (LA) Act, the entitlement benefits as listed in the National R&R Policy, (Government of India) 2007 and Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The RP outlines the objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for Displaced persons (DPs).

18. The Entitlement Matrix (Table 23 in the main RP) outlines the types of measures (e.g., compensation at replacement value, assistance, etc.) required to mitigate the resettlement impacts in line with the Government and ADB policies. The method for determining unit rates and replacement values for land and assets have also been detailed in the resettlement plan.

## **Institutional Arrangement**

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

## **Implementation Schedule**

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

## **Cost Estimate**

21. The R&R cost estimate for this Project road includes compensation for lost assets such as structures, resettlement assistance and cost of relocation of common property resources as per applicability of the policy. It also includes the contingency charges and the cost of hiring NGO and Monitoring of RP implementation. The replacement cost is determined in terms of the market rate. The total estimated R&R cost of the Project is Rs. 10,361,637 (Rupees Ten Million three hundred and sixty one thousand six hundred and thirty seven only).

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Project Description

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

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

3. The proposed subproject road section of Thoubal to KassomKhullen in the state of Manipur is proposed under Tranche II of this Program. The subproject aims to augment the road connectivity in the state so as to facilitate socioeconomic development in the area. The project road garlands the state capital – Imphal on its south linking NH 53 (at start point Tupul), NH 150 at Bishnupur, State highway at Mayang Imphal, NH 39 at Thoubal, State Highway at Yairipok, State Highway at Chandrakhong and another SH (More – Kasom Khullen road), before ending. The project road corridor thus links three National Highways and a number of State Highways, that pass through Imphal, thereby functioning like a bypass. When improved and upgraded, the project road shall release traffic pressure on Imphal city for through traffic and reducing travel distance and time for the traffic which do not have the destination at Imphal. Improved roads would imply better and frequent transport facilities and increased mobility for the local population.

### B. Profile of Manipur

4. Manipur is one of the smallest states of India with a total area of 23,327 sq.km. The state also known as the 'Land of Jewels' is in the extreme north eastern border of India. Geographically it is bounded by Nagaland in the north, Mizoram in the south, upper Myanmar in the east and Cachar district of Assam in the west. The capital of Manipur is Imphal city. Figure 1 below illustrates the map of Manipur.

5. The state comprises of 9 districts namely, Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal-East, Imphal-West, Senapati, Tamenglong, Thoubal and Ukhrul. The state has a total population of 2,721,756 with a density of 122 persons per square km. The sex ratio is 987 which is higher than the national record of 940. The literacy rate of Manipur is 73.17%. Table 1 below provides a brief profile of the state and its districts.

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

S.No.	State/District	Total Population (in millions)	Literacy rate%			Sex ratio
			Total	Male	Female	
1.	Senapati	354,972	75.00	80.85	68.80	939
2.	Tamenglong	140,143	70.40	76.74	63.76	953
3.	Churachandpur	271,274	84.29	88.34	80.13	969
4.	Bishnupur	240,363	76.35	85.52	67.29	1000
5.	Thoubal	420,517	76.66	85.90	67.57	1006
6.	Imphal West	514,683	86.70	92.93	80.71	1029
7.	Imphal East	452,661	82.81	89.86	75.92	1011
8.	Ukhrul	183,115	81.87	86.05	77.47	948
9.	Chandel	144,028	70.85	77.93	63.26	932
10.	Manipur	2,721,756	79.85	86.49	73.17	987

Source: Census of India 2011

Figure 1: Map of Manipur



### C. Project Description

6. The project road MN06 Tupul to Kasom Khullen, prioritized under NESRIP (Tranche 2) for improvement and up-gradation is not one road but a series of roads, Major District Roads and State Highways, lying in various districts of the state spread across in West, Central and Eastern part of the state, starting from Tupul on NH 53 to Km 50.800 Junction with NH 150 at Bishnupur and Km 81.450 (Junction with NH 39 at Thoubol) to Km 128.575.

7. The Project road section (MN06) lies in Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Senapati, Bishnupur, Thoubal, and Ukhrul, districts of the state of Manipur. The road section is 97.885 kilometres in length. The location of road is shown in the road map in **Annexure I**.

8. This project road has been divided into two sections and accordingly the packaging for the implementation will be considered. The Section 1: Tupul to Bishnupur (Chainage 0.000 to Chainage 50.800) and Section 2: Thoubal to Kassom Khullen – Chainage 81.450 to Chainage 128.575. This RP has been prepared for Section 2: Thoubal to Kassom Khullen stretch.

9. The existing cross section of the project road are generally consistent relevant to the section and the terrain through which it passes. The existing cross section of the road are enumerated in the Table below:

S.No.	Section	Terrain	Cut/Fill	Formation Width (m)	Pavement Width (m)	Shoulder (m)
1.	Thoubal to Yairipok	Plain	Embankment height 0 – 1.5m	8 m	Intermediate lane -5.5m	Earthen 0.7 – 1.5m
2.	Yairipok to Chandrakhong	Plain / Rolling	Embankment height 0.5 – 1.0m	5 – 6m	Single lane WBM/BT road 3.5m	Earthen 1.0 – 1.5m
3.	Chandrakhong to Kasom Khullen	Rolling / Hilly	Embankment / Hill cut	4 – 6m	Single lane WBM /gravel road 3.0 m- 3.5m	Earthen 0.5 – 1.0m



*View of Project road sections*

10. The existing ROW, particularly in hill sections is limited to the formation width (hill cut width). In sections at the plains the ROW is limited to the formation width plus drains and slopes of the embankment. In the built up area, the ROW is restricted to the abutting property lines.

11. The project road is proposed to be widened from single lane to intermediate lane. The formation width of 9 m is proposed in the plain terrain including shoulders but excluding the drains. For the road section in the hilly terrain it is proposed to restrict the formation width to 7.8 m, including shoulders for the intermediate lane configuration exclusive of drains and parapet walls on retaining walls. The proposed cross section of road is shown in **Annexure II**. As a result, the Project would entail no land acquisition.

#### **D. Scope and Objectives of the RP**

12. The Resettlement Plan for this road section (MN06) from Thoubal to Kasom Khullen has been prepared based on detailed road improvements proposed and as part of the DPR

study. The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all unavoidable negative social and resettlement impacts caused due to the up gradation of MN06 by provision of commensurate measures to resettle the Displaced Persons and restore their livelihoods. The plan has been prepared on the basis of survey findings and consultation with different stakeholders and complies with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS-2009) to protect the rights of Displaced Persons and communities. The issues / aspects identified and addressed in this RP are:

- Type and extent of non-land assets, loss of livelihood or income opportunities and collective losses such as common property resources and social infrastructure;
- Impacts on vulnerable groups specifically women;
- Consultation with stakeholders and scope of peoples participation in the Project;
- Existing legal and administrative framework;
- Entitlement matrix with provisions for relocation assistance and restoration of businesses/income;
- Estimation of cost for implementation of R&R activities;
- Institutional framework for the implementation of plan including monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

#### **E. Project Benefits and Impacts**

13. The project would entail up gradation and improvement of the existing road. This would provide easier access and availability of essential services to the communities living along and dependent on this road. Improved roads would imply better and frequent transport facilities and increased mobility.

14. The project road garlands the state capital – Imphal on its south linking NH 53 (at start point Tupul), NH 150 at Bishnupur, State highway at Mayang Imphal, NH 39 at Thoubal, State Highway at Yairipok, State Highway at Chandrakhong and another SH (More – Kasom Khullen road), before ending. The project road corridor thus links three National Highways and a number of State Highways, that pass through Imphal, thereby functioning like a bypass. When improved and upgraded, the project road shall release traffic pressure on Imphal city for through traffic and reducing travel distance and time for the traffic which do not have the destination at Imphal.

15. The Project road passes through 14 villages and will be improved and upgraded within the existing ROW resulting in no private land acquisition. However, the census survey brought forth the presence of non-titleholders (mainly encroachers and squatters) mostly running small businesses and shops within the existing RoW. A total of 49 such non-titled households comprising of 117 persons would be affected as a result of the Project. The main type of loss includes loss of residential, commercial and residential cum commercial assets. Apart from these, water supply pipelines and retaining wall would be impacted.

#### **F. Measures to Minimize Resettlement Impacts**

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

- Widening the road within ROW as far as possible subject to technical limitations;

- Planning for widening of road in such a manner as to avoid the impact on built-up properties
17. As a result of these efforts, the road improvements would be undertaken within the available Right of Way entailing no private land acquisition.

## II. SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

### A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

18. As aforementioned, since the available RoW is sufficient to accommodate the proposed road improvement works, the road construction would not entail any land acquisition. In order to assess the Project impacts and establish legality, a census survey was undertaken in the villages and habitation located along the project road. The Census survey undertaken recorded the following types of impacts that will incur as a result of the Project:

- Loss of residential and commercial structures of encroachers and squatters
- Loss of other assets such as water supply pipelines, retaining wall, etc.
- Common Property Resources

19. A total of 49 households comprising of 117 displaced persons will be affected due to the Project. The assessment of this Tranche 2 subproject brought forth that this subproject would entail involuntary resettlement impacts that are deemed significant

### B. Census Survey

20. A detailed census survey was carried out all along the road section. The objective of the census was to identify the displaced persons and generate an inventory of social and economic impacts on the project displaced persons, the structures affected, socioeconomic profile of the project displaced people, their perceptions about the project and rehabilitation and resettlement options. A Census Questionnaire was prepared to collect detailed information on the socioeconomic status of the displaced persons and households as well as their ensuing losses. The Census Questionnaire is enclosed in **Annexure III**. All the other impacts including Community Property Resources were also recorded in the Census survey. During the survey, 21 households were not available and therefore their details could not be collected.

21. Apart from providing appropriate compensation to the titleholders, the project policy framework also covers the non-titleholders who will be compensated for loss of structure and livelihood with additional assistance provision to the vulnerable households especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous people.

### C. Findings of the Census Survey

22. The census survey recorded that a total of 49 households will be affected due to the Project. Based on the household size in each district, the total number of affected households is 49 and total number of Displaced Persons (DPs)<sup>2</sup> is 117 (See Table 2.1). The main type of loss recorded during the census survey includes loss of residential, commercial and residential cum commercial assets. Common Property Resources (CPR) will also be affected as a result of the Project.

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

**Table 2.1: District Wise Number of Affected HH and DPs**

Name of District	Total households	Total DPs
Thoubal	32	62
Ukhrul	17	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>117</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

23. 21 HH were absent during the census survey. Hence, the socioeconomic information of the absentee households could not be collected during the census survey. As a result, the data presented in this chapter is only for 28 households. However, the losses of the 21 absentee HHs have been computed in the resettlement budget.

24. The village wise number of affected persons and households has been presented in Table 2.2 below. Total number of households in the two affected districts is 49 of which 32 HH are residing in Thoubal (62 DPs) and 17 HH in Ukhrul district (55 DPs). Of the total affected households, the highest number of affected households is from the Kasom Khullen and Khoirom villages.

**Table 2.2: District Wise Name of Village and Number of Affected HH**

Name of District	Name of villages	Total households
Thoubal	Heithoipokpi	4
	Kekro Leikai	1
	Khoiram	14
	Khoirom Ataobung	1
	Khoirom Awang	2
	Kohirom Makha	1
	Koirom Mayai	1
	Khoirom Mayai Leikai	1
	Mayai Keithel	4
	T. Natyang	1
	Yainpok Bazar	1
	Yainpok	1
	Ukhrul	Khamlang
Kasom Khullen		16
<b>Total</b>		<b>49</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

25. The details of each affected property are presented in **Annexure IV**. The details of each Displaced Person are presented in **Annexure V**.

26. The type and extent of Project impacts are enumerated in the section below.

### 1. Type of Project Impacts

27. The Project improvement would be confined to the existing RoW thereby entailing no land acquisition. As a result, the majority of the impact would be on the non-titled structures (residential, residential cum commercial and commercial structures and other assets) of squatter and encroachers living along the road section. In addition, 2 water supply pipelines and 1 retaining wall would also be adversely impacted due to the Project. These impacts are discussed in detail below:

#### a. Type of Structure Affected

33. A total of 26 residential structures, 14 Commercial and 9 residential cum commercial structures would be affected in Thoubal and Ukhrul districts. (See Table 2.3) The majority 32 out of 49 affected structures are located in Thoubal district. While an equal number of

residential structures are getting affected in Thoubal and Ukhrul districts, the affected commercial structures were only found in Thoubal district. Additionally, 9 residential cum commercial structures being used by the affected household for residence as well as running small businesses will also be affected as a result of the Project.

**Table 2.3: Type of Affected Structures**

Name of District	Residential	Commercial	Res-cum-commercial	Others	Total
Thoubal	13	14	5	0	32
Ukhrul	13	0	4	0	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

**b. Ownership Pattern of the Affected Structures**

30. All the 49 affected households incurring impact on their structures as a result of the Project comprise of non-titled households living along the road section.

31. In terms of occupancy status, the majority 43 of the 49 affected structures are self-occupied by squatters and/or encroachers households. Only in three of the affected structures are occupied by tenants in Thoubal district. (See Table 2.4)

**Table 2.4: Occupancy Pattern of Affected Structures**

Name of District	Self - Occupant	Tenant	Total
Thoubal	29	3	32
Ukhrul	17	0	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

**c. Construction type of the Affected Structures**

32. 93% (46 structures) of the total affected structures comprise of temporary structures made of mud and bamboo. 4% (2 structures) of the structures are semi-permanent in nature with brick walls and no RCC roof. Only 1 of the affected structure comprises of a permanent structure made of RCC roof and brick walls. The district wise distribution of affected structures is presented in Table 2.5 below.

**Table 2.5: Construction Type of Affected Structures**

Name of District	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary	Total
Thoubal	0	1	31	32
Ukhrul	1	1	15	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

**d. Affected Area of Structures**

33. During the census survey, district wise area of affected structures in square meter was also collected (See Table 2.6). The one Permanent structure getting affected in Ukhrul district has a total affected area of 24.66 sq m. The 2 semi-permanent structures have a total affected area of 14.88 sq m. The total area of temporary structures is 466.43 sq m.

**Table 2.6: Area of Affected Structures**

Name of District	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Total
Thoubal	0	3.72	315.04	318.76
Ukhrul	24.66	11.16	151.39	187.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.66</b>	<b>14.88</b>	<b>466.43</b>	<b>506.31</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

### e. Relocation Preferences of Physically Displaced Households

34. During the survey, the affected households incurring significant impact on their structures were asked about their relocation preferences. Maximum number of HHs i.e. 28 of the 49 affected households voiced their preference to relocate within their existing village (in most cases at the same plot of land). The remaining 21 absentee households were not present at the time of the survey to voice their relocation preferences. (See table 2.7)

**Table 2.7: Relocation Options**

Name of Village	Within the Village/Town	Outside Village/Town	Not Available	Total
Thoubal	14	0	18	32
Ukhrul	14	0	3	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>49</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

### f. Impacts on Other assets

35. In addition to structures, 2 private water supply pipelines (1 each on Thoubal and Ukhrul district) and 1 retaining wall would also be impacted by way of the project (See Table 2.8).

**Table 2.8: Impact on Other Assets**

Name of District	water supply pipeline	retaining wall
Thoubal	1	1
Ukhrul	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

36. As per the census survey, no crops or trees will be affected as a result of the project.

### g. Impact on Common Property Resources (CPR)

37. Apart from private assets, the road construction will lead to impacts on the Common Property Resources namely the community resting sheds. Two community waiting and resting sheds would be affected in Yaripok and Khoiram villages. The details of the affected CPR is provided in Table 2.9 below.



*Affected community properties*

**Table 1.9: Impact on CPR**

S. No.	Chain-age	Type of CPR	Side	No. of Floors/ units	Width (m)	Length (m)	Construction Type P/SP/K	Structure impacted
1	89927	Meira shang (xaripok) Rest place	R	1	3.4	4.8	K	Full structure
2	92272	Meira shang/rest place (khoirom)	R	1	3.5	4.6	K	Full structure

38. During the census, responsible persons/organizations were contacted to make them aware of the project, its impact on the CPR and to know their views on restoration options that they would prefer. According to the persons/organisation responsible for the affected CPR, they have no objection to the project and understand that the impact on CPR is inevitable. However all the responsible institutions and persons stressed on getting adequate and timely compensation and/or restoration of the affected CPRs.

### III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

39. The key social and economic profile of the project district and affected households has been enumerated and discussed in this section. These include details on the educational status of the AHH, their religion, family type, sources of income, vulnerability status as well as their perception regarding the impacts of the project. Of the 49 AHHs, 21 HH were absent during the census survey. Hence, the socio economic information of the absentee households could not be collected during the census survey. As a result, the data presented in this chapter is only for 28 households.

#### A. Findings of the Socio Economic Survey

40. Amongst the total affected 49 households in 2 districts, the maximum number of displaced households reside in Thoubal districts (32 HHs). The total number of Displaced Persons (DPs) in the 49 displaced households is 117 persons.

41. The key findings related to the socioeconomic profile of these households are presented in the section below:

#### 1. Religion of the Displaced Households

42. Thoubal district has a Hindu dominated displaced households with 31% (10 HHs) of 32 displaced households comprising of Hindus. In comparison, all the displaced households in Ukhrul district comprised of Christians. (See Table 3.1)

**Table 3.1: Religious Composition of Displaced HHs**

Name of district	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	Total
Thoubal	10	4	0	0	32
Ukhrul	0	0	14	0	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>

*Source: Socio-economic Survey, SMEC, 2009*

#### 2. Social Stratification of the Displaced Households

43. In terms of social stratification, 50% of the 28 surveyed households comprised of Scheduled Tribe/Indigenous Households. All the Indigenous affected households were located in Ukhrul district. 36% of the 28 surveyed households comprised of General caste category households. All of the general caste households were located in Thoubal district. The remaining 14% of the 28 surveyed households comprised of Other Backward Class households (See Table 3.2).

**Table 3.2: Social Stratification of Displaced Households**

Name of district	ST Hills	MOBC	OBC	General	Others	Total
Thoubal	0	4	0	10	0	32
Ukhrul	14	0	0	0	0	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

#### 3. Family Structure of the Displaced Households

44. Manipuri's society is characterised by nuclear families wherein the children, after marriage, live separately from their parents. Hence, the predominance of nuclear families amongst the DPs can be seen as the common feature amongst the displaced households. 34% of the 49 displaced households comprise of Nuclear families (34%) followed by 20% comprising of extended families. While none of the displaced households lived in a joint

family system in Thoubal district, only 1 of the displaced household in Ukhrul district lived in joint family system. (See Table 3.3)

**Table 3.3: Type of HH of AHH**

Name of district	Nuclear	Joint	Extended	Total
Thoubal	10	0	4	32
Ukhrul	7	1	6	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>49</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

45. The average HH size in the project area is 4.1 members per household.

#### 4. Vulnerability status of displaced households

46. Vulnerability has been described as those socio economic conditions due to which the households are rendered vulnerable in the development process. Such HHs include those HH which are headed by women (WHH/Women Headed HH), those living below poverty line (BPL)<sup>3</sup> or those belong to Scheduled Castes or Tribes.

47. A total of 19 HHs out of the 28 surveyed households were identified as vulnerable households during the socioeconomic survey. While 14 of the vulnerable displaced households comprised of ST/IP Households, 5 HHs comprised of female-headed households. All the 14 ST HH were residing in Ukhrul district, whereas the displaced Female-Headed households were located in both Thoubal and Ukhrul district.

**Table 3.4: Vulnerability Status of displaced Households**

Name of district	ST	FHH	Total
Thoubal	0	3	3
Ukhrul	14	2	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19 HH</b>

*Source: Socio economic survey, 2009*

48. All the 14 affected tribal/IP households belonged to Tangkhul tribe (Sub-tribe of Naga) based in Ukhrul district. (See Table 3.4)

**Table 3.4: Main ST Group Affected**

Name of district	Tangkhul	Total
Ukhrul	14	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14 HH</b>

*Source: Socio economic survey, 2009*

#### 5. Displaced Persons disaggregated by sex

49. The percentage of females to males in the displaced households is 46% of the total displaced population. The highest female average is noted in Ukhrul where the ratio is about 46% in comparison to Thoubal where the ratio is 41% (See Table 3.6).

<sup>3</sup> As per Planning Commission's Poverty Estimates, 2009-10, a person earning less than Rs. 672.8 per capita per month in Rural areas and Rs. 859.6 per capita per month in urban areas would be categorised as those living below poverty line.

**Table 3.7: District Wise DPs disaggregated by Sex**

Name of District	Male	Female
Thoubal	34	28
Ukhrul	29	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>54</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

## 6. Literacy levels of the displaced population

50. Highest level of education in the affected district is secondary level education followed by Primary level. While 18 of the 117 DPs comprised of Graduates, an equal number also comprised of illiterates. Of the 18 illiterate persons, 10 are from Thoubal district and the remaining from Ukhrul. None of the DPs were found to be trained in technical or vocational skills. (See Table 3.8)

**Table 3.8: Literacy Level**

Name of District	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Graduate	Technical	Vocational	Total
Thoubal	10	18	22	12	0	0	62
Ukhrul	8	7	34	6	0	0	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>117</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

## 7. Health status of the displaced population

51. As part of the socioeconomic survey, enquiry was also made with regard to the health status of the displaced population. Out of 117 displaced persons, only 4 persons reported suffering from chronic health problems

**Table 3.9: Health Status**

Name of district	Chronic Illness	No Illness/Health Problem	Total
Thoubal	2	60	62
Ukhrul	2	53	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>117 DPs</b>

*Source: Socio economic survey, 2009*

## 8. Occupational pattern of the displaced population

52. 56 of the 117 displaced persons comprised of those engaged in income generation activities for the sustenance of their family. Out of 56 employed DPs, the maximum number of DPs (17 DPs) are engaged in business trade, followed by agriculture labour (13 DPs), government service and private services (10 DPs each), agriculture (5 DPs) and non-agriculture labour (1 DP). **Table 3.10** presents the district wise occupational pattern of displaced persons.

**Table 3.10: District wise Occupational Pattern of the displaced population**

Name of District	Agri.	Agri. labour	Non-agri. labor	Business trade	Govt. service	private service	Others	Total
Thoubal	2	6	1	12	6	5	0	32
Ukhrul	3	7	0	5	4	5	0	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

## 9. Income status of the Displaced households

53. Table 3.11 below shows the district wise percentage of affected households by level of income. Maximum number of DPs i.e. 29 (52%) DPs reported earning more than Rs. 4,000.00 per month followed by 16 (29%) DPs who earning between Rs 2,000-3,000. 8 DPs are earning in the range of 3,000-4,000 rupees per month. 3 DPs reported earnings of less than 2,000.00 rupees per month.

**Table 3.11: Monthly Income Earned by the Displaced Population**

Name of District	Less than 2000	2000-3000	3000-4000	above 4000	Total
Thoubal	1	7	4	20	32
Ukhrul	2	9	4	9	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>56</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

54. As per Planning Commission's Poverty Estimates, 2009-10, a person earning less than Rs. 672.8 per capita per month in Rural areas. None of the displaced households comprised of those living below poverty line.

## 10. Average Expenditure pattern of the DPs

55. The socioeconomic survey data brought forth that the maximum amount is spent by the displaced households on food, followed by education, which is a good sign of progress. In comparison, negligible amount is being spent on agriculture development like purchasing seeds or fertilizers. Nearly equal amount of money is spent on transport and clothing, medicines, cooking fuel. Due to water shortages and mountainous terrain, displaced households in Ukhrul also reported spending money on water. (See Table 3.12)

**Table 3.12: Expenditure Pattern**

Name of District	Food	cooking fuel	Clothing	Transport	Medicines	Education	Electricity	Water	Social events	Agri. (labour/fo	Seeds/fert /frest	Others
Thoubal	3678	464	642	621	582	1392	188	0	700	129	118	0
Ukhrul	3064	357	542	610	775	1192	160	35	457	50	29	0

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

#### IV. IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS POPULATION

56. In the state of Manipur, the tribal (Scheduled Tribe or IP) population constitutes approximately 34.2% of total population. People from twenty-nine tribes are represented in the population of the State with the major tribal groups comprising of Meities, Pangals, Naga and Kukis. The ST population in Manipur is predominantly rural with 95.3% of them residing in rural Manipur while remaining 4.7% living in urban areas. The Ukhrul, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, and Chandel are predominantly tribal districts having more than 90% district's population as ST.

57. The sex ratio of the ST population is 980 females per thousand males, which is higher than the national average for STs (978). The state, however, has recorded a low child sex ratio (0-6 age group) of 959 as compared to the national average (973). The Scheduled Tribe population in Manipur has recorded 65.9% literacy, which is above the national average for STs (47.1%). The females are lagging behind by 14.7% points in literacy rates than males. Male and female literacy were recorded at 73.2% and 58.4% respectively. From 2001 Census data, 44.1% of the ST population of the state has been recorded as workers, which is below the aggregated national figure for STs as a whole (49.1%). Of the total workers, 73.8% have been recorded as main workers and 26.2% as marginal workers. The female Work Participation Rate (WPR) (41.8 per cent) is lower than male WPR (46.4%). Among female workers 65% have been recorded as main workers against 81.6% among males.

58. Among the 28 displaced households interviewed as part of the census survey, 14 households belong to Indigenous People's (IP) with 56-population size. All the 14 IP HHs are residing in Ukhrul district. Attempts were made to study the socioeconomic profile of the IP households, the extent of Project impacts on these households as well as the differential impacts of the Project, if any, on IP communities living in the vicinity of road section.

##### A. Socioeconomic Profile of the Displaced IP Population

###### 1. Ethnicity

59. All the 14 displaced IP households belong to Tangkhul sub-tribe. Tangkhul is a Naga tribe traditionally living in the Indo-Burma border area occupying the Ukhrul district in Manipur, India and the Somra Tangkhul hills (Somra tract) in Upper Burma. Culturally, the Tangkhuls share close affinities with other Naga tribes.

60. Although the Tangkhul Naga tribe speaks more than a hundred dialects, the lingua franca is the Hunphun (Ukhrul) dialect. Presently they use a slightly modified English alphabet as their script. In the 19th Century, majority of the Tangkhul Nagas converted to Christianity and Christianity continues to remain a prominent religion amongst Tangkhul to this day. Ukhrul district has a majority Tangkhul Naga population.

###### 2. Literacy status of Displaced Indigenous People

61. Field studies and discussions brought forth that one of the remarkable features of the Tangkhul tribal society is that they are revered by anthropologists for being the most erudite and educated tribe in the whole of Manipur. As a result of which, members of the tribe occupy dignified professions and represent eminent posts of ministers etc.

62. The above was also corroborated by the field level findings. The highest level of education in the case of the Tangkhul households was noted to be secondary level education followed by Graduates level. Only 10% of the IP DPs were found to be illiterate. Collectively, as the census data shows, there is no difference between the IP and non-IP

displaced households in terms of literacy and attainment of formal education. In comparison, the IP households fare better than the non-IP households on literacy and attainment of formal education aspect.

### **3. Occupational Status of Displaced Indigenous Population**

63. Of the total displaced indigenous population (56 persons), 22 persons in 14 IP households were engaged in different types of income generating activities.

64. Traditionally, Tangkhul tribe mainly depend on agriculture for their economic subsistence. Besides agriculture, they also run poultry farms and rear livestock to earn their livelihood. However, in contrast the census survey brought forth that out of 22 employed IP DPs, the maximum number of DPs (9 DPs) are engaged in government service and private services, followed by 5 persons engaged in small business and trade and 5 persons in agriculture labour. Only 3 out of the 22 employed IP persons were noted to be engaged in agriculture for the sustenance of their livelihood.

65. Unlike the other general category displaced households, which are more dependent upon trade and business and agriculture labour as their main source of occupation, the IP households are mainly dependent upon government and private service reflecting their educational attainment and skills.

66. In terms of income pattern of the displaced IP, 8 IP DPs reported earning more than Rest. 4000 per month followed by 4 IP DPs earning between 3000 to 4000 per month. 8 IP DPs reported earning between 2000 to 3000 per month whereas the remaining 2 IP DPs reported monthly income of less than 2000 per month.

### **4. Average Expenditure Pattern of the IP DPs**

67. The socioeconomic survey data brought forth that the maximum amount is spent by the displaced IP households on food, followed by education. Nearly equal amount of money is spent on medicines, cooking fuel, transport and clothing. There is no significant difference between the IP and all displaced households in terms of income and expenditure patterns.

## **B. Extent of Impact on the Structures of IP Households and Relocation Scope**

68. The Right-of-Way (ROW) is available throughout the proposed alignment and the improvement proposal will be contained within the available ROW thereby entailing no acquisition of private land. As a result, all the affected IP households mainly comprise of non-titleholders who have encroached upon the existing RoW.

69. The census survey brought forth that all the affected IP households fell in the category of encroachers who had extended their existing structures on the RoW. Most of the structures extensions and encroachments made by the displaced IP households are temporary or semi-permanent in nature (in terms of type of material used). All of these structures are situated along the corridor of existing alignment and likely to have significant loss. However, the displaced IPs will require to be relocated in other places due to impacts as they have sufficient land in the same location to rebuild the affected structure. In this sense, the displaced IP households themselves have available options for shifting their affected structures in the remaining portion of their land.

70. The socioeconomic census survey findings have brought forth that the tribal/IPs households are mainly located in the section of the road falling in the Ukhrul district and form the majority ethnic group in that district. The proposed road section is an existing road

between the Thoubal and Ukhrul district which is currently in poor condition due to lack of proper maintenance. During the census survey, consultations were organised with IP households and their representatives to take their views on the proposed Project improvements. The IP households living along the road welcomed the idea of the road with great enthusiasm due to the poor condition of the existing road. The IP households also confirmed the RoW of the existing road and voiced a strong need for the Project. As per the IP households, the poor condition of the existing road severely impedes the access of the local population to socioeconomic infrastructure such as education, health services, markets, local town and state capital. The villages are cut-off particularly during the rainy season as poor road condition and landslides makes vehicular movement difficult along the road. As a result of the existing problems and challenges, the local IP population is in favour of the road improvement work.

71. IP populations in the project area were also directly consulted to examine whether they claim some project-affected land as their ancestral domain. None of the land that will be acquired for the Project falls under this category; as a result no impacts are foreseen on their cultural resources. The sources of livelihood, family types and educational attainment of the *IP* and *non-IP* households are similar. The Project will benefit them as much as other affected communities of the Project. As a result, no separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has been prepared for this Project. Specific actions and assistance for IP households have been incorporated in the RP itself for their benefit.

72. As a result, no separate Indigenous People Plan (IPP) for the physical and socioeconomic rehabilitation of the affected IP households is being prepared for this Project. The specific measures for resettlement and rehabilitation of IP households have been integrated in this plan itself.

73. Community consultation and Participation would continue to be an important component of the Project which would be facilitated both by the PIU and the implementing NGO. A grievance redress committee would also be designed to respond in a timely and efficient fashion to the grievances of the local population.

74. In order to mitigate the above impacts incurred by these households, the IP households will be entitled to the following compensation and assistance measures:

- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- Additional one-time lump sum assistance to vulnerable households including IP households. This will be over and above the other assistance/s enumerated above.
- Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

## V. GENDER IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

### A. Gender Profile in the Area

75. According to the provisional results of 2011 census of India, Manipur has a population of 2,721,756 with 1,369,764 males and 1,351,992 females with a sex ratio of 987 females per thousand males. Ukhrul project district has a sex ratio of 1006 females per thousand males, and a female literacy rate of 77.4%, which is even better than the state level status. (Table 5.1)

**Table 5.1: Gender Indicators in Project State and Districts**

State/ District	Population 2011			Literacy Rate			Sex- Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)	
	Persons	Males	Females	Literacy Rate	Male	Female	2001	2011
Manipur	2,721,756	1,369,764	1,351,992	79.85	86.49	73.17	974	987
Thoubal	420,517	209,674	210,843	76.66	85.9	67.57	998	1006
Ukhrul	183,115	94,013	89,102	81.87	86.05	77.47	916	948

76. The Gender-related Development Index (GDI) incorporates differentials in achievement between men and women. As per the Manipur Human Development Report 2006, the estimated value of GDI for the state was 0.699, which is almost at par with the Human Development Index of the state reflecting less gender imbalances and disparities.

### B. Gender Impacts of the Project

77. Women are considered part of vulnerable group because they may be excluded from participation due to societal norms and values and hence exposed to greater risk of impoverishment. In order to ensure gender inclusion and women participation in the Project, the socioeconomic survey also focused on looking into and assessing the current gender status in the area and the resulting Project impact on women in the area. During the surveys, it was also considered appropriate to reach out to such vulnerable groups particularly women by taking in their views as well as concerns on the Project. The objective of consultations with women was two-fold namely: i) provide information on the proposed road widening project to them; and ii) to record their views, concerns and perceived benefits arising from the proposed project. The findings of the same are summed up below:

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

79. The augmentation of road network and services, as per the women participants, will have far-reaching impacts on them and their lives. Firstly, they expressed that their mobility will be greatly enhanced. The Project would definitely augment the frequency and quality of the transport, thereby further improving access of women to various services and by and large women of various castes and communities on each of the project packages expressed the need for the road construction. They were of the opinion that they will especially benefit from the Project, since their mobility will be augmented both in terms of access to social

services, as well as access to higher levels of schooling. The road construction would also considerably augment their access to higher levels of health care outside. In other words, the Project will provide both men and women and offer special benefits to women by increasing the opportunity for girls to access higher education, and the access for women and children to improved local services and higher levels of health care.

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

81. In terms of resettlement, the Project gender impacts are largely limited in nature. The census survey brought forth that 5 Female Headed household (FHH) will be affected as a result of the project. Apart from compensation for their asset loss, these households will be entitled to additional assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix for this Project.



## VI. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

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

83. Consultations were held with village community and panchayat members in 5 villages/town areas– Kasom Khullen, Mayaikethel, Keri, Thorium, Marian villages. A total of 55 persons participated in these community meetings. Some of these meetings were conducted in the presence of the PWD engineers. Ensuing paragraphs summarize the details and outcomes of interactions held. Table 6.1 presents the location, profile of participants and the main issues discussed. The attendance sheet of community consultations is enclosed as **Annexure VI**.



***Consultations with Displaced Persons en-route the project corridor***

### A. Summary of Issues Discussed

#### 1. Awareness about the project

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

85. ***Willingness to contribute/cooperate:*** The affected members understood that widening of the road would be beneficial to the whole community and would spur development in the area. Impacts such as dismantling of structures – private and community

owned were explained to them. They understood the implications and accepted the impacts as being necessary to development.

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

- Widening of the road will create opportunities for business and better transport & communication will open up new opportunities for business;
- Transport & communication facilities will improve;
- The value of road side land will increase as also in other areas;
- Time & cost of travel will decrease;
- After up gradation of the road, cheaper transportation facilities will be available; and
- Community will have access to better education, health services & markets.

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

- People may lose land and other assets due to the improvement of the proposed road;
- Increase in number of vehicles and speed of vehicles may lead to accidents;
- Increase in vehicular traffic may cause noise pollution;
- Loss of assets; and
- Loss of livelihood

88. **Compensation and rehabilitation:** Communities stated that compensation to the DPs should be paid at market value / replacement value and should be given prior to the commencement of construction works.

89. **Other suggestions from the affected community:** Communities made suggestions and expressed their need for other infrastructures. These are listed below:

- Waiting sheds, market sheds should be constructed;
- Road side amenities should be provided;
- Two community halls – one for male & the other for female should be constructed;
- Separate toilet should be constructed for male and female;
- Plantation of trees should be taken up immediately before the construction is over;
- There should be provision for street lights;
- One permanent market shed should be constructed;
- Regular supply of pure water should be ensured;
- Local labour should be employed for construction work;
- Road side amenities like public convenience and waiting sheds should be constructed;
- Adequate road safety measures should be taken to avoid accidents;
- Club with community hall should be constructed;
- Better health services should be provided on a priority basis; and the provision for one CHC should be considered.

90. Table 6.1 presents the location, profile of participants and summary of the key issues discussed during these consultations.

**Table 6.1: Community Consultations**

Sl. No.	Venue and No. of participants	Benefits perceived, apprehensions and suggestions
1	Kasom Khullen (14 participants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time &amp; cost of transportation will reduce.</li> <li>• Impetus to growth in business.</li> <li>• The community will have access to better education, health services &amp; markets.</li> <li>• Increase in vehicular traffic may cause noise pollution.</li> <li>• Loss of assets and livelihood.</li> <li>• Waiting shed should be constructed.</li> <li>• Separate toilet should be constructed for male and female.</li> <li>• Plantation of trees should be taken up immediately after the construction is over.</li> <li>• There should be provision for street lights.</li> <li>• Regular supply of pure water should be ensured.</li> <li>• One permanent market shed should be constructed.</li> </ul>
2	Mayaikeithel Village (8 participants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth in business.</li> <li>• Cost of transportation &amp; Communication will reduce.</li> <li>• Transport &amp; communication facilities will improve.</li> <li>• Increase in vehicular traffic may cause pollution and accidents</li> <li>• Bus stand should be constructed.</li> <li>• Market shed should be constructed.</li> <li>• Separate toilet should be constructed for male and female.</li> <li>• Regular supply of drinking water should be ensured.</li> <li>• Waiting shed should be constructed.</li> <li>• Compensation to the DPs should be paid at market value.</li> </ul>
4	Kekru Village (8 participants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better transport &amp; communication will open up new opportunities for business.</li> <li>• Time &amp; cost of journey will decrease.</li> <li>• After the up gradation of the road, cheaper transportation facilities will be available.</li> <li>• Increase in vehicular traffic may cause pollution and accidents.</li> <li>• Market shed should be constructed.</li> <li>• Road side amenities should be provided.</li> <li>• Regular supply of drinking water should be ensured.</li> <li>• Compensation to the DPs should be paid at market value.</li> <li>• Community hall should be constructed.</li> <li>• Local labour should be employed for construction work.</li> </ul>
3	Khoirom Village (10 participants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better transport &amp; communication will open up new opportunities for business.</li> <li>• Time &amp; cost of journey will decrease.</li> <li>• After the up gradation of the road, cheaper transportation facilities will be available.</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Venue and No. of participants	Benefits perceived, apprehensions and suggestions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increase in no. of vehicular traffic may cause noise pollution.</li> <li>● Loss of assets and livelihood.</li> <li>● Bus stand should be constructed.</li> <li>● Market shed should be constructed.</li> <li>● Road side amenities should be provided.</li> <li>● Waiting shed should be constructed.</li> <li>● Proper compensation should be paid for loss of land.</li> <li>● Local labours should be employed for construction work.</li> </ul>
4	Naraian village (7 participants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Widening of the road will create opportunities for business.</li> <li>● Transport &amp; communication facilities will improve.</li> <li>● The value of road side land will increase.</li> <li>● The community will have access to new economic opportunities.</li> <li>● Loss of structure &amp; other assets.</li> <li>● Loss of livelihood</li> <li>● Increase in vehicular traffic may lead to increase in accidents</li> <li>● Due compensation should be given to the DPs at replacement value &amp; prior to the commencement of construction works.</li> <li>● Road side amenities like public convenience, waiting sheds should be constructed.</li> <li>● Adequate road safety measures should be taken to avoid accidents.</li> </ul>

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

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

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

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

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

## **B. Disclosure requirements**

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

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

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

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

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

## VII. OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

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

100. The resettlement principles adopted in this Plan reflect the national and State Land Acquisition (LA) Act, the entitlement benefits as listed in the National R&R Policy, (Government of India) 2007 and Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The State Government of Manipur does not have any policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

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

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

### B. Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894

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

- (i) Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LAA. This constitutes notification. As per Clause 5 a (1), objections must be made within 30 days to the District Collector (the highest administrative officer of the concerned District)
- (ii) The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the government intends to acquire the land. The District Collector is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the District Collector will make an award within two years of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.
- (iii) In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the District Collector to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.
- (iv) Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed.
- (v) Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid in cash by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates landowners.
- (vi) The price to be paid for the acquisition of agricultural land is based on sale prices recorded in the District Registrar's office averaged over the three years preceding notification under Section 4. The possession of land is taken, by the Collector, after payment of compensation (Clause 31). If payment of compensation is not paid before taking possession, a interest is to be paid. The Act has no provision for resettlement assistance and benefits particularly for people without titles or ownership records such as informal settlers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **C. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies**

110. **Annexure VII** compares government and ADB policies and provides gap-filling measures. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007, represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India and closes significantly the gap between Indian national policies and those of

ADB. The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 (as amended in 1984) gives directives for the acquisition of land in the public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. Since the Project does not entail land acquisition, the LAA will not apply to this Project. The NRRP recognizes non-titleholders, although the basic requirement is for the non-titleholder to have been in the project-affected area at least 3 years prior to the declaration of the area as an affected area.

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

112. In line with the national policy framework and ADB SPS, the adoption of the below principles for the project would ensure that both policies are covered in their application to this project, however only apply to this Program when officially approved notified by the government.

### **3. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project**

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

- (i) Measures will be taken to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by means of the following (i) exploring alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensuring that appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components, as far as possible, to maximize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (ii) Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations in the project area shall be undertaken. All displaced persons will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options and their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs will be ensured. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the elderly, women, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and their participation in consultations will also be ensured. A grievance redress mechanism will be established at the PIU level to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of affected persons will be established.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Land acquisition for the project would be done as per the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Act specifies payment of adequate compensation for the properties to be acquired. Additional support would be extended for meeting the replacement

value of the property. The Displaced persons who do not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods will be assisted as per the broad principles described in this document;

- (v) Physically and economically displaced persons will be provided with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (vi) Assistance to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.
- (vii) The displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land will be eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) This Resettlement plan will be disclosed before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (ix) All compensation and other resettlement entitlements shall be provided to the displaced persons and households in accordance with the entitlements described in this RP, before physical or economic displacement.
- (x) The resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved will be monitored and assessed by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.

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

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

#### **D. Valuation of Affected Assets**

115. The affected properties include the built-up structures encroaching or squatting on government land. These are non-titleholders and thus no land acquisition is envisaged. The impacts will include- shifting of structures, boundary wall or fencing, shifting of water tanks and tree cutting. The compensation for each category of impact is based on the replacement

cost for providing alternative structure. The valuation of affected properties shall be governed by the following process:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

119. Even after payment of compensation, APs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied

upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

120. DPs receiving compensation for trees will be allowed to take away timber of their acquired trees for their domestic use. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed off through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. DPs will be provided with an advance notice of three months prior to relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to APs prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

### E. Entitlement Matrix

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

122. In this project compensation for both land and non-land assets will be provided to all affected households irrespective of title status. Compensation for non-land assets/structures will be paid to all squatters and only encroachers who belong to 'vulnerable group' and any 'special claimant' category. The "Vulnerable Group" comprises of 1) DPs below poverty line (BPL); 2) DPs belong to SC and ST category; 3) women headed households (WHH); 4) elderly distressed persons; and 5) disabled persons. "Special Claimants" refers to people with traditional or customary land rights, roadside residences/ SBE owners with permits from local authority / government body to which they are paying annual tax for the same. As long-term settlers and in contrast to roadside squatters and informal dwellers they are recognized as equivalent to titleholders. In this sub-project none of the DPs fall in the special claimant category.

123. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, which recognizes and lists various types of losses resulting out of the project and provides the basic tools and guidelines for preparation of compensation and resettlement packages. The entitlement matrix (See Table 7.1) has been developed in compliance with ADB's SPS-2009.

**Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Details
<b>A: LOSSES OF NON-TITLEHOLDERS</b>			
A.1 Loss of structure (immovable assets constructed by non-titleholders)	Squatters and informal settlers (defined as a person who appears from nowhere and occupies vacant government land/structure for living space and/or livelihoods)	Compensation for nonland assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Squatters will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to remove their assets.</li> <li>b) Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation.</li> <li>c) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.</li> <li>d) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area.</li> </ul>

	Encroachers (defined as a person who has legal title holding to land but illegally extends his occupation onto the contiguous, vacant government land)	Compensation for nonland assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Encroachers will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to remove their assets.</li> <li>b) Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation.</li> <li>c) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.</li> </ul>
	Tenants	Compensation (in case, additional structure erected) and/or Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Rental assistance for the tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals.</li> <li>b) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area.</li> <li>c) Any additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount.</li> <li>d) Any advance deposited by the tenant to the landlord will be deducted from land lord/owners total compensation package on submission of documentary evidences.</li> <li>e) Right to salvage material from demolished structure, erected by tenants.</li> </ul>
A.2. Loss of Crops and Trees	Squatters on government land and RoW	Compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Squatters will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to harvest crops/fruits and remove trees.</li> <li>b) Compensation to be paid by the DC at [the rate] replacement cost estimated by i) the Forest Department for timber trees: ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops: iii) and Horticulture Department for perennial and fruit trees.</li> <li>c) In case of standing crops cash compensation at current market value of mature crops for loss of standing agricultural crops only.</li> <li>d) Grant equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation.</li> <li>e) Compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees calculated at replacement cost, and at a minimum as annual produce value for one season times 1 to 3,</li> </ul>

			depending on the nature of crops/trees.
	Encroachers on government land and RoW	Compensation for non land assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<p>a) Encroachers will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to harvest crops/fruits and remove trees.</p> <p>b) Compensation to be paid by the DC at [the rate] replacement cost estimated by i) the Forest Department for timber trees: ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops: iii) and Horticulture Department for perennial and fruit trees.</p> <p>c) In case of standing crops cash compensation at current market value of mature crops for loss of standing agricultural crops only.</p> <p>d) Grant equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation.</p> <p>e) Compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees calculated at replacement cost, and at a minimum as annual produce value for one season times 1 to 3, depending on the nature of crops/trees.</p>
<b>B: LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD SOURCE</b>			
B.1. Loss of primary source of income for the tenants and leaseholders	Tenants/ Leaseholders	Transitional Assistance	<p>a) Transitional allowance will be paid to each affected household based on minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labour for three months.</p> <p>b) Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute.</p>
B.2. Loss of primary source of income for the non-titleholders [wage earning employees, agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, squatters and	Agriculture/ Non agricultural labour indirectly affected due to acquisition of land or displacement of employer	Assistance for income restoration	<p>a) One-time financial assistance for lost income will be paid to each affected labour based on minimum wage rate for semi-skilled labor for three months.</p> <p>b) Employment opportunity for such APs in the project construction work, if desired so by them.</p> <p>c) Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per affected person's choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by</p>

vulnerable encroachers]			the Project to the training institute.
	Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure	Transitional assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) One-time financial assistance for lost income will be paid to each affected employee based on minimum wage rate for semi-skilled labor for three months.</li> <li>b) Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute.</li> </ul>
	Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income including vendors and hawkers	Training Assistance for income restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Vulnerable affected households will be given priority in employment as unskilled labor in the Project construction activities.</li> <li>b) Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute</li> <li>c) One-time financial assistance for lost income based on minimum wage rate for semi-skilled labor for three months or period of disruption per household. Enrolment to vocational training course of one person from each household, based on assessment of skill sets.</li> <li>d) Organizational/logistical support to establish displaced persons in alternative income generation activity</li> <li>e) Consideration for project employment.</li> </ul>
<b>C: LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES</b>			
C.1. Loss of Common Property Resources	Affected community/ Government Institution responsible for the structure	Restoration and/or Reconstruction Assistance	Cash compensation or Replacement/restoration of the affected community facilities (including temples, shrines, public water stand posts etc) in consultation with the affected community
<b>D: ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE</b>			
D.1. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups	Households categorized as vulnerable <sup>4</sup>	Lump sum assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Additional one-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 10,000 per household to vulnerable households. This will be over and above the other assistance/s given as per this framework.</li> <li>b) Vulnerable households will be given priority in employment as labor in the Project construction activities.</li> </ul>
<b>E: OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS</b>			
E.1. Temporary	Owner/ Titleholder/ traditional rights of	Cash compensation for	a) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due

<p>impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/assets due to movement of machinery and plant site for contractor etc</p>	<p>the affected plot Community</p>	<p>loss of income potential</p>	<p>to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Compensation for standing crops and trees as per the market rate.</li> <li>c) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality</li> <li>d) The contractor will negotiate a rental rate with the owner for all temporary use of land outside proposed RoW.</li> <li>e) All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor.</li> <li>f) Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with the PWD.</li> </ul>
<p>E.2. Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention</p>	<p>Any unanticipated consequence of the project based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this policy framework.</p>		

## VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

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

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

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

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

128. **Second Tier of GRM** The Resettlement Officer in the PIU will activate the second tier of GRM by referring the unresolved issue (with written documentation) to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).<sup>5</sup> The GRC will be established at the PWD level headed by the Chief Engineer, before commencement of site works. A hearing will be called with the GRC, if necessary, where the affected person can present his/her concern/issues. The process will facilitate resolution through mediation. The local GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within fifteen (15) working days. If unsatisfied with the decision, the existence of the GRC will not impede the complainant's access to the Government's judicial or administrative remedies.

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

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

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

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

## **IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **A. Key Institutions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

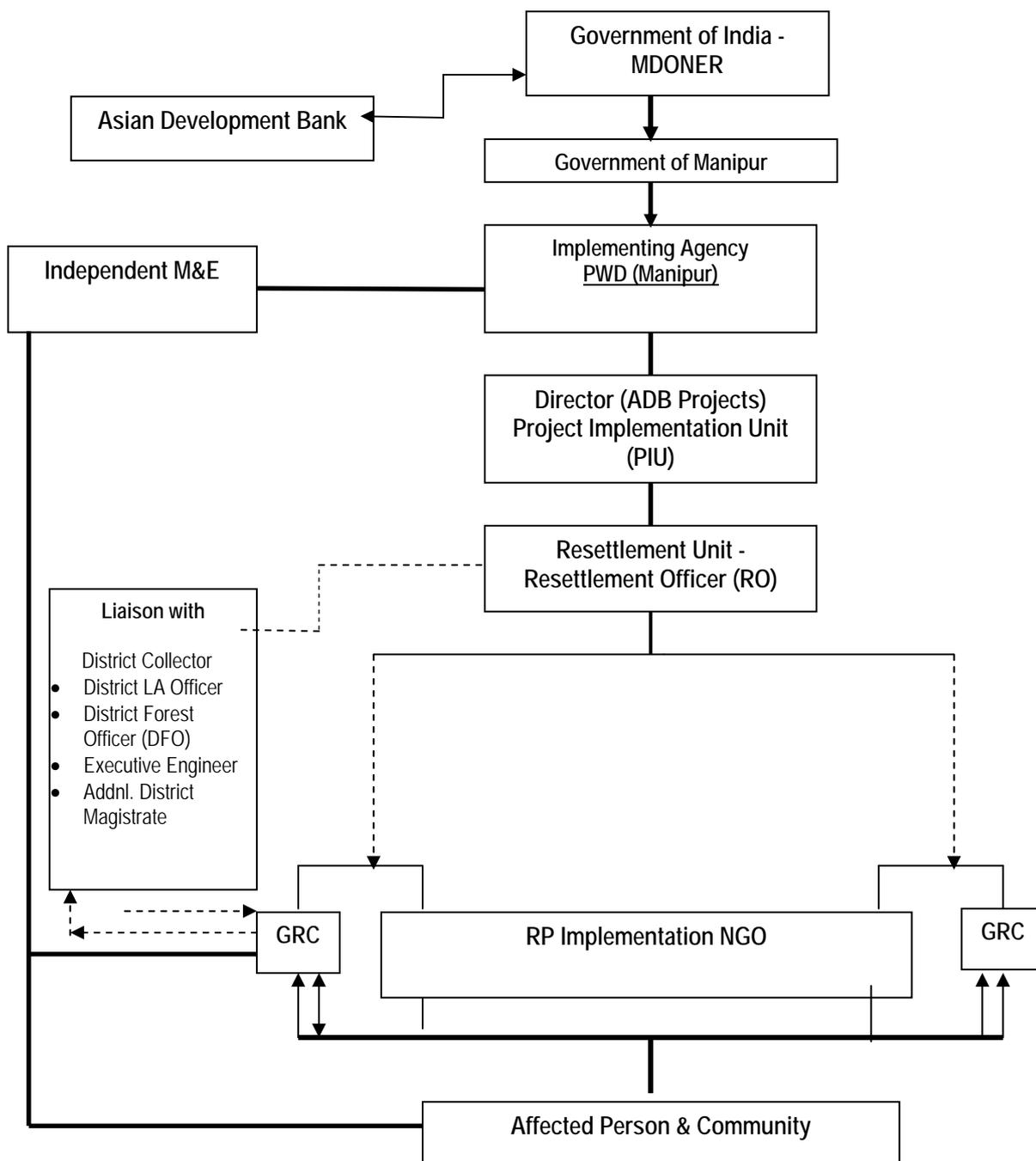
138. The PIU officials and RO will undergo an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project. The capacity development training inputs would include ADB resettlement policy and principles. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and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

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

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

140. Figure 9.1 below illustrates the Institutional arrangement for the Project with the key agencies responsible for resettlement planning and implementation.

Figure 9.1: Institutional Arrangement



#### D. Institutional Capacity Development Program

141. This is the first ADB project in Manipur therefore; the institutional capacity to implement projects in accordance with ADB safeguard requirements is limited.<sup>6</sup> The PIU also does not have social safeguards personnel, capacity to handle IR/IP impacts, gender and vulnerability issues. In this regard, the Project Management Consultants will be responsible for training of PIUs staff on aspects such as resettlement planning/implementation, social protection and gender, including the specific recording, reporting and disclosure requirements.

142. The PMC will provide training and capacity building program on resettlement management for the NGO/agency and other PIU staff on issues concerning - principles and procedures of land acquisition, public consultation and participation; entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; Grievance Redressal and monitoring of resettlement operation. Specific modules customized for the available skill set shall be devised after assessing the capabilities of the target participants and the requirements of the Project. The PMC would conduct the training of PIU and NGO team prior to RP implementation and will continue to provide hand-holding support from time-to-time during RP Implementation.

#### **E. Implementation Schedule**

143. The period for implementation of RP has been taken from July 2013 to September 2014. Typical RP related activities that require to be performed shall include: planning, verification of DPs, consultations with DPs, payment of entitlements and implementation besides monitoring that shall be carried concurrently and will continue beyond the period of RP implementation and culminate with a post-implementation evaluation. However, the sequence of activities might require changes and may be delayed due to circumstances. (See Table 9.2 below)



## X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

### A. Resettlement Budget

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

145. The following have been applied to compute the amounts payable as compensation and assistances:

- a) Rates for compensation of private structures have been taken based on discussions with the officials of the PWD. For temporary structures rates have been taken based on discussions with affected communities. These are given below:
  - Permanent Structures : Rs. 10,858 /sq.mtr
  - Semi-Permanent Structures : Rs. 9,161 / sq.mtr
  - Temporary Structures : Rs. 5,872 / sq.mtr
- b) Rates for community properties have been derived based on discussions with local communities and with officials of PWD and is found to be reasonable.
- c) Rates for other assets such as water tanks, water supply line and retaining wall has been determined based on discussions with communities;
- d) Assistances are determined as per the entitlement framework; and
- e) Costs of hiring of services of NGO and M&E consultant have been estimated based on previous experience.

146. The total estimated R&R cost of the Project is Rs. 10,361,637 (**Rupees** Ten Million three hundred and sixty one thousand six hundred and thirty seven only. ) given below in **Table 10.1**.

**Table 10.1: Budget for Resettlement and Rehabilitation**

S.No.	Item	Unit Rate (INR)	Quantity	Cost (in INR)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation for Impacted Structures</b>			
1	Permanent Structures	10,858	24.66 sq m	267,758
2	Semi-Permanent Structures	9,161	14.88 sq m	136,316
3	Temporary Structures	5,872	466.43 sq m	2,738,877
<b>Total cost for Structures (A)</b>				<b>59,56,226</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Compensation for Other Impacted Assets</b>			
1.	Retaining Wall (Lump sum)	10,000	1	10,000
2.	Water Supply Pipeline (Lump sum)	2000	2	4,000
<b>Total for Other Assets (B)</b>				<b>14,000</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Assistance</b>			
1.	One time transitional allowance to HHs losing commercial and residential cum commercial structures at the rate of 3 months (90 days) of Minimum Agriculture wage (Rs. 100) in the state for each person losing income in 23 affected HH	Rs. 100/day for 90 days	23 HHs	Rs. 207,000

S.No.	Item	Unit Rate (INR)	Quantity	Cost (in INR)
2.	Transitional allowance of Rs. 3500 per month per household to cover maximum three months of rental accommodation in case of severely affected residential, commercial and residential cum commercial structures.	3500 for 3 months	49 HHs	Rs. 514,500
3.	A lump sum transfer/shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000 per household incurring structural impacts for shifting household assets and belonging to new area.	10000	49 HHs	Rs. 490,000
4.	Training for skill up gradation for loss of commercial structures and residential cum commercial	5,000	23 HHs	Rs. 115,000
5.	Rental Assistance to residential tenants	3500 for 3 months	3 HHs	Rs. 31,500
6.	Assistance to Vulnerable Households	Rs. 10,000	19 HHs	Rs. 190,000
<b>Total Assistance Cost (C)</b>				<b>15,48,000</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Restoration of Community Property Resources</b>			
1.	Two Community Waiting and Resting Sheds	Lump sum	2	50,000
<b>Total CPR Cost (D)</b>				<b>50,000</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Cost of Hiring NGO and External Monitoring Agency</b>			
1	NGO for Support for RP implementation (1 Lakh per month x 15 months)	100,000/month	15 months	1,500,000
2.	Grievance handling cost	300,000	Lump sum	300,000
<b>Total NGO Cost (E)</b>				<b>1,800,000</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant</b>	500,000	1	500,000
<b>Total M&amp;E Consultant Cost (F)</b>				<b>Rs. 500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL A to F</b>				<b>Rs. 98,68,226</b>
<b>G.</b>	<b>Contingency to meet any unforeseen impacts or escalation in estimated costs</b>			
1.	Contingency at 5% of the total amount			Rs.493,411
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>Rs. 10,361,637</b>
Ten Million three hundred and sixty one thousand six hundred and thirty seven only.				

## B. Resettlement Financing

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

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

## XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

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

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

151. A suggestive list of monitoring indicators that shall help to track progress is given in Table 11.1. Final set of monitoring indicators should be worked in agreement with the NGOs and ADB.

<b>Table 11.1: Monitoring Indicators (Internal)</b>	
<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Physical	Extent of land acquired vs. required
	Number of structures acquired
	Number of agriculture and commercial land owners and structure owners who have been paid compensation
	Number of households displaced
	Number of eligible persons allotted land vs. total displaced persons
	Number of residential and non-residential plots of land allotted
	Number of pattas issued
	Number of households provided with shifting allowance, training, rehabilitation allowance for construction of residence, work sheds, etc.
Financial	Amount of compensation paid for structure, land, plantation and crops
	Establishment cost for R&R cell
	Staff salaries
Social	Amount paid to the contracted Monitoring agency
	Area and type of house and resettlement en-bloc as stipulated in the policy
	Number of times the grievances and district level committees
	Number of appeals placed before grievance redressal cell

	Number of appeal referred
	Number of meetings held with the displaced villages
	Number of visits by displaced persons for redressal of grievances
	Number of cases that have been referred to courts

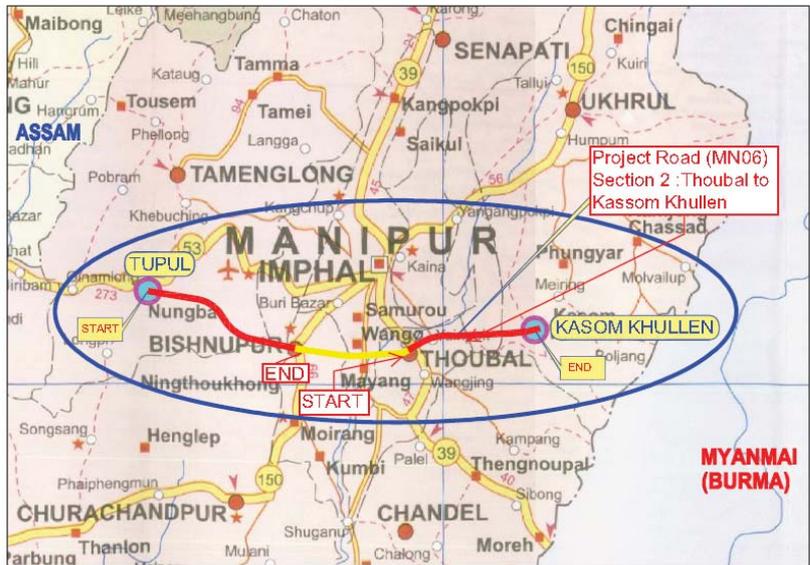
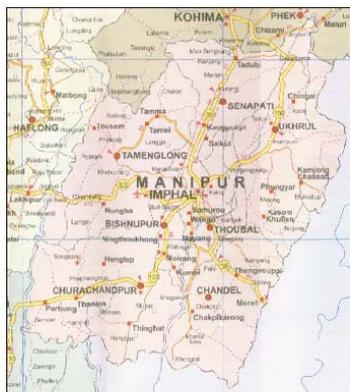
152. For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, such as this one, a qualified and experienced External Monitor with previous experience in monitoring of resettlement activities and familiarity with Government and ADB policies, will be engaged with ADB concurrence to verify the monitoring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

153. Table 11.2 below provides an indicative set of monitoring indicators that shall help to evaluate effectiveness of implementation.

<b>Table 11.2: Indicators for Outcomes and Impacts</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfaction of land owners with the compensation and assistance paid</li> <li>• Type of use of compensation and assistance by land owners</li> <li>• Satisfaction of structure owner with compensation and assistance</li> <li>• Type of use of compensation and assistance by structure owner</li> <li>• % of APs provided project employment or otherwise</li> <li>• % of APs with better income than before</li> <li>• % of APs provided with alternatives lands for sites</li> <li>• Types of grievances received</li> <li>• No. Of grievances forwarded to GRC and time taken to solve the grievances</li> <li>• % of APs aware about the GRC mechanism</li> <li>• APs opinion about NGO approach and accessibility</li> <li>• Households income of vulnerable group</li> <li>• % of displaced persons satisfied with resettlement benefits and facilities.</li> </ul>

### PROJECT ROAD MAP

(iii) Tupul to Kasom Khullen (MN 06) - Tranche 2 road in the State of Manipur.





### Census/Socio Economic Survey Questionnaire

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

Investigator Name	Supervisor Name	Respondent Name	AC/BC

#### Type of Use

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

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

#### A. IDENTIFICATION

A.1 General Identification.			
State	District	Block	Town/Village

A.2 Type of Property				
Private	Government	Trust	Community	Others
1	2	3	4	5

A.3.1 Ownership											
Owner	1	Tenant	2	Non-Tidsholder	3	Share cropper	4	Joam land	5	Lease	6

A.3.2: If Non-Tidsholder:		1. Encroacher	2. Squatter
A.3.2 Occupants Name:			Isch/W/Ms etc

A.3.3 Name, Address, Phone Number and LANDMARK

A.3.4 If Tenant: Name, Address and Phone Number of the Owner

A.3.5 Please provide with an ID Proof (Ration card, Voter Id, PAN Card, Driving Licence, any ONE) Record the details:

#### A.4 Utilities on the Property

SLNo	Utilities	Total		SLNo	Utilities	Total	
		Total	Impacted			Total	Impacted
1.	Trees			8.	Water supply pipeline		
2.	Dug walls			9.	Retaining wall		
3.	Tube wells			10.	Fend		
4.	Water Tap			11.	Stone Crusher		
5.	Water Tank			12.	Fig 3ty		
6.	Hand Pump			13.	Others (IF)		
7.	Cattle Shed						

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

Tree type	No.								

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

#### B.1 ASSET DETAILS

B.1.1 Measurement of the Land: (In mtr.)						
Length:		Breadth		Area		Distance from Edge of the Road
Total	Affected	Total	Affected	Total	Affected	

B.1.2 Details/Measurement of the Structures (In mts.)												
Age of Structure	Length:		Breadth:		Area		Type of construction			Typology of structure	No. of Rooms	Distance from Edge of the Road
	Total	Affected	Total	Affected	Total	Affected	R	W	F			
										P	SP	K
										1	2	3

**Typology of the Structure :**

Roof		Wall		Floor		Boundary	
RCC/RBC	1	Brick	1	Concrete	1	Brick	1
Thatched	2	Wood	2	Mud	2	Barbed Wire	2
Mud	3	Mud	3	Stone	3	Wood	3
GI / Asbestos	4	Asbestos	4	Wood	4	Others (specify)	9
Bamboo	5	Plastic	5	Others (specify)	9		
Others (Specify)	9	Others (specify)	9				

**B2. In case of commercial use, details of business**

Tea Stall	1	Kabari Shop	9	Blacksmith	17
Grocery (Kirana)/General Store	2	Educational Institution	10	Butcher/meat	18
Vegetables/ Fruits	3	Hotel/Restaurant/Motel	11	Barber Shop	19
Cloth/Garments	4	Electrical	12	Medicine Shop	20
Tailor shop	5	Furniture	13	Wine Shop	21
Pan/ Cigarette Shop	6	Petrol Pump	14	STD P CO	22
Garage/	7	Handicrafts	15	Photocopy shop	23
Lubricant Shop	8	Video parlour/Cyber café	16	Any other, please specify	99

**B.2.1** - Ownership

Yes 1 No 2

**B.2.2** - If No, how many partners? (In Nos.)

**B.2.3** - How many people have you employed?

**B.2.4** - Where would you prefer to move from here? (Residential and Commercial Both)

S.No.	Place	Where (Specify)	Distance from Current Location
1	Within Village /Town		
2	Outside Village/Town		

**B.2.5** Do you have alternative land/structure

Agriculture Land (in bigha)							
Structure (in sq.mtr.)	Typology of Structure	Pucca	1	Semi-Pucca	2	Kutchha	3

**B.3 AGRICULTURAL DETAILS**

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

**B.4 LIVESTOCK DETAILS**

TYPE	Cows	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Poultry	Others
Nos.							

**C.1. HOUSEHOLD DETAILS**

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

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

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

**Codes for Relationship**

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

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

<b>D.1 Employment Status</b>	1 2	Yes No												
<b>D.2 Occupation (Main occupation)</b>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Agriculture Agri Labour Non Agri Labour Business/Trade Govt Service Private Service Maid Servant Others												
<b>D.3 Non-Working status (Give main reason)</b>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	No work available Seasonal inactivity Household duties Old/young Handicapped Student Others												
<b>D.4 Income per month</b>	1 2 3 4	Less than Rs.2000 Rs.2000 - 3000 Rs. 3000 - 4000 Above Rs 4000												
<b>D.5 Skills</b>														This may have Multiple answers

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

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

**D.7: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

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

**D.8 PROJECT RELATED INFORMATION**

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

**D.9 REHABILITATION OPTIONS**

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

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

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

SIGNATURE



Annexure 4 : Socio-economic Data

Start change	End change	Road name	Mileage ID	Side	Number	Impacted	water supply pipeline	Impacted	Retaining wall	Impacted	Pond	Impacted	Stone crusher	Impacted	Pigsty	Impacted	Others Specify	Impacted	Tree type	Number	Length	Affected length	Breadth	Affected breadth	Area	Affected Area	DCL	Age	Affected length	Breadth	Affected breadth	Area												
9060	9067	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KPK	L	1																										7.9	7.9	4.4	0.9	34.76	7.11	3.5	7.9	7.9	4.4	0.9	34.76		
9097	9024	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	L	1																										7.9	7.9	4.7	1	37.6	7.9	4	6	7.9	7.9	4.7	1	37.6	
9052	9155	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	L	2																										3.1	3.1	15	12	4.65	3.72	5.7	3.1	3.1	15	12	4.65		
9050	9159	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	L	3																										9.4	9.4	9.9	2.5	93.06	23.5	4.4	9.4	9.4	9.9	2.5	93.06		
9057	9159	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	L	4																										4	4	2.3	1.1	9.2	4.4	6.4	4	4	2.3	1.1	9.2		
9050	9167	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	L	5																										7.4	7.4	7.7	12	56.96	8.86	5.7	7.4	7.4	7.7	12	56.96		
9067.4	9173.6	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	L	6																										6.2	6.2	9.9	12	61.38	7.46	5.7	11	6.2	6.2	9.9	12	61.38	
9073.6	9160	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	L	7																										6.9	6.9	9.9	12	68.31	8.29	5.7	6.9	6.9	9.9	12	68.31		
9000.5	9167	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	L	8																										7.4	7.4	5.1	12	111.74	8.86	5.7	35	7.4	7.4	5.1	12	111.74	
9042	9144	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	R	4																										12	6	4.8	13	57.6	15.6	5.2	6	12	6	4.8	13	57.6	
9042	9146	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	R	5																										6.3	6.3	4.8	13	38.24	8.19	5.2	6	4.3	4.3	4.8	13	20.64	
9063.3	9147	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	R	6																										3.4	3.4	4.8	13	16.32	4.42	5.2	3.4	3.4	4.8	13	16.32		
9041.7	9146	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	R	7																										4.3	4.3	4.8	13	20.64	5.59	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.8	13	20.64		
90704	9173.6	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	R	8																										118	118	7.2	2	84.96	23.6	6.4	1	118	118	7.2	2	84.96	
9007.9	9165	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	R	9																										7.4	7.4	112	2.2	82.88	16.28	6.2	6	7.4	7.4	112	2.2	82.88	
92050	9206	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	R	10																										18.7	18.7	10.4	18	94.88	33.66	7.9	2	11.3	11.3	10.4	18	117.82	
9223.6	9233	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	R	11																										9.2	9.2	7.4	15	68.08	13.8	5.4	6	9.2	9.2	7.4	15	68.08	
92342	9236	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	R	14																										13.3	13.3	4.9	13	65.17	12.29	5.6	20	13.3	13.3	4.9	13	65.17	
92722	9272	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	R	15																										3	3	4	12	12	3.6	5.8	3	3	4	12	12		
92720	9274	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	R	16																										5.4	5.4	5.3	12	28.82	6.48	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.3	12	28.82		
92741	9275	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	KRM	R	17																										2.9	2.9	4	16	11.6	4.64	5.4	2.9	2.9	4	16	11.6		
93132	9319	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	HPI	L	1																										4.9	4.9	3.1	13	15.19	6.31	5.5	4.9	4.9	3.1	13	15.19		
93132	9319	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	HPI	L	2																										4.9	4.9	3.1	13	15.19	6.31	5.5	4.9	4.9	3.1	13	15.19		
93332	9335	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	HPI	L	3			1	1	1	1																				23.2	23.2	0.2	0.2	4.64	4.64	4.4	10	23.2	23.2	0.2	0.2	4.64	
93125	9314	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	HPI	R	1																										9.1	9.1	3.8	17	34.59	5.47	6.8	20	9.1	9.1	3.8	17	34.59	
11802	11806	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	TYG	L	1																										6.1	6.1	2.4	0.5	19.44	4.16	3.8	6.1	6.1	2.4	0.5	19.44		
93772	9379	MHARATPUL KASOM KHULEN	MUL	L	1																										4.2	4.2	4.3	16	18.06	6.72	5.5	5	4.2	4.2	4.3	16	18.06	





Annexure 4 : Socio-economic Data

Start chainage	End chainage	Road name	Village ID	Side	Number	Transport (In Rs.)	Medicine (In Rs.)	Education (In Rs.)	Electricity (In Rs.)	Water (In Rs.)	Social events (In Rs.)	Agri. Inputs (In Rs.)	Seed/Fertilizer (In Rs.)	Other (In Rs.)	Total (In Rs.)	D.0 Proposed project awareness	TV-1	Newspaper -2	Govt. Officials -3	Other villagers -4	Others -9	Specify	Positive impacts received	Negative impacts received	D.9 Owner preferred rehabilitation measure LAND OR STRUCTURE	COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE	D.9 Tenant preferred rehabilitation measure LAND OR STRUCTURE	COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE
8860	8867.9	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	YPK	L	1										0													
9097	9092.49	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	L	1	500	300	700	50		1000	500	1000		2550	1				4			3,45	1	1			
9152	9155.1	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	L	2										0													
9150	9153.4	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	L	3										0													
9157	9159.1	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	L	4										0													
9160	9167.4	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	L	5										0													
9167.4	9167.36	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	L	6	500	1000	2000	100		500				3100	1				3			13,5	1	1			
9167.6	9160.6	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	L	7										0													
9160.5	9167.9	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	L	8	200	200	500	100		500				4100	2							4,5	1	1	1		
9182	9187.4	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	R	4	600	200	1500	250		200	400	150		7800	1				4			3,4	1	1			
9182	9186.3	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	R	5	1000	100	1000	300		200				7100	1				4			3,5	1,3				1
9186.3	9187.17	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	R	6										0													
9187.17	9187	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	R	7										0													
9170.4	91715.8	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	R	8		50	1000	100		100				2550	1				4			3,4	1	1	1		
9167.9	9169.53	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	R	9	1000	1000	1000	200		1000				6000	1				4			2,3,5	1	1			
9200	9206.17	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	R	10	1000	1000	1000	200		1000				7000	2							2,3,5	1		1		
9237.8	9238.3	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	R	13	100	400	800	100		200				3600	2							3,5	1	1			
9230	9239.63	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	R	14	1500	500		200		3000				6700	1				4			1,3	1		1		
9272	92725	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	R	15										0													
9279	9273.4	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	R	16										0													
92741	92743.9	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	KPM	R	17										0													
9315	9319.9	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	HF1	L	1																							
9315	9319.9	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	HF1	L	2																							
9335	9336.2	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	HF1	L	3	500	500	3000	250		100	500	300		1650	1				4			3,4	1	1			
9315	9316.4	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	HF1	R	1	1000	2000	2000	500		500				1900	2							3,5	1	1			
11862	11806	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	TYG	L	1										0													
9572	9577.62	MH46(TUPAL KASOM KHULLEN)	M/L	L	1	500	500		50		500				550	2							2,3,5	1	1	1		









96041	96063.3	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	MIL	L	3	300	400	5000	140		400	200	14 100	2					3,5	1,3	1	1
96 075	96 016.6	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	MIL	L	4								0									
96 079	96 010.5	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	MIL	R	1								0									
90065	90063.7	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	YPK	R	3								0									
90550	90563.3	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KIU	R	2																	
100690	100696.4	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	SFM	R	1	300	1000	500	90		900		6000	1			4				1	
125355	125397.9	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KIG	L	2																	
128 076	128 042	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	L	1	1000	1000	2000	200		900		2000	1			4		2,3,5	1	1	
128 097	128 015.1	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	L	2	200	200	200			500	200	3000	1			4		3,4	1	1	
1282 81	128233.4	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	L	3	500	1000	1000	200		100		7600	1			4		3,5	1	1	
128231	128237	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	L	4																	
128272	128269.4	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	L	5	1000	900	1500	200		200		9000	1			4		2,3,4	1	1	1
128321	128334.4	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	L	6	500	900	1000	200		200		6000	1			4		3,5	1	1	
128335	128384.7	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	L	7	1000	200	500			900	100	5300	1			4		3,2	1	1	
128350	128264.7	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	L	8	500	500	1000	900		500	200	8200	1			4		3,5	1	1	
128409	128097.9	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	L	9	700	200	2000	900		200		7900	1			4		2,4	1	1	
128405	128090.9	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	L	10	400	200		50	20	900		8270	1			4		3,5	1	1	
1275	1270.7	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	R	1		50	200	200		100	200	3200	1			4		3,4	1	1	
12769	12789.43	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	R	2								0									
128006	128015.3	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	R	3	2000	900	800	900		500		7300	1			4		3,5	1	1	
1280 5.2	128024.1	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	R	4	200	900	500	500		200		7500	2					3,4	1	1	
128050	128063.7	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	R	5	50	900		900		100		2500	1			4		3,2	1	1	
12854	128253.1	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	KMK	R	6	500	7000	6000	200	50			9450	2					3,5	1	1	



















## Community Consultations

## Attendance Sheet

Date: 20/11/2009

Place: KASOM KHULLEN

S. No.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
1.	Sp. Limpam	Teacher	Limpam	
2.	S. Mitthong	cultivator	Mitthong	
3.	E. Katsoran	do	Katsoran	
4.	Anand Simphom	Secy, Kasomkl.	Simphom	
5.	S. Kasomphon	Mantri	Kasomphon	
6.	S.P. Hangyui	V.A	Hangyui	
7.	H. FELIX	Social worker	Felix	
8.	S. Chikanis	Male nurse PHC. KIEI	Chikanis	
9.	Sp. Simphon		Simphon	
10.	S. Ngayasing	Student	Ngayasing	
11.	T. Shangmeingom	Ps work Professor	Shangmeingom	
12.	F. Shangwong	V. A	Shangwong	
13.	SP. Y ar fea	EX	Y ar fea	
14.	Th. Victoria	Student.	Victoria	



## Community Consultations

## Attendance Sheet

Date: 18/11/2009

Place:

KHOIROM

S. No.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
1.	H. Goby' Sia	Business	<i>[Signature]</i>	
2.	M. Preyit'hi	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>	
3.	H. Prandand	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>	
4.	T. Kamba .S.	Driver		
5.	H. Rame M.	Business	<i>[Signature]</i>	
6.	S. Gitchanda	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>	
7.	Kh. Samon.	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>	
8.	H. Bikram.	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>	
9.	S. Sanata.	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>	
10	H. Namoo	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>	





## Community Consultations

## Attendance Sheet

Date: 18/11/2009

Place: SALAMPATONG

S. No.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
1.	HAOPAO	FARMER	Haopao	
2.	MANGNEIHEN	EX-SERVICEMAN AND VILLAGE AUTHORITY	Mangneihen	
3.	HANGKHOTIEN	President. Club.	Hangkhotien	
4.	Nek thian lai	Student	Nek thian lai	
5.	SOI MIN LUN	Student	Soiminlun	
6.	HAO LENG	CULTIVATOR	Haoleng	
7.	HEN TONG	CULTIVATOR	Hen Tong	
8.	Thomas	cultivator	Thomas	
9.	LUNNEI PAO	Cultivator		
10.	PAO NEI HAO	cultivator	Paoinhao	
11.	LET MIAT THANG	cultivator	Letmiatthang	
12.	KIM NEI KHOL	CULTIVATOR	Kimneikhof	
13.	NEM KHO HAT	CULTIVATOR	nemkhat	
14.	Manglian	Headman	Manglian	

15. Rajen K. Singh. RJK Sawy  
Coordinator. 

## Community Consultations

## Attendance Sheet

Date: 27/12/09

Place:

THOUBAL

S. No.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
1.	2. 27/12/09	2/	2/27/12/09	
2.	M. Gopishah Sir	M. Gopishah	Gp	
3.	S. Yainma Singh		S.Y.S.	
4.	w. Subita	House wife	Subita	
5.	w. Lakhisana	))	Lakhisana	
6.	w. Hema	))	Hema	
7.	w. Chaoba	))	chaoba.	
8.	w. Suni	Student	Suni	
9.	w. Pushpa	))	pushpa	
	w. Jashita	))	Jashita	
	w. Bidya	))	Bidya	
	Sh. Ragu	S ))	Ragu	

**Comparison between LA Act, NRRP and ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards**

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	<b>Objectives</b>				
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	X	✓		-
2	If unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	X	✓		-
3	To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels	X	✓		-
4	To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	X	✓		-
	<b>Policy Principles</b>				
5	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	X	✓	While the policy does not specify any requirement for screening of the project at an early stage for resettlement impacts and risks, the process for resettlement planning is defined.	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
6	Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks	x	✓	Clause 23. (1) After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families under section 21, and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement under section 22, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.	-
7	Carryout consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced	X	✓	Clause 10 (ii) hold consultation with the affected persons while formulating a rehabilitation	In addition to the consultations with the affected population, the framework includes provisions for information dissemination about

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	<b>Objectives</b>				
	persons of their entitlements and resettlement options			and resettlement scheme or plan;	the project including the entitlement and resettlement options to the affected persons.
8	Establish grievance redressal mechanism	x	✓	Clause 14.—provides for appointment by the appropriate Government of an ombudsman for time bound disposal of grievances, etc.	Given that the Resettlement Impacts are not envisaged to be significant, a project level GRM is included in the RP.
9	Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	X	✓	Clause 4.—seeks to provide for social impact assessment study in certain cases in the proposed affected areas taking into consideration the impact that the project will have on public and community properties etc., and specify the ameliorative measures.	Social Impact Assessment, awareness campaigns, and social preparation phase will be done for any projects with significant impacts.
10	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) Land-based resettlement strategies (ii) Prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) Prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) Additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	X	✓	Clause 36 provides for the option of land based resettlement strategies	Structure to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation
11	If there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; provide transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training,	X	✓	Clause 30 – specifies that in case of involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families en masse in plain areas, or less than two hundred families en masse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Fifth Schedule or Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, all affected families shall be provided basic infrastructural facilities and amenities at the resettlement area as per the norms specified by the appropriate Government	Not envisaged under the proposed project. Therefore, the provision of alternative resettlement sites is not provided for in the framework.

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	<b>Objectives</b>				
	or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.				
12	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	X	✓	Clause 46. The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons (such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age), of such amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees per month.	
13	If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	X	✓		Not envisaged
14	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	X	✓	Clause 3 provides that non-titleholders who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason;	RP mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 4.1 of the LAA will be treated as the cut-off date for titleholders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters the start date of the project census survey.

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	<b>Objectives</b>				
15	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	X	✓	Clause 23 provides for the preparation and content of the Resettlement Plan to be prepared.	-
16	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders	X	X	The approved scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement shall be published in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.
10	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	X	✓	Clause 28—seeks to make it the responsibility of the requiring body to provide requisite funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for implementation of the scheme/plan for affected families; the requiring body to deposit 1/3rd cost of the scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement on finalization of the scheme or plan.	-
17	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	x	✓	Clause 29— seeks to provide that the compensation award, full payment of compensation etc. shall precede actual displacement of affected families where land acquisition is on behalf of a requiring body.	

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	<b>Objectives</b>				
18	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	x	✓	Clause 10 - The formulation, execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement plan shall vest in the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.	

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

### A. Project Background

1. Government of India has applied for assistance from Asian Development Bank towards the cost of North East State Roads Investment Program (NESRIP). This Program will assist the six states of the region to develop their road network and establish reliable road connectivity to the national and sub regional road networks. In Manipur, the road section of MN06 Tupul to Kasom Khullen has been included for widening and improvement under Tranche II of this Project. The existing road will be converted to a 2-lane road. The Project road section MN06 Tupul to Kassom Khullen has been divided into two sections for Civil Work Implementation, (i) Section 1: Tupul to Bishnupur (Chainage 0.000 to Chainage 50.800) and (ii) Section 2: Thoubal to Kassom Khullen –(Chainage 81.450 to Chainage 128.575). This Resettlement Plan has been prepared for Section 1: Tupul to Bishnupur Road section (50.80 kms).

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

3. Manipur PWD Roads intends to utilize part of the proceeds of this loan for engaging services of a non-government organization (NGO) and/or Agency, to assist in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) developed for Section1: Tupul to Bishnupur Road (50.80 kms). The services of the NGO and/or Agency shall include providing assistance to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), NESRIP with grassroots skills and capacity for effective field implementation of the RP.

### B. Objective of the Assignment

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

### C. Scope of Work - Generic

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

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

- a) Developing R&R information campaigns and community participation;
- b) Assisting the APs, especially from vulnerable groups, in resettlement and rehabilitation, including redressing grievances, and coordination with local authorities and other relevant institutions.

- c) Calculating detailed costs of income restoration and resettlement components;
- d) Updating the database of APs and their entitlements for implementation and monitoring purposes.
- e) Monitoring and evaluating progress and achievement of resettlement objectives.

### **C. Scope of Work – Specific**

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. During the identification and verification of the eligible AP's, the NGO/Agency shall ensure that each of them are contacted and consulted either individually or in groups. It would be imperative to carry out consultations with the vulnerable groups, which include the following:

- Those who are Below Poverty Line (BPL)
- Those who belong to the Scheduled Castes
- Those who belong to the Scheduled Tribes
- Female Headed Households
- Elderly
- Disabled Persons

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

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

**c. Information Campaign and Feedback**

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

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

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

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

15. The NGO/Agency shall nominate a suitable staff member to be a member of the Grievance Redress Committees for the respective contract packages.

16. The NGO/Agency shall help the APs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the required procedures.

17. The NGO/Agency shall record the grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the APs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the AP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the NGO representative in the GRC.

18. The NGO/Agency shall accompany the APs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the AP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the APs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC. (The time frame for the GRC to take a decision is 21 days).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**D. Preparation of Progress Reports**

24. The NGO/Agency would be responsible to prepare all reports and documents related to the tasks enumerated in the above section especially regarding verification of the disbursement of entitlements (which is a precondition to the commencement of the civil works) as per the RP on a monthly basis and submitted to the PIU. The report would specifically include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Relevant information concerning previous experience working with communities and government on similar projects implementation and preparation of reports.
- The proposal should also include samples of information brochures, AP files etc. to be used during the implementation phase.

- The field plan must address training and mobilization of staff
- Full CVs (2-3 pages) of key personnel.
- The agency must be an established organization registered with the Government.

**E. Time Frame**

31. The NGO would be hired from the second quarter of the year 2013 to initiate the RP implementation until the last quarter of 2014 (15 months) when all activities/ payments related to RP implementation would be completed. Work may be full or part time, continuous or occasional depending on progress and the needs of the resettlement and land acquisition process during its various stages.

## Terms of Reference for External Monitor for External Monitoring of RP Implementation

### I. Project description

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

The Project road (MN06) Tupul to Kassom Khullen lies in Tamenglong, Churachanpur, Senapati, Bishnupur, Thoubal, and Ukhrul, districts of the state of Manipur. The project road was prioritized under NESRIP (Tranche 2) for improvement and upgradation

The project road MN06 Tupul to Kasom Khullen garlands the state capital – Imphal on its south linking NH 53 (at start point Tupul), NH 150 at Bishnupur, State highway at Mayang Imphal, NH 39 at Thoubal, State Highway at Yairipok, State Highway at Chandrakhong and another SH (More – Kasom Khullen road), before ending at Kasom Khullen and further extends and links to Lambui on NH 150. This proposal is for following road section.

Section 2: Thoubal to Kassom Khullen (Km 81.450 to Km128.575)

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

### II. Scope of work - Generic

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

- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RP and to assess the implementation of RP measures are on course to achieving its objectives;
- To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PIU and NGO in RP implementation.
- To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Displaced Persons (DPs)<sup>2</sup> have been restored or enhanced;

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

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

- To assess the efforts of PIU & NGO in ensuring 'Community Participation' with particular attention on participation of vulnerable groups namely (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.
- To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.
- To review the project impacts on Indigenous People and groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures adopted;

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

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

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

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

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

### **V. Qualifications**

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

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

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

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