

March 2013

IND: North Eastern State Roads Investment Program

Tupul — Bishnurpu Subproject (MN06)

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

#### **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(as of 4 March 2013)

Currency unit – Indian rupee (INR)

INR1.00 = \$0.01817355 \$1.00 = INR55.025000

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB - Asian Development Bank

BPL - Below Poverty Line

CHC - Community Health Centre

DC - District Collector
DP - Displaced Person

DPMC - Design and Project Management Consultants

DPR - Detailed Project Report
EA - Executing Agency
RP - Resettlement Plan
GOI - Government of India
GOM - Government of Manipur

GRC - Grievance Redressal Committee

HH - Household

IPDP - Indigenous Peoples Development Plan

IR - Involuntary Resettlement

LA - Land Acquisition
LAA - Land Acquisition Act
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 - Non-Government Organization

NH - National Highway

NRRP-2007 - National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007

PIU - Project Implementation Unit
PWD - Public Works Department
R&R - Resettlement and Rehabilitation

RO - Resettlement Officer
RP - Resettlement Plan

ROW - Right of Way

RTI - Right to Information
RU - Resettlement Unit
SC - Scheduled Caste
SOR - Schedule of Rates

SPS-2009 - Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

SH - State Highway ST - Scheduled Tribe

WHH - Woman Headed Household

# **CONTENTS**

			Page
EXEC	UTIVE SUM	MARY	
l.	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	1
	A. Pro	ject Description	1
	B. Pro	file of Subproject State	1
		ject Description	2 4
		ject Benefits and Impacts	4
		asures to Minimize Resettlement Impacts	4
	F. Sco	ppe and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP)	4
II.	SCOPE OF	FLAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	6
	A. Invo	oluntary Resettlement Impacts	6 6
		e and Extent of Project Impacts	
III.	SOCIOEC	ONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS	10
	A. Find	dings of the Socio-ecoenomic Survey	10
IV.	IMPACT O	N INDIGENOUS POPULATION	16
	A. Soc	cioeconomic Profile of the Displaced IP Population	16
	B. Ext	ent of Impact on the Structures of IP Households and Relocation Scope	17
V.	IMPACT O	N WOMEN	18
	A. Ger	nder Profile in the Area	18
	B. Ger	nder Impacts of the Project	18
VI.		ATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE	20
		areness about the Project	20
		ingness to Cooperate	21
		ceived Project Benefits	21
		ncerns expressed by the community	21
		ws on Compensation and Rehabilitation	21
		er suggestions given by Affected Community	21
		closure of Resettlement Plan	23
VII.		RAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS	24
		icy Framework - Review of Resettlement Policies and Legal Framework	
		nparison of Government and ADB Policies	26
		pluntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project	26
		uation of Affected Assets	28
		itlement Matrix	29
VIII.		CE REDRESS MECHANISM	34
IX.		ONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	36
		Institutions	36
		ject Implementation Unit (PIU)	36
		n Government Organization (NGO)/ field staff	37
Χ.	_	EMENT BUDGET	41
		settlement Budget	41
XI.		ING AND EVALUATION	43
		ject Background	81
		ective of the Assignment	81
		ppe of Work - Generic	81
	D. Sel	ection criteria, Staffing, Implementation Plan	85

#### **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 upgradation. 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, Senapti, 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 has been prepared for Section 1: Tupul to Bishnupur Road section (50.80 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 upgradation 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 Displaced Households**

6. The average household size of the affected households along the project stretch is 4.6. The literacy rate amongst displaced persons is high at 92.5% with only 7.45% Affected Persons (APs) are illiterate. 38% DPs have received education up to secondary level and 30% DPs are

graduates. In terms of social stratification, 61% of the DPs belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) category with Tamenglong district having the highest number of DPs belonging to ST category, the remaining DPs belong to MOBC (Minorities and Other Backward Classes) and Other Backward Class (OBC) category. There are no Scheduled Caste (SC) households amongst the DPs.

7. 51% of the DPs are employed, while the rest are unemployed. Districts such as Tamenglong (45) and Bishnupur is 40 are notable for the higher rate of employed persons amongst DPs. The main occupation for majority of the DPs is business/ trade. 18% of DPs are dependent on business/trade for their livelihood, while other sectors such as agriculture including agricultural labor accounts for 0.3% of the DPs. 0.4% & 11% of DPs are engaged in Government service and Private services respectively. In respect of income of affected households, it was recorded that 20% of the affected households are in the income bracket of more than Rs. 4,000 per month. Amongst all the DPs, only 04% possess additional skills in areas such as driving, electrical, embroidery, teaching, while the rest do not possess any additional skills.

## **Resettlement Impacts of the Project**

- 8. The project road section 1 (Tupul to Bishnupur) passes through a total of four (4) districts Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Senapati and Bishnupur covering 10 villages enroute. 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 in the census survey that a total of 51 private properties and households comprising of 237 DPs in 10 villages would be impacted as a result of the Project.
- 9. In terms of social stratification of the displaced households, 34 of the 51 Displaced households were noted to be vulnerable HH. Of these 34 HH, 30 belong to ST groups, 2 comprise of Female-headed household (FHH) and 2 households are below poverty line. (BPL)
- 10. Out of the 51 displaced households, the majority will incur impact on their residential, commercial and residential cum commercial structure. 31 of the 51 affected structures comprise of residential structures, followed by 11 commercial assets and 9 residential cum commercial assets. Of the 51 impacted structures, 47 structures are temporary structures and 4 semi-permanent. No pucca/permanent structure will be affected as a result of the Project. 7 of the affected structures are occupied by tenants. All 51 structures would be significantly affected thereby necessitating their relocation. Maximum number of HHs i.e. 46 of the 51 affected households voiced their preference to relocate within their existing village (in most cases at the same plot of land).
- 11. Apart from the above, other project losses include adverse impacts on 7 water supply pipelines and 6 retaining walls. Amongst the surveyed DPs, 98% households indicated a preference for relocation within existing village or town area. As per the census survey, no crops or trees will be affected as a result of the project.

# **Gender Impacts of the Project**

12. There are 2 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.

## Impacts of the Project on Indigenous People

13. An Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF) has been prepared for the Project. An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has not been prepared for the Project considering that the IPs are part of the mainstream population in the project area, forming the majority of the project-affected households. Specific actions and assistance have been incorporated in the RP itself for their benefit. During the census surveys, IP populations in the project area were 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; therefore 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. However, if during project implementation, any significant adverse impacts on IP populations are found, the EA will prepare an IPP closely following the IPDF guidelines, and submit it to ADB for review and approval.

## **Consultation with Displaced Persons**

During the detailed survey community consultations were held along the project corridor at many of the villages that lay en-route. Widening of the road was perceived by the communities as a very critical infrastructural requirement in their area. They also stated 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 labour during road construction.

#### **Resettlement Policy Framework**

15. The Resettlement Framework has been formulated in discussion with State Government and the ADB and is in compliance with the national policies of India and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS-2009). The Policy Framework forms the basis of provision of entitlements and other rehabilitation measures proposed under the project. This Entitlement Matrix has been included in the RP. It further describes the additional assistance for the vulnerable APs and other rehabilitation measures.

## **Institutional Arrangements**

16. 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 Zilla 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.

## **Monitoring and Reporting**

17. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the PIUs / RU and NGO / field staff. An independent Expert /NGO will be engaged by PIU for verification of the monitoring information collected by the PIU. The expert will carry out regular monitoring and evaluation, and report on a bi-annual basis to ADB.

#### **Cost Estimate**

18. The R&R cost estimate for this Project road includes compensation for lost assets such as trees and 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. 11,429,730 (Rupees Eleven Million Four Hundred and Twenty Nine Thousand Seven hundred and thirty Only.

## Implementation Schedule

19. 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.

#### I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### A. Overview

- 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 a 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 Tupul to Bishnupur 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.

#### B. Profile of Subproject State

- 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

**Table 1: Area Details and Population Profile of Manipur State** 

S.No.	State/District	Total Population		Literacy ra	Sex ratio	
0.110.	Otato/District	(in millions)	Total	Male	Female	OCX Tallo
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

Tourist Map of MANIPUR

(Not to scale)

N A G A L A N D

Respect to the scale of th

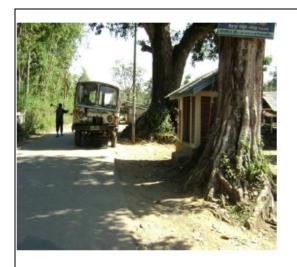
Figure 1: Map of Manipur

# 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 (Project end).

- 7. The Project road section (MN06) lies in Tamenglong, Churachanpur, 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 **Annexure 1**.
- 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 1 namely the Tupul to Bishnupur 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 can be described as under.

SI. No	Section	Terrain	Cut/ F il	Formation width (m)	Pavement width (m)	Shoulder (m)
1	Tupul to Thangal	Hilly	Hill cut	3-6 m	-	-
2	Thangal to Zouzangtek	Hilly	Hill cut	4 -6m	Earthen/No pavement	-
3	Zouzangtek to Bishnupur	Hilly	Hill cut	5 -7m	3 – 3.5 m Granular / Worn out Bituminous course	1 -1.5m





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.
- 10. 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 2**. As a result, the Project would entail no land acquisition.

## D. Project Benefits and Impacts

- 11. 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. The project road section in its route, cuts across mountainous terrain with hair pin bends, steep gradients, plain and rolling terrain, rural area and built up area along its entire route.
- 12. The road passes through four districts and would impact 51 HH. The total number of DPs is 237. The main type of losses includes loss of residential, commercial assets and loss of community property resources. No trees would be affected by the project. Since the project aims at upgrading and improving the existing road within the ROW, there is no impact on private land. Hence there is no scope for land acquisition. The type and extent of losses have been detailed in the subsequent chapters.

# E. Measures to Minimize Resettlement Impacts

- 13. 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 taken were 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
- 14. As a result of these efforts, the road improvements would be undertaken within the available Right of Way entailing no private land acquisition.

# F. Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP)

- 15. The RP for the project has been prepared based on detailed road improvements proposed. The aim of this document is to mitigate all unavoidable negative social and resettlement impacts caused due to the up-grade of the Project road by provision of commensurate measures to resettle the Displaced Persons and restore their livelihoods.
- 16. The RP details the approach, principles and measures adopted in minimizing the social impacts caused by the project. This 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 the affected and 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.

#### II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

#### A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

- 17. 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 incurr as a result of the Project:
  - Loss of residential and commercial structures of encroachers and squatters
  - Loss of other assets such as water tanks, water supply pipelines, retaining wall, etc.
  - Common Property Resources
- 18. A total of 51 households comprising of 237 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.<sup>2</sup>

# 1. Census Survey

- 19. A detailed census was carried out 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 3.** All the other impacts including Community Property Resources were also recorded in the Census survey. During the survey, 2 households were not available and therefore their details could not be collected.
- 20. 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 peoples.

## 2. Findings of the Census Survey

21. The summary findings of the census survey are segregated by district and enumerated below.

# B. Type and Extent of Project Impacts

22. The main type of loss recorded during the census survey includes loss of residential, commercial and residential cum commercial assets. No trees or Common Property Resources (CPR) will also be affected as a result of the Project.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).

- 23. As per the survey, it was recorded that a total of 51 households comprising of 237 displaced persons will be affected due to the Project. The details of each affected property are presented in **Annexure 4.** The details of each Displaced Person are presented in **Annexure 5.**
- 24. In the following sub section, the type and extent of impact on asset has been discussed.

## 3. Impact on Structures

25. Permanent structures are defined as those having RCC roof and brick walls. Semi-permanent structures are those having brick walls and no RCC roof. Temporary structures are those which are neither permanent nor semi-permanent are usually thatched houses. A total of 51 structures would be affected as a result of the Project. 47 of the 51 affected structures comprise of temporary structures. The majority of impact on structures is concentrated in Tamenglong district and Bishnupur district. Table 18 below presents the district wise number of affected structures. Remaining 4 affected structures comprise of semi-permanent structures which would be affected in Tamenglong (1 no.) and Bishnupur district (3 no.s). No permanent structure would be affected as a result of the project.

Table 18 – Number of Affected Structures							
Name of District	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary	Total			
Tamenglong	0	1	20	21			
Churachandpur	0	0	7	7			
Senapati	0	0	4	4			
Bishnupur	0	3	16	19			
Total 0 4 47 51							
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009							

26. During the survey, district wise area of affected structures in square meter was also collected. Total area of temporary structure is 945.53 sq mt, out of which maximum was found in the district of Tamenglong, followed by Bishnupur. The 4 semi-permanent affected structures cover a total of area of 49.1 sq mt area, out of which the maximum area is in the Bishnupur district.

Table 19 – Area of Affected Structures (in sq. meter)							
Name of District	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Total			
Tamenglong	0	9.8	557.04	566.84			
Churachandpur	0	0	94.88	94.88			
Senapati	0	0	72.73	72.73			
Bishnupur	0	39.3	220.88	260.18			
Total	0	49.1	945.53	994.63			
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009							

## 4. Usage of affected structures

27. The majority (31) of the total affected structures are being used for residential purposes by the affected households. 20 of the 51 affected structures are being used for commercial activities. In addition, 9 affected structures comprise of residential cum commercial structures which are mainly located in three out of the four affected districts. Table 20 shows the usage of structures district wise.

Table 20 – Usage of structures by district								
Name of District Residential Commercial Res-cum-commercial Others Total								
Tamenglong	14	2	5	0	21			
Churachandpur	2	4	1	0	7			
Senapati	4	0	0	0	4			
Bishnupur	11	5	3	0	19			
Total	31	11	9	0	51			
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009								

## 5. Ownership Pattern of affected structures

28. 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 households comprise of non-titleholders who are squatting or have encroched upon the existing RoW. In case of affected structures, which form the bulk of the affected assets, maximum number of these structures are self-occupied whereas in case of 7 structures the same are occupied by tenants. Appropriate entitlements have been provided in the entitlement matrix of the RP to compensate the losses incurred by the tenant households.

Table 21 – Pattern of structure ownership by district						
Name of District	Self - Occupant	Tenant	Total			
Tamenglong	14	7	21			
Churachandpur	7	0	7			
Senapati	4	0	4			
Bishnupur	19	0	19			
Total	44	7	51			
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009						

## 6. Relocation Preferences of Physically Displaced Households

29. During the survey, the affected households incurring significant impact on their structures were asked about their relocation preferences. Maximum number of HHs i.e. 46 of the 51 affected households voiced their preference to relocate within their existing village (in most cases at the same plot of land). Only 3 households (mostly tenants) shared that they would relocate outside the village depending on where they find a new structure to rent.

Table 22 - Relocation preferences of DPs by district							
Name of	Within the		Not Available	Total			
Village	Village/Town	Outside Village/Town					
Tamenglong	18	2	1	21			
Churachandpur	6	1	0	7			
Senapati	4	0	0	4			
Bishnupur	18	0	1	19			
Total	46	3	2	51			
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009							

# 7. Impacts on Other assets

30. Apart from structures, a total of 7 water supply pipelines and 6 retaining walls will be adversely affected as a result of the Project. All such impacts have been classified as "Other assets". (See Table 23)

Table 23 – District-wise list of other impacted assets						
Name of District	water supply pipeline	retaining wall				
Tamenglong	2	4				
Churachandpur	0	0				
Senapati	1	0				
Bishnupur	4	2				
Total	7	6				
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009						

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

#### II. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

- 33. 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.
- 34. During the survey, 2 households were not available and therefore details could not be collected. For such households, the total number of DPs has been estimated based on the average household size of each district. It is estimated that in 2 such households, there shall be total of 12 DPs. These 12 persons have not been included in the analysis as this is only an estimate based on the average family size of each district as provided in Table 6.

## A. Findings of the Socio-ecoenomic Survey

35. Amongst the total affected 51 households in 4 districts, the maximum number of displaced households reside in Tamenglong and Bishnupur districts (22 and 19 HHs respectively). The total number of Displaced Persons (DPs) in the 51 displaced households is 237 persons. (See Table 2).

Table 2 – Number of DPs and households District wise						
Name of District	Total households	Total DPs				
Tamenglong	22	102				
Churachandpur	7	41				
Senapati	3	17				
Bishnupur	19	77				
Total	51	237				
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009						

36. The key findings of the survey by different categories are presented in the section below:

## 1. Religion of the Displaced Households

37. In Bishnupur district, the majority of the displaced households are Hindus, with three hindu displaced household in Tamenglong distict. Except Bishnupur district, in the remaining three districts majority of the affected households are followers of christianity. Only one muslim household will be affected in Bishnupur district.

Table 3 – District wise list of Households by Religion								
Name of district Hindu Muslim Christian Others Total								
Tamenglong	3	0	18	0	22			
Churachandpur	0	0	6	1	7			
Senapati	0	0	1	2	3			
Bishnupur	14	1	1	2	19			
Total	17	1	26	5	51			
Source: Socio-economic Survey.SMEC.2009								

# 2. Social Stratification of the Displaced Households

38. In terms of social stratification, 61% of the DPs belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) category with Tamenglong district having the highest number of DPs belonging to the ST category, the

remaining DPs belong to MOBC (Minorities and Other Backward Classes) and Other Backward Class (OBC) category. There are no Scheduled Caste (SC) households amongst the DPs. Table 4 indicates the social stratification of affected households.

Table 4 – District wise Social Stratification of AHs							
Name of district	ST Hills	MOBC	OBC	General	Others	Total	
Tamenglong	19	0	1	0	2	22	
Churachandpur	7	0	0	0	0	7	
Senapati	4	0	0	0	0	4	
Bishnupur	1	1	1	15	0	18	
Total	31	1	2	15	2	51	
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009							

# 3. Family Structure of the Displaced Households

39. Manipuri's society is characterised by nuclear families wherein the children after marriage live separately from the parents. Hence the predominance of nuclear families among the DPs can be seen as the common feature amongst the displaced households. 45% of the displaced households live in Nuclear families followed by Extended families (37%). Except Senapati district, rest of the district has small percentage of joint families. (See Table 5)

Table 5 – Type of households by district								
Name of district	Nuclear	Joint	Extended	Total				
Tamenglong	10	2	9	21				
Churachandpur	2	3	2	7				
Senapati	2	0	2	4				
Bishnupur	9	3	6	19				
Total	23	8	19	51				
	Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009							

#### 4. Average Household Size

40. The average family size of the Displaced households is 4.6 persons per household. The maximum household size was noted in Churachandpur district (8.57 members per family). (Table 6)

Table 6 – Average Size of Household District wise						
Name of District Average Household Size						
Tamenglong	6.42					
Churachandpur	8.57					
Senapati	7.0					
Bishnupur	5.94					
	Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009					

## 5. Vulnerability status of affected households

41. 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.

42. 61% of the DPs belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) category with Tamenglong district having the highest number of DPs belonging toe ST category, the remaining DPs belong to MOBC (Minorities and Other Backward Classes) and Other Backward Class (OBC) category. There are no Scheduled Caste (SC) households amongst the DPs.

**Table 7 – Vulnerability Status** 

Name of district	BPL	WHH	ST
Tamenglong	2	1	18
Churachandpur	0	0	7
Senapati	0	1	4
Bishnupur	0	0	1
Total	2	2	30

Source: Socio economic survey, 2009

43. Amongst the 30 affected tribal/IP households, the majority belong to Kabui tribe (Subtribe of Naga) with (56%) in all the districts. Only one household from the Vaiphei tribe is affected in the Senapati district.

	Table 8 – District wise Scheduled Tribe DPs								
Name of District		Scheduled Tribes							
	Kabui	Kabui Tangkhul Vanphei							
Tamenglong	18	0	0	18					
Churachandpur	7	0	0	7					
Senapati	3	0	1	4					
Bishnupur	1	0	0	1					
Total	29	29 0 1							
		Source: Socio-	economic survey, 2009						

## 6. Displaced Persons disaggregated by sex

44. The percentage of females to males in the displaced households is 48% of the total population. The highest female average is noted in Bishnupur where the ratio is about 49% followed by Tamenglong (47%). (See **Table 9**) The lowest proportion was noted in Senapati district (41%).

Table 9 - District Wise List of DPs disaggregated by Sex.

i albie o Bieliet III de Biel e Biel aggi egateur by eezh								
Name of district	Males	Females						
Tamenglong	54	48						
Churachandpur	21	20						
Senapati	10	7						
Bishnupur	39	38						
Total	124	113						

Source: Socio economic survey, 2009

<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.

## 7. Literacy levels of the displaced population

45. Highest level of education in the affected districts is secondary level education followed by Graduates and Primary level. Tamenglong district has the maximum number of educated people followed by Bishnupur district. Technical qualified person was found in Bishnupur and Tamenglong district. Also Tamenglong district has 2 vocational trained persons. Only 13% (31 persons) of the 237 DPs were found to be illiterate. Overall it can be said that literacy level among the DPs was good. (See table 10)

Table 10 – District wise list of Displaced Persons disaggregated by Level of Education									
Name of District	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Graduate	Technical	Vocational	Total		
Tamenglong	12	14	37	31	1	2	97		
Churachandpur	6	11	14	10	0	0	41		
Senapati	2	11	6	3	0	0	22		
Bishnupur	11	8	31	26	1	0	77		
Total	31	44	91	72	2	2	237		
	Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009								

## 8. Health status of the displaced population

46. Table 11 shows the displaced persons health status. Out of 237 displaced persons, only 9 persons reported suffering from health issues and ailments. The major illness reported by these persons were chronic in nature, whereas 3 persons were suffering from one or the other form of disability.

	Table 11 – District wise list of Displaced Persons disaggregated by health status										
Name of District	Handicapped by birth	Handicapped later	Chronic illness	No illness/ health	Total						
Tamenglong	2	1	2	94	99						
Churachandpur	0	0	1	40	41						
Senapati	0	0 0		22	22						
Bishnupur	0	0	3	72	75						
Total	2	1	6	228	237						
	Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009										

## 9. Employment status and Occupational pattern of the displaced population

47. 51% of the DPs are employed, while the rest are unemployed. Districts such as Tamenglong (45) and Bishnupur is 40 are notable for the higher rate of employed persons amongst DPs. (See Table 12)

Table 12 – Employment status of DPs by district							
Name of District	Employed	Unemployed	Total				
Tamenglong	45	53	98				
Churachandpur	21	20	41				
Senapati	15	7	22				
Bishnupur	40	36	76				
Total	121	115	237				
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009							

48. The main occupation for majority of the DPs is business/ trade. 18% of DPs are dependent on business/trade for their livelihood, while other sectors such as agriculture including agricultural labor accounts for 0.3% of the DPs. 0.4% & 11% of DPs are engaged in Government service and Private services respectively. (Table 13)

Table 13 – Occupational pattern of Displaced Persons by district									
Name of District	Agri.	Agri.	Non-agri.	Business	Business Govt. private			Total	
		labour	labor	trade	service	service			
Tamenglong	15	0	0	15	4	10	0	44	
Churachandpur	6	0	0	6	1	8	0	21	
Senapati	4	4	1	4	0	2	0	15	
Bishnupur	2	4	1	20	6	8	0	41	
Total	27	8	2	45	11	28	0	121	
	Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009								

## 10. Income status of the Displaced households

49. In terms of income pattern of the displaced households, it was recorded that 20% of the affected households are in the income bracket of more than Rs. 4000 per month. followed by 24 (22%) households having income between 2000-3000. 21 households are earning between 3000-4000 rupees per month and there are 24 (19%) households which are earning less than 2000 rupees per month. (Table 14).

Table 14 – District wise percentage of AHs by levels of income								
Name of District	Less than 2000	2000-3000	3000-4000	above 4000	Total			
Tamenglong	7	11	5	21	44			
Churachandpur	6	4	4	7	21			
Senapati	6	5	4	0	15			
Bishnupur	5	7	8	21	41			
Total	24	27	21	49	121			
	Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009							

50. As per Planning Commission's Poverty Estimates, 2009-10, a person earning less than Rs. 672.8 per capita per month in Rural areas. 3.9% (2 HHs) of the displaced households were living below poverty line.

#### 11. Average Expenditure pattern of the DPs

51. The socioeconomic survey data brought forth that the maximum amount is spent by the displaced households on foods, 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 medicines, cooking fuel, transport and clothing. During the survey it was found that only people of two districts Bishnupur and Ukhrul are spending money on water as well reflecting towards water shortages in the area.

	Table 16 – District wise list of average expenditure by items (Rs.)											
Name of District	Food	cooking fuel	Clothing	Transport	Medicines	Education	Electricity	Water	Social events	Agri. (labourito	Seeds/fert Inest	Others
Tamenglong	3490	721	457	695	490	1633	340	0	309	333	257	285
Churachandpur	3857	521	757	457	328	2128	171	0	485	128	43	100
Senapati	2625	625	450	375	400	750	150	0	450	375	25	1000
Bishnupur	3194	429	605	375	883	940	168	74	594	139	47	164
	Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009											

# 12. Additional Skills Possessed

52. Table 17 presents data on the additional skills possessed by the displaced persons. Amongst all the DPs, only 4.8% possess additional skills in areas such as driving, electrical, embroidery, teaching, while the rest do not possess any additional skills. None of the DPs in Senapati district possess any additional skills.

Table 17 -						
Name of District	Possess Additional Skills	Do Not Possess Additional Skills	Total			
Tamenglong	7	93	100			
Churachandpur	3	35	38			
Senapati	0	22	22			
Bishnupur	1	76	77			
Total	11	226	237			
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009						

#### III. IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS POPULATION

53. 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. Among the 51 displaced households, 30 households belong to Indigenous People's (IP) with 144-population size. The proportion of displaced IP households is 61% of the total affected households (51 HHs) with Tamenglong district having the highest number of DPs belonging to IP category.

# A. Socioeconomic Profile of the Displaced IP Population

## 1. Ethnicity

54. The major ethnic groups of the displaced IP households are of Kabui tribe (a sub-tribe of nagas)—comprising 29 households, followed by 1 Vanphei households. Table 18: below provides summary of displaced IP households by ethnicity and population composition.

Table 16. Displaced if Households by Ethilicity						
Name of District	Scheduled Tribes					
	Kabui	Tangkhul	Vanphei	Total		
Tamenglong	18	0	0	18		
Churachandpur	7	0	0	7		
Senapati	3	0	1	4		
Bishnupur	1	0	0	1		
Total 29		0	0 1			
		Source: Socio-	economic survey, 2009			

**Table 18: Displaced IP Households by Ethnicity** 

# 2. Literacy status of Displaced Indigenous People

55. The highest level of education in the case of the Indigenous population was noted to be secondary level education followed by Graduates and Primary level. Tamenglong district has the maximum number of educated IP population followed by Churchandpur district. Also Tamenglong district also has technically and vocationally trained IP persons. Only 20% (29 persons) of the 144 IP DPs were found to be illiterate. Collectively, as the census data shows, there is no significant difference between the IP and all displaced households in terms of literacy and attainment of formal education.

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

- 56. Of the total displaced indigenous population (144 persons), 73 persons (excluding children) have been found engaged in different type of income generating activities. Among them, 75% are engaged in agriculture followed by 10% in business, 5%) in private service, 4% in wage labour and 1% in government service. Unlike the other general category displaced households, which are more dependent upon trade and business as their main source of occupation, the IP households are mainly dependent upon agriculture.
- 57. In terms of income pattern of the displaced households, it was recorded that 30% (9 IP households) of the affected IP households are in the income bracket of more than Rs. 4000 per month followed by 15 (50%) households having income between 2000-3000. 2 IP households

are earning between 3000-4000 rupees per month and there are 4 IP households which are earning less than 2000 rupees per month.

## 4. Average Expenditure Pattern of the DPs

58. The socioeconomic survey data brought forth that the maximum amount is spent by the displaced IP households on foods, followed by education and agriculture development—like purchasing seeds or fertilizers. 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

- 59. All except one IP household will experience impact on their residential and commercial structures. 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 comprise of non-titleholders who have encroched upon the existing RoW.
- 60. The affected structures of the displaced IP households are temporary or semipermanent type in terms 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 may not 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.
- 61. The socioeconomic census survey findings have brought forth that the tribal/IPs are part of the mainstream population in the project area, forming the majority of the project-affected households. During the census surveys, *IP* populations in the project area were 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; therefore 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.

#### IV. IMPACT ON WOMEN

#### A. Gender Profile in the Area

62. 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. Bishnupur project district has a sex ratio of 1,000 females per thousand males, which is even better than the state level status. (Table 19).

Table 19: Gender Indicators in Project State and Districts

State/District	Population 2011			Percentage decadal growth rate of population		Sex- Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)	
	Persons	Males	Females	1991-01	2001-11	2001	2011
Manipur	2,721,756	1,369,764	1,351,992	24.86	18.65	974	987
Senapati	354,972	183,081	171,891	36.09	25.16	951	939
Tamenglong	140,143	71,762	68,381	29.23	25.69	922	953
Churachandpur	271,274	137,748	133,526	29.36	19.03	944	969
Bishnupur	240,363	120,185	120,178	15.27	15.36	993	1000

63. 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

- 64. 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:
- 65. 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.
- 66. 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.

- 67. 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.
- 68. In terms of resettlement, the Project gender impacts are largely limited in nature. The census survey brought forth that 2 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.

#### V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

- 69. 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 approaches 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.
- 70. Consultations were held with village community and panchayat members at Bishnupur Ward No.4. A total of 18 persons participated in this meeting which was attended by the concerned PWD engineers. In addition to this informal consultations were held during the course of the socioeconomic survey. Ensuing paragraphs summarize the details and outcomes of interactions held.



Consultations with Displaced Persons en-route the project corridor

## A. Awareness about the Project

71. 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.
72.

## B. Willingness to Cooperate

73. The affected households 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.

## C. Perceived Project Benefits

- 74. 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 upgradation of the road, cheaper transportation facilities will be available; and
  - Community will have access to better education, health services & markets.

# D. Concerns expressed by the community

- 75. During consultations, communities expressed certain concerns and apprehensions regarding the Project. They requested that more emphasis should be laid on these issues by the project authorities at the time of implementation. The concerns raised are as follows:
  - 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

## E. Views on Compensation and Rehabilitation

76. The Community members stressed on the need for adequate compensation for all structures that are owned either privately or are used by the communities. Besides, they requested all those who are displaced physically and economically be resettled and rehabilitated in an appropriate manner. Financial assistance for those persons who lose their livelihood was a specific request. Communities requested that any construction should start only after payment of full compensation.

## F. Other suggestions given by Affected Community

- 77. The Community also made suggestions and expressed their need for other infrastructures which are as follows:
  - 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;
- 78. Table 20 provides details of the consultation undertaken with regard to the issues discussed, concerns expressed and suggestions given by the community. The attendance sheet of community consultations is presented in **Annexure 6.**

**Table 20: Summary of Community Consultations** 

SI. No.	Venue and No. of participants	Benefits perceived, apprehensions and suggestions
1	Bishnupur Ward No-4, (8 participants)	<ul> <li>Price of land will increase.</li> <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-grade of the road, cheaper transportation facilities will be available.</li> <li>People may lose land and other assets due to the improvement of the proposed road.</li> <li>Increase in no. of vehicles and speed of vehicles may lead to accident.</li> <li>At least three numbers of waiting sheds should be constructed.</li> <li>Road side amenities should be provided.</li> <li>Two community halls- one for male &amp; the other for female should be constructed.</li> </ul>
•	No-4, (8	<ul> <li>Better transport &amp; communication will open up new opportunities for busine</li> <li>Time &amp; cost of journey will decrease.</li> <li>After the up-grade of the road, cheaper transportation facilities will available.</li> <li>People may lose land and other assets due to the improvement of proposed road.</li> <li>Increase in no. of vehicles and speed of vehicles may lead to accident.</li> <li>At least three numbers of waiting sheds should be constructed.</li> <li>Road side amenities should be provided.</li> <li>Two community halls- one for male &amp; the other for female should</li> </ul>

- 79. 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., indepth interviews, public meetings, group discussions etc.
- 80. 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,

- 81. 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.
- 82. 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.

#### G. Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

- 83. 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.
- 84. 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. Posters designed to disseminate basic tenets of the plan will be distributed in different localities to generate mass awareness.
- 85. 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.
- 86. Furthermore, the PIU will issue a notification, in the local newspapers, on the start date of subproject implementation one month ahead of the implementation work.
- 87. In case of change in project design thereby entailing change in resettlement impacts, a re-evaluation and updation 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.

#### VI. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

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

- 88. 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.
- 89. 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.
- 90. The salient features of government and ADB polices are summarized below.

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

- 91. 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.

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

- 92. 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.
- 93. 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.
- 94. 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.

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

- 95. 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.
- 96. 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.
- 97. 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.

## B. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

- 98. **Annexure 7** 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 NPRR 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.
- 99. 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.
- 100. 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.

# C. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

- 101. 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.
- 102. 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

- 103. 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:
- 104. 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.
- 105. 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.
- 106. 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.
- 107. 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.
- 108. APs 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. APs 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

- 109. 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.
- 110. 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 subproject none of the DPs fall in the special claimant category.
- 111. 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 21) has been developed in compliance with ADB's SPS-2009.

**Table 21: Entitlement Matrix** 

		ole 21: Entitlement	
Type of Loss	Identification of	Entitlement	Details
4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Affected Households		
	NON-TITLEHOLDERS		
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 non-land assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<ul> <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> <li>e) Transitional assistance of Rs 2000 per month per household in the form of grant to cover maximum nine months rental accommodation.</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 non-land assets at replacement cost and Assistance	a) Encroachers will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to remove their assets.     b) Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation.     c) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.
	Tenants	Compensation (in case, additional structure erected) and/or Assistance	<ul> <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 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 landlord'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> <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: <ul> <li>ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops:</li> <li>iii) and Horticulture Department for perennial and fruit trees.</li> </ul> </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, depending on the nature of crops/trees.</li> </ul>
	Encroachers on government land and RoW	Compensation for non land assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<ul> <li>a) Encroachers 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: <ul> <li>ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops:</li> <li>iii) and Horticulture Department for perennial and fruit trees.</li> </ul> </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, depending on the nature of crops/trees.</li> </ul>
B: LOSS OF LIV  B.1. Loss of primary source of income for the tenants and leaseholders	Tenants/ Leaseholders	Transitional Assistance	<ul> <li>a) Transitional allowance will be paid to each affected household based on minimum wage rates (Rs. 130/day) 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>

primary source of income in comment of indirectly affected due to income in indirectly affected due in acquisition of land or displacement of employeers, agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour lab	D 0 1 222 24	A mui accita cura /N la ca	A a a i a ta ma a a fa m	a) One time financial assistance for last
training institute. Enrolment to vocationa training course of one person from each household, based on assessment of skil sets.  c) One-time financial assistance for los income based on minimum wage rate (Rs 130/day) for semi-skilled labor for three months or period of disruption person household.  d) Organizational/logistical support to establish displaced persons in alternative income generation activity e) Consideration for project employment.  C: LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES  C.1. Loss of Affected community/ Government Institution Assistance and posts etc) in consultation with the affected community.  D: ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE  D.1. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups  D: ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE  D.1. Additional assistance to vulnerable for the structure 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.  b) As an alternative to economic rehabilitation support, the equivalen amount will be paid in cash. c) Vulnerable households could be giver priority in employment as labor in the Project construction activities.  E: OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS  E.1. Temporary impact during construction of machinery during construction or establishment of construction or establishment of construction or establishment of construction or establishment of construction or establishment or construction or constr	of income for the non-titleholders [wage earning employees, agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, squatters and vulnerable	indirectly affected due to acquisition of land or displacement of employer  Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income including small	Training Assistance for income	<ul> <li>b) Employment opportunity for such APs in the project construction work, if desired so by them.</li> <li>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 the Project to the training institute.</li> <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</li> </ul>
C.1. Loss of Common Property Government Institution Property Resources  Besources  C.2. Loss of Common Property Resources  C.3. Loss of Government Institution Property Resources  C.4. Assistance  C.5. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE  D.6. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE  D.7. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups  C.5. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE  D.8. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE  C.8. 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.  C.5. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE  D.6. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE  D.7. Additional assistance to vulnerable categorized as vulnerable from the other assistance/s given as per this framework.  C.5. Vulnerable households could be given priority in employment as labor in the Project construction activities.  E.6. OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS  E.7. Temporary impact during construction affected plot affected plot Community  C.5. Cash compensation of the affected community restoration of the affected community facilities (including temples, shrines, public wate stand posts etc) in consultation of the affected community facilities (including temples, shrines, public wate stand posts etc) in consultation with the affected community affected community in consultation on estoration of the affected community facilities (including temples, shrines, public wate stand posts etc) in consultation of the affected community affected community.  C.6 San Compunity aff				training institute. Enrolment to vocational training course of one person from each household, based on assessment of skill sets.  c) One-time financial assistance for lost income based on minimum wage rate (Rs. 130/day) for semi-skilled labor for three months or period of disruption per household. d) Organizational/logistical support to establish displaced persons in alternative income generation activity
C.1. Loss of Common Property Government Institution Property Resources  Besources  C.3. Affected community/ Government Institution Property Reconstruction Property Resources  C.3. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups  C.3. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups  C.3. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups  C.4. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups  C.5. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE  C.6. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE  C.7. Additional assistance to vulnerable assistance  C.7. Additional assistance to vulnerable assistance  C.7. 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.  C.8. 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.  C.6. Vulnerable households could be giver priority in employment as labor in the Project construction activities.  C.8. OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS  E.1. Temporary impact during traditional rights of the affected community/  Cash compensation of the affected community facilities (including temples, shrines, public wate stand posts etc) in consultation with the affected community affected community of the affected community a	C: LOSS OF CO	<b>MMON PROPERTY RES</b>	OURCES	, , , , ,
D.1. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups  Households categorized as vulnerable groups  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.  b) As an alternative to economic rehabilitation support, the equivalent amount will be paid in cash.  c) Vulnerable households could be giver priority in employment as labor in the Project construction activities.  E: OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS  E.1. Temporary impact during construction affected plot affected plot Community  Community  Cash compensation for loss of income potential potential  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.  b) As an alternative to economic rehabilitation support, the equivalent amount will be paid in cash.  c) Vulnerable households. Could be giver priority in employment as labor in the Project construction activities.  E: OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS  E.1. Temporary impact during construction of machinery during construction or establishment of machinery during construction or establishment of machinery during construction or establishment or movement of machinery during construction or establishment or machinery during construction or es	C.1. Loss of Common Property	Affected community/ Government Institution responsible for the	Restoration and/or Reconstruction	restoration of the affected community facilities (including temples, shrines, public water stand posts etc) in consultation with the
D.1. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups  Households categorized as vulnerable groups  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.  b) As an alternative to economic rehabilitation support, the equivalent amount will be paid in cash.  c) Vulnerable households could be giver priority in employment as labor in the Project construction activities.  E: OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS  E.1. Temporary impact during construction affected plot affected plot Community  Community  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.  b) As an alternative to economic rehabilitation support, the equivalent amount will be paid in cash.  c) Vulnerable households could be giver priority in employment as labor in the Project construction activities.  E: OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS  E.1. Temporary impact during construction  Cash compensation for loss of income potential  a) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment or	D: ADDITIONAL	SUPPORT TO VIII NED	ARI E	
E.1. Temporary impact during construction like disruption   Owner/ Titleholder/ traditional rights of the construction like disruption   Community   Cash compensation for loss of income potential   a) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment or	D.1. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups	Households categorized as vulnerable <sup>4</sup>	Lump sum	<ul> <li>b) As an alternative to economic rehabilitation support, the equivalent amount will be paid in cash.</li> <li>c) Vulnerable households could be given priority in employment as labor in the</li> </ul>
impact during construction affected plot potential impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment or movement of machinery during construction or establishment or movement or movement or machinery during construction or establishment during construction during construction or establishment during construction during construc		T	<u> </u>	
	impact during construction like disruption of normal	traditional rights of the affected plot	for loss of income	, , ,

	1		
to adjacent			trees as per the market rate.
parcel of			c) Restoration of land to its previous or
land/assets			better quality
due to			d) The contractor will negotiate a rental rate
movement of			with the owner for all temporary use of
machinery and			land outside proposed RoW.
plant site for			e) All temporary use of lands outside
contractor etc			proposed RoW to be through written
			approval of the landowner and contractor.
			f) Location of construction camps by
			contractors in consultation with the PWD.
E.2. Any	Any unanticipated conse	guence of the project v	rill be documented and mitigated based on the
unanticipated	spirit of the principles ag		
adverse impact	I   I   I   I   I   I   I   I   I   I		
due to project			
intervention			

#### VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

- 112. 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.
- 113. 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.
- 114. **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:
  - a) Initial grievance sheet (including the description of the grievance) with an acknowledgement of receipt given to the complainant when the complaint is registered;
  - b) Grievance monitoring sheet with actions taken (investigation, corrective measures);
  - c) Closure sheet, one copy of which will be handed to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed-off.
- 115. 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.
- 116. **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). The GRC will be established at the PWD level headed by the Chief Engineer, before commencement of siteworks. The GRC will consist of the following persons: (i) Chief Engineer, (ii) Project Director; (iii) representative of the affected person(s); (iv) representative of the local Deputy Commissioners office (land). The functions of the local GRC are as follows: (i) resolve problems quickly and provide support to affected persons arising from various environmental issues and including dust, noise, utilities, power and water supply, waste disposal, traffic interference and public safety as well as social and resettlement related issues such as land acquisition (temporary or permanent); asset acquisition; and eligibility for entitlements, compensation and assistance; (ii) reconfirm grievances of displaced persons,

categorize and prioritize them and aim to provide solutions within a month; and (iii) report to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. 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.

- 117. 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.
- 118. **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.
- 119. 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).
- 120. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting / information dissemination) will be borne by the Project.

#### VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

### A. Key Institutions

- 121. 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.
- 122. 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.
- 123. 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.

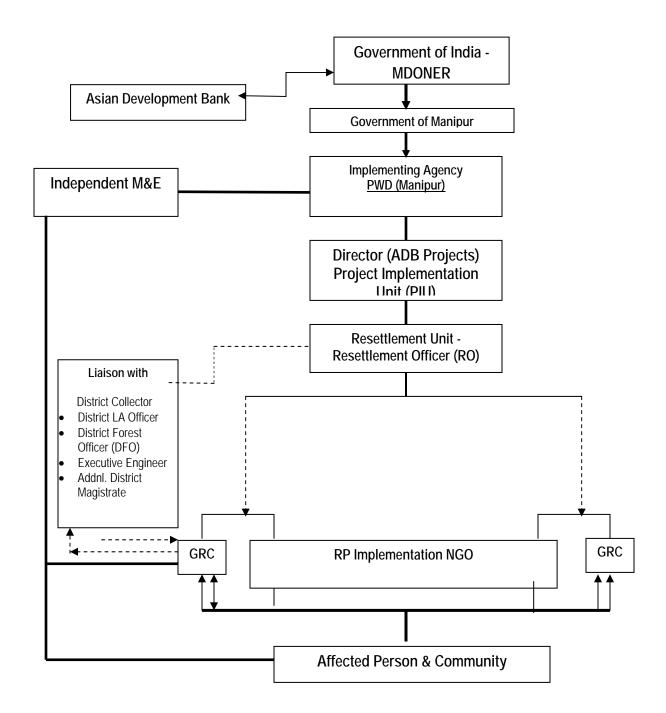
# B. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

- 124. 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.
- 125. 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.
- 126. 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

127. 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 center 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 8.

128. 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

- 129. This is the first ADB project in Manipur therefore; the institutional capacity to implement projects in accordance with ADB safeguard requirements is limited.<sup>5</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.
- 130. 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

131. 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 22 below)

					Table 22	: Impleme	ntation S	chedule							
Project Activities	2013						2014								
	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept
Establishment of PIU															
Appointment of NGO															
Verification of DPs list by NGO															
Review and approval of RP															
Information Campaign & Community Consultation															
Payment of compensation to DPs															
Payment of eligible assistance and to DPs and income restoration															
Handover of site and commencement of civil works						_									
Monitoring by PIU and verification by Expert/NGO															

#### X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

## A. Resettlement Budget

- 132. 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.
- 133. 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.m
    - Semi-Permanent Structures: Rs. 9,161 / sq.m
    - Temporary Structures: Rs. 5,872 / sq.m
  - 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.
- 134. The total estimated R&R cost of the Project is Rs. **11,429,730 (Rupees** Eleven Million Four Hundred and Twenty Nine Thousand Seven hundred and thirty Only ) given below in Table 23.

Table 23: Budget for RP Implementation

S.No.	Item	Unit Rate (INR)	Quantity	Cost (in INR)
Α	Compensation for Impacted Structures			
1	Permanent Structures	10,858	-	-
2	Semi-Permanent Structures	9,161	49. 1 sq.mtrs	449,805
3	Temporary Structures	5,872	945.53 sq.mtrs	5,552,152
	Total cost for Structures (A)			6,001,957
В	Compensation for Other Impacted Assets			
1.	Retaining Wall (Lumpsum)	10,000	6	60,000
2.	Water Supply Pipeline (Lump sum)	2000	7	14,000
	Total for Other Assets (B)			74,000
С	Assistance			
1	Transitional Allowance to HHs losing residential cum commercial structures	2000 for 9 months	40 HHs	720,000
2	Transitional Allowance to HHs losing commercial structures	2000 for 6 months	11 HHs	132,000
3	Shifting Assistance (Residential, Commercial occupants and tenants)	10,000	51 HHs	510,000

S.No.	Item	Unit Rate (INR)	Quantity	Cost (in INR)
4	Training for skill up gradation for loss of commercial structures and residential cum commercial	2,500	20 HHs	50,000
5	One-time financial assistance for lost income based on minimum wage rate (Rs. 130/day) for semi-skilled labor for three months	Rs. 130/day X 90 days	20 HHs	234,000
6.	Rental Assistance to residential tenants	7	73,500	
7.	Assistance to Vulnerable Households	Rs. 10,000	34	Rs. 340,000
	Total Assistance Cost (C)			20,59,500
D.	Cost of Hiring NGO and External Monitoring Agency			
1	NGO for Support for RP implementation (1.5 Lakh per month x 15 months)	150,000/ month	15 months	2,250,000
2	Agency for External Monitoring and Evaluation	500,000	1	500,000
	Total Cost (D)			2,750,000
	SUB-TOTAL A to D			10,885,457
E.	Contingency to meet any unforseen impacts or escalation	in estimated	costs	
1.	Contingency at 5% of the total amount			5,44,273
	TOTAL			Rs. 11,429,730
	Eleven Million Four Hundred and Twenty Nine Thousar	nd Seven hund	lred and thirty	y Only

#### XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- 135. 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.
- 136. 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.
- 137. A suggestive list of monitoring indicators that shall help to track progress is given in Table 24. Final set of monitoring indicators should be worked in agreement with the NGOs and ADB.

**Table 24:Monitoring Indicators (Internal)** 

Parameters	Indicators							
	Extent of land acquired vs. required							
Physical	Number of structures acquired							
Tilyoloai	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.							
	Amount of compensation paid for structure, land, plantation and crops							
Financial	Establishment cost for R&R cell							
Titiaticiai	Staff salaries							
	Amount paid to the contracted Monitoring agency							
Social	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

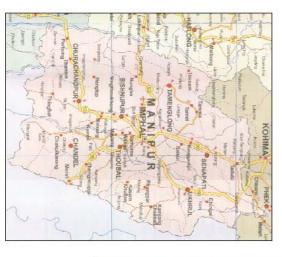
138. The agency, with previous experience in resettlement activities and familiarity with Government and ADB policies, will be engaged with ADB concurrence within three months of the loan effectiveness. The agency will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement GoM's have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. The external monitoring will undertake monthly monitoring and impact evaluation on a sample basis during mid-term and Project completion. Monitoring will also ensure recording of AP's views on resettlement issues such as; AP's understanding of entitlement policies, options, and alternatives; site conditions; compensation valuation and disbursement; grievance redress procedures; and staff competencies. The agency will also evaluate the performance of the RU and NGOs. The agency will report its findings EA twice a year. The EA will in turn submit semi-annual reports to ADB. The ToR for Expert / Agency is included in **Annexure 9**.

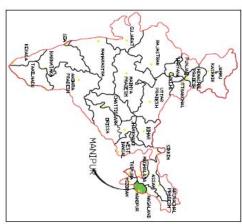
139. Table 25 below provides an indicative set of monitoring indicators that shall help to evaluate effectiveness of implementation.

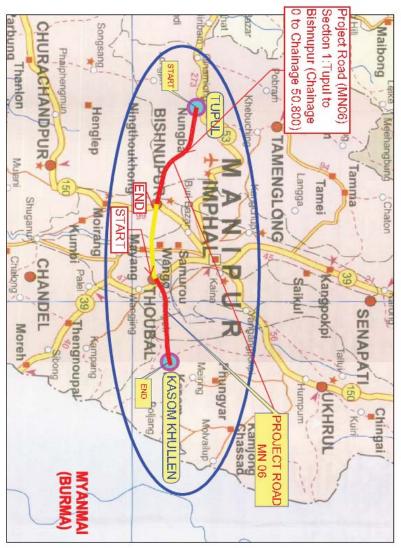
## **Table 25: Indicators for Outcomes and Impacts**

- Satisfaction of land owners with the compensation and assistance paid
- Type of use of compensation and assistance by land owners
- Satisfaction of structure owner with compensation and assistance
- Type of use of compensation and assistance by structure owner
- % of APs provided project employment or otherwise
- % of APs with better income than before
- % of APs provided with alternatives lands for sites
- Types of grievances received
- No. Of grievances forwarded to GRC and time taken to solve the grievances
- % of APs aware about the GRC mechanism
- APs opinion about NGO approach and accessibility
- Households income of vulnerable group
- % of displaced persons satisfied with resettlement benefits and facilities.

# **LOCATION MAP OF THE AREA**

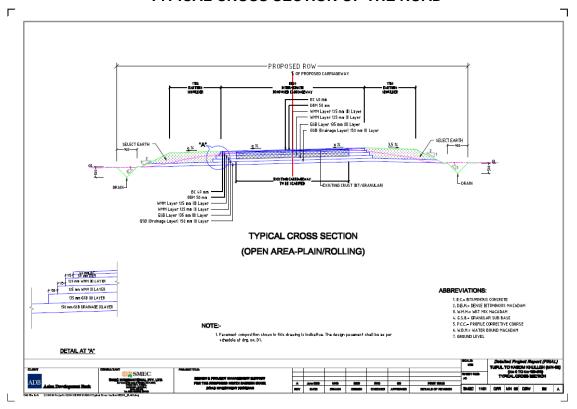


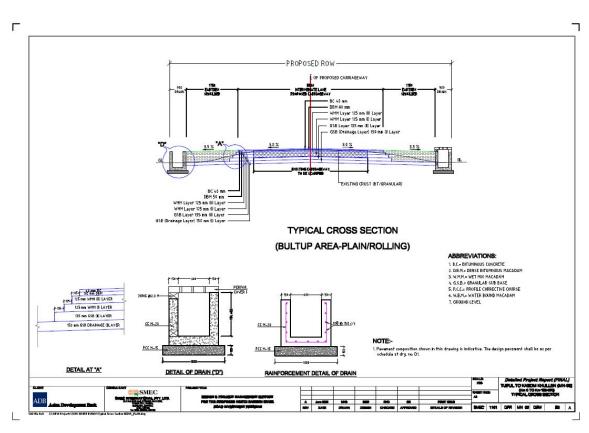




(iii) Tupul to Kasom Khullen (MN 06) - Tranche 2 road in the State of Manipur.

# TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF THE ROAD





## **CENSUS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

#### Census/Socio Economic Survey Questionnaire Chainage No. Road Name Side 0 0 9 Start End Village ID Number 2 Investigator Name Supervisor Name Respondent Name AC/BC Type of Use Residential 1 Commercial Residential cum Commercial 3 No of Storeys Open Land/Plot 4 Plantation/ Orchard 5 Graveyard 6 G 1 9 School 7 PHC/Hosp./Dispensary. 8 Industrial 12 G+1 2 Masjid Mazar 10 Temple 11 13 Shrine 14 Vill Com/ Panchyat/Govt. Land 15 3 G+2 Church 16 Waste/ Grazing/ Barren 17 Others (specify) 99 Agriculture IDENTIFICATION A.1 General Identification. Block Town//Village State District A.2 Type of Property Trust Community Others Private Government 2 3 4 5 A.3.1 Ownership Owner 1 Tenant 2 Non-3 Share Jhum. 5 Lease 6 Titleholder cropper A.3.2: If Non-Titleholder: 1. Encroacher Squatter A.3.2 Occupiers Name: Son/Wife of: 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 \$1,No Utilities SI,No Utilities Total Impacted Total Impacted 1. Trees 8. Water supply pipeline 2. Dug wells q Retaining wall 3. Tube wells 10 Pond 4. Water Tap 11 Stone Crusher 5. Water Tank 12 Pig Sty Hand Pump 13 6. Others (SP) Cattle Shed A.5 What are the types of trees that are likely to be affected? Tree type 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 mts.) Area Length: Breadth Distance from Edge of the Road Total Affected Total Affected Total Affected

Age of Structure	Le Total	rigih:	teđ .	Tota	Brea	dth:		Total	Affected	$\overline{}$	Typ			Typol- struc				No. of Rooms	Distance from Edg of the
														P	SP	I	K.		Road
					$\perp$									1	2	3	3		
					+		+				$\perp$					-	$\dashv$		
					$\dashv$					_							$\dashv$		
Typology of t		ne:																	
RCC/RBC	Roof		1	٠,	Brick		Wa	ш	1	Conc	ete	FI	loor		1	Br	ick	Bound	1
Thatched			2	_	Wood				2	Mud					2			Wire	2
Mud			3	Ē	Mud				3	Stone					3	w	ood		3
GI / Asbestos			4	-	Asbes				4	Wood					4	Ot	thers	(specify)	9
Bamboo			5	_	Plasti				5	Other	s (spec	ify)			9	+			
Others (Speci	ıry)		g	1,	Otner	s (specify)	1		9										
B2. In case of	f commerc	ial use, o	details o	of busi	iness														
Tea Stall				$\rightarrow$	I			ari Shop			9	_	Blacks						17
Grocery (Kira		al Store		_	2				Institution		10	_	Butche						18
Vegetables/ F Cloth/Garmer				_	3 4			tel/Kesta ctrical	urant/Mot	EL	11	_	Barber Medic						19 20
Tailor shop	60			$\rightarrow$	<del>*</del> 5			niture			13	-	Wine		-~p				21
Pan/ Cigarett	e Shop			- 1	6		Pet	rol Pum	2		14	1	STD P	co					22
Garage/				-	7			ndicrafts			15	_	Photo		_				23
Lubricant Sho					8		Vid	_ •	ur/Cyber c	afé	16		Any o	ther,	please	specif	У		99
B.2.1 - Owne B.2.2 - If No,			-7 /T-	ı Nos.)				Yes			1				No				2
<b>B.2.3</b> - How r	nany peopl	le have ;	you em	ployed	d?														
				<del></del>		e? (Reside	ntisl	and Co	nmercial B	oth)									
B.2.4: Where S.No.	would yo	u prefer Place	to mov	<del></del>		e? (Reside	ntial		nmercial B tere (Speci						Dist	tance :	from	Current	Location
B.2.4: Where S.No. 1 Wit	would you	u prefer Place e /Town	to mov	<del></del>		e? (Reside	ntial								Dist	tance :	from	Current	Location
B.2.4: Where S.No.   1   Win 2   Out	e would you thin Villago tside Villag	u prefer Place e /Town e/Town	to mov	e fron	n her	e7 (Reside	ntisl								Dist	tance :	from	Current	Location
B.2.4: Where S.No.	e would you thin Villago tside Villago I have alter	u prefer Place c /Town c/Town native l	to mov	e fron	n her	e7 (Reside	ntial								Dist	tance :	from	Current	Location
1 Wit	e would you thin Villago side Villago have alter and (in big	u prefer Place c /Town c/Town native l	to mov	ve from	n her	e7 (Reside			nere (Speci		Sem	i-Pu	ıċca			tance :		Current :	Location
B.2.4: Where S.No. 1 Win 2 Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture L. Structure (in a	would you thin Villago side Villago have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)	u prefer Place e/Town e/Town native l tha)	to mov	ve from	n her			W	nere (Speci	fy)	Sem	i-Pu	ıcca			tance :			
B.2.4: Where S.No. 1 Win 2 Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture L Structure (in: B.3 AGRICUI	e would you thin Villago side Villago have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)	u prefer Place e/Town e/Town native l tha)	to mov	ve from	n her			Pu	nere (Speci	fy)		i-Pu							
B.2.4: Where S.No.  1 Wir 2 Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture L Structure (in: B.3 AGRICUI 3.3.1 Do you	e would you thin Village side Village have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D own agricu	u prefer Place e/Town e/Town native l tha)	to mov	ve from	n her			Pu	cca /	fy)				ıit (in	1				
B.2.4: Where S.No.  1 Wit 2 Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture L Structure (in: B.3 AGRICUI B.3.1 Do you Type of land	chin Village side Village have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL Down agricu	u prefer Place e/Town native l sha) ETAILS ltural la gated	to mov	ucture Typ	n her			Pu	cca /	fy)				ıit (in	acres)			tcha	
B.2.4: Where S.No.  1 Wit 2 Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture L Structure (in: B.3 AGRICUI B.3.1 Do you Type of land Price/Per Bigh B.3.2 Do you b	chin Village side Village have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL Down agricu  Irri a lave any la	u prefer Place e/Town e/Town native l tha)  ETAILS litural la gated and taken	to mov	ucture Typ	n her		urė	W Pu Uπ-irri	rere (Speci	I N			Ur	uit (in W	acres) aste La	ınd		tcha 3	
B.2.4: Where S.No.   1	e would you  thin Village  side Village  thave alter  and (in big  sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D  own agricu  Irri  a  Irri  a  Irri  a	u prefer Place e/Town native l sha) ETAILS ltural la gated	to mov	ucture Typ	n her		urė	Pu	rere (Speci	fy)			Ur	uit (in W	acres)	ınd		tcha	
B.2.4: Where S.No.   1	e would you  thin Village  side Village  thave alter  and (in big  sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D  own agricu  Irri  a  Irri  a  Irri  a	u prefer Place e/Town e/Town native l tha)  ETAILS litural la gated and taken	to mov	ucture Typ	n her		urė	W Pu Uπ-irri	rere (Speci	I N. 2	j .	2	Ur	wit (in	acres) aste La	ınd		tcha 3	
B.2.4: Where S.No.   1	e would you  thin Village  side Village  thave alter  and (in big  sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D  own agricu  Irri  a  Irri  a  Irri  a  n of lease:	u prefer Place e/Town e/Town native l tha)  DETAILS altural la gated and taken gated	to mov	ucture Typ	a here	r of Structi	urė	Pu Un-irri - Yes / Un-irri	rere (Speci	I N	j .	2	Ur	wit (in	acres) aste La	ınd		tcha 3	
B.2.4: Where S.No.   1	e would you  thin Village side Village thave alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D  own agricu  Irri a  Irri a  Irri a  Irri a  on of lease: many year	u prefer Place e/Town e/Town native l tha)  DETAILS altural la gated and taken gated	to mov	Typ  1 estors	a here	r of Structi	urė	Pu Un-irri - Yes / Un-irri	Yes 1 gated 2 - No	I N. 2	Amou	2	Ur Ur	wit (in	acres) aste La acres) aste La	ınd	Kut	tcha 3	3
B.2.4: Where S.No.  1 Wir 2 Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture L Structure (in: B.3 AGRICUI 3.1 Do you of type of land trice/Per Bigh 3.2 Do you b type of land trice/Per Bigh 3.3 Duration 3.4 For how 3.5 Crops G Quantity per B	c would you chin Village side Village have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D own agricu Irri a Irri a Irri a Irri a n of lease: many year rown   F	u prefer Place e/Town e/Town native l tha)  DETAILS altural la gated and taken gated x you/ye	and/stro	Typ  1 estors	a here	r of Structo	urė	Pu Un-irri - Yes / Un-irri	Yes 1 gated 2 - No	I N. 2	Amou	2 nt of	Ur Ur	wit (in	acres) aste La acres) aste La	and	Kut	tcha 3	3
B.2.4: Where S.No.  1 Wir 2 Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture I. Structure (in: B.3 AGRICUI  B.3.1 Do you of Type of land Price/Per Bigh B.3.2 Do you b Type of land Price/Per Bigh B.3.3 Duration B.3.4 For how B.3.5 Crops G Quantity per B	c would you chin Village side Village have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D own agricu Irri a Irri a Irri a Irri a n of lease: many year rown   F	u prefer Place e/Town e/Town native l tha)  DETAILS altural la gated and taken gated x you/ye	and/stro	Typ  1 estors	a here	r of Structo	urė	Pu Un-irri - Yes / Un-irri	Yes 1 gated 2 - No	I N. 2	Amou	2 nt of	Ur Ur	wit (in	acres) aste La acres) aste La	and	Kut	tcha 3	3
B.2.4: Where S.No.  1 Wir 2 Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture I. Structure (in: B.3 AGRICUII B.3.1 Do you of Type of land Type	e would you chin Village side Village have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D own agricu   Irri   a   a   ave any la:   a   in of lease:   many year	u prefer Place c/Town e/Town mative l tha)  DETAILS gated and taken gated x you/ye Paddy	and/stro	Typ  1 estors	a here	r of Structo	urė	Pu Un-irri - Yes / Un-irri	Yes 1 gated 2 - No	I N. 2	Amou	2 nt of	Ur Ur	wit (in	acres) aste La acres) aste La	and	Kut	tcha 3	3
B.2.4: Where S.No.  1 Wir 2 Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture I. Structure (in.: B.3 AGRICUI B.3.1 Do you of Type of land Price/Per Bigh B.3.2 Do you b Type of land Price/Per Bigh B.3.3 Duration B.3.4 For how B.3.5 Crops G Quantity per B In one year) B.4: LIVESTO	e would you chin Village side Village have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D own agricu   Irri   a   a   ave any la:   a   in of lease:   many year	u prefer Place c/Town e/Town mative l tha)  DETAILS gated and taken gated x you/ye Paddy	to mov	Typ  1 estors	a here	of Structi	this	Pu Un-irri - Yes / Un-irri	Yes 1 gated 2 – No gated WI	I N. 2	Amou	2 nt of	Ur Ur	wit (in	2 acres) asste La acres)	and	Kut	3 Other	3
B.2.4: Where S.No. 1 Win 2 Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture L. Structure (in a	e would you chin Village side Village have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D own agricu   Irri   a   a   ave any la:   a   in of lease:   many year	u prefer Place c/Town e/Town native l tha)  DETAILS agated and taken gated x you/ye addy  LS	to mov	Typ  1 estors	n her	of Structi	this	Pu Un-irri - Yes / Un-irri	Yes 1 gated 2 – No gated WI	I N 2 2 B.4.5.	Amou	2 nt of	Ur Ur E Lease	wit (in	2 acres) asste La acres)	and and	Kut	3 Other	3
B.2.4: Where S.No.  1 Wit 2 Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture I. Structure (in: B.3 AGRICUI B.3.1 Do you of Type of land Price/Per Bigh B.3.2 Do you b Type of land Ty	e would you chin Village side Village have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D own agricu Irri a have any la irri a n of lease: many year rown   F Bigha    CK DETAL	u prefer Place c/Town e/Town native ligha)  DETAILS altural la gated and taken gated s you/ye addy  LS Cow	to mov	Typ  1 estors	n her	of Structi	this	Pu Un-irri - Yes / Un-irri	Yes 1 gated 2 – No gated WI	I N 2 2 B.4.5.	Amou	2 nt of	Ur Ur E Lease	wit (in	2 acres) asste La acres)	and and	Kut	3 Other	3
B.2.4: Where S.No.   1	e would you chin Village side Village have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D own agricu  Irri a arve any la arv	u prefer Place c/Town e/Town native ligha)  DETAILS altural la gated and taken gated s you/ye addy  LS Cow	to mov	Type  I testors  I testors	are c	of Struction of St	this	Pu Un-irri  - Yes / Un-irri  Jowar	Yes 1 gated 2 – No gated WI	I N. 2 B.4.5.	Amou	2 nrt of	Ur Ur E Lease	nit (in W	2 acres) acres) acres) Vi	and egetab	Kut	3 Other	3 ss (Specify) thers
B.2.4: Where S.No.   1   Wit 2   Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture L. Structure (in: B.3 AGRICUI 3.3.1 Do you of Yope of land Price/Per Bigh 3.3.2 Do you be Yope of land Price/Per Bigh 3.3.3 Duration 3.3.4 For how 3.3.5 Crops G. Quantity per Bin one year)   3.4: LIVESTOCKYPE Nos.   C.1. HOUSE C.1.1. Religion	e would you chin Village side Village have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D own agricu  Irri a arve any la arv	u prefer Place c/Town e/Town native ligha)  DETAILS altural la gated and taken gated s you/ye addy  LS Cow	to mov	re from	a her	r of Structo	this	Pullun-irri	Yes 1 gated 2 - No gated WI	I N 2 2 B.4.5.	Amou.	2 nrt of	Ur. Ur.	nit (in W	2 acres) sste La acres) Vo	and egetab	Kut	3 Other	3 rs (Specify) thers
B.2.4: Where S.No.   1   Wit 2   Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture L. Structure (in: B.3 AGRICUI 3.3.1 Do you of you of land trice/Per Bigh 3.3.2 Do you be you of land trice/Per Bigh 3.3.3 Duration 3.3.4 For how 3.3.5 Crops G. Quantity per Bin one year)   4.4: LIVESTOC YPE Nos.   C.1. HOUSE 3.1.1 Religion	e would you chin Village side Village have alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D own agricu  Irri a arve any la arv	u prefer Place c/Town e/Town native ligha)  DETAILS altural la gated and taken gated s you/ye addy  LS Cow	to move the move t	e from  Typ  I  estors  indu-hills)	a her	ultivating Bajra  alo  Mi ST (Plain)	this	Pu Un-irri  - Yes / Un-irri  Jowar	Yes 1 gated 2 - No gated WI	I No 2 2 B.4.5. heat	Amou.	2 nrt of	Ur Ur E Lease	nit (in W	2 acres) sste La acres) Vo	and  regetab	Kut	3 Other	3 ss (Specify) thers
B.2.4: Where S.No.   1   Wir 2   Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture L Structure (in: B.3 AGRICUI 3.3.1 Do you of Uppe of land Price/Per Bigh 3.3.2 Do you but by per Bigh 3.3.3 Duration 3.3.4 For how 3.3.5 Crops Guantity per Bin one year)   3.4: LIVESTOCKYPE   Nos.   C.1. HOUSE C.1.1. Religion C.1.2. Caste	e would you chin Village side Village thave alter and (in big sq.mtr.)  LTURAL D  COWN agricu and pricu an	u prefer Place e /Town e/Town mative l tha)  DETAILS altural la gated and taken gated  v you/ye addy  LS  Cow	to move the move t	re from	a her	r of Structo	this	Pu Un-irri - Yes/ Un-irri Sheep  n - 2 SC	Yes 1 gated 2 - No gated WI	I N 2 2 B.4.5.	Amou.	2 nrt of	Ur Ur F Lease	nit (in W	2 acres) sste La acres) Vo	and egetab	Kut	3 Other	s (Specify) thers
B.2.4: Where S.No.   1	chin Village chin Village chin Village chin Village chine Village chine Village chine Village chine chine Village chine	u prefer Place e/Town e/Town mative l tha)  DETAILS altural la gated and taken gated  S you/ye  addy  LS  Cow	to move the move	re from	a her	ultivating Bajra  alo  Mi ST (Plain)	this	Pu Un-irri - Yes/ Un-irri Sheep  n - 2 SC	Yes 1 gated 2 - No gated WI	I No 2 2 B.4.5. heat	Armour Ba	2 nrt of	Ur Ur  Ur  OBC	nit (in W	2 acres) sste La acres) Vo	and  regetab	Kut	3 Other	s (Specify) thers
B.2.4: Where S.No.  1 Wit 2 Out B.2.5 Do you Agriculture I. Structure (in.: B.3.4 GRICUI B.3.1 Do you of Type of land Price/Per Bigh B.3.2 Do you b Type of land Price/Per Bigh B.3.3 Duration B.3.4 For how B.3.5 Crops G Quantity per Bigh B.4. LIVESTOGYPE	chin Village chin Village chin Village chin Village chine Village chine Village chine Village chine chine Village chine	u prefer Place e/Town e/Town mative l tha)  DETAILS altural la gated and taken gated  S you/ye  addy  LS  Cow	to mov	re from	are co	ultivating Bajra  alo  Mi ST (Plain)	this	Pu Un-irri  - Yes / Un-irri  Sheep  x - 2 SC 3	Yes 1 gated 2 – No gated WI	I N. 2  B.4.5.  Goat  Sikh MOBC 4	Armour Ba	nt of	Ur Ur  F Lease  F B  OBC  5	nit (in W	e acres) acres) acres) Vo	and  regetab	Kut	Other Ot	s (Specify) thers

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

C.2. Family Profile	. (Start fro	m Head of	the Hou	isehold)									
Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
C.2.1 Name													Write names of all persons who live and eat together in this household but exclude persons under the age of 15 years.
C.2.2 Relationship	нн												Codes given below
C.2.3 Sex	1	1	1	1	1	1	L	1	1	1	1	1	Male
G.Z.J SEX	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Female
C.2.4 Age													Age on last birthday
	1	Ī	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Married
C.2.5 Marital	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ummarried
C.2.5 Marital Status	3	3	3	3	3.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Divorced
Status	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Separated
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Widow/Widower
	I	I	1	1	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	I	Illiterate
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Primary (class 4)
C.2.6 Education	3	3	3	3	3-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Secondary (5 - 10)
C.2.0 Education	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Higher (graduate)
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Technical
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Vocational
	1	Ī	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Handicap by birth
C.2.7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Handicapped later
Health	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Chronic illness
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	No illness/ healthy

Codes for Relationship

Head of the House Hold	нн	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.I. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS

D.1 Employment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ī	1	ı	Yes
Status	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	No
	ī	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ī	ī	ī	Agriculture
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Agri Labour
D.20	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Non Agri Labour
D.2 Occupation (Main	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Business/Trade
occupation)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Govt. Service
occupation)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Private Service
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Maid Servant
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9:	9	Others
	ī	1	1	î	1	1	1	1	1	1	ī	t	No work available
D.3 Non-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Seasonal inactivity
Working Status	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3-	3	Household duties
(Give main	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Old/young
reason)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Handicapped
Tousday	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Student
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	Others
	ī	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	ī	î	Less than Rs.2000
D.4 Income per	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Rs.2000 - 3000
month	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Rs. 3000 - 4000
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Above Rs 4000
D.5 Skills													This may have
D. JORIUS													Multiple answers

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

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

#### D.7: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Income			Expe	enditure	
Sources	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)	
Total				TOTAL	

D.8 PROJECT RELATED INFORMATION

		1					
Are you aware of the	Ye	·s		1	No		2
proposed project							
If yes what is the source	TV - 1	Newspaper	- 2	Govt. officials – 3	Other villagers – 4	Oth	ner - 9
Positive impac	ts perceived			N	egative Impacts Perceived		
Increase in employment produc	tivity	1	Los	s of land			1
Increase in vehicle speed		2	Pre	ssure on existing infrast	ructure		2
Increase in business opportunity		3	Mo	re visitors/population			3
Increase in land price		4	Con	oflict with outsiders			4
Better reach /access to towns		5	Inc	rease in road accidents			5
others		9	oth	ers			9

## D.9 REHABILITATION OPTIONS

20 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	10210			
OWNER	Land or structure		Commercial structure	
What is preferred	Cash compensation at replacement value	1	Cash compensation at replacement	1
rehabilitation measure			value	
	Equivalent Land for land and construction	2	Shifting, and rental allowance and	2
1	allowance		training	
	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	1
renaoriitation measure	Others (specify)	9	training Others (specify)	9

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

	mexure 4:Soci	io-esonomis (	Data																																			
Date	Start chainage	End dhainag	: Road name	Village ID	Side	Number	lrvestigator name	SUPERVISOR NUME	Respondent name	лсивс	Type of use	Others Sp	esify No	o. of storeys J	C.1 State	District	Hook	TownAfflege	A2Type of property	A3.1 Ownership	J.3.2 Nontitle holder	Occupiers name	Son/ Wife of	A33 Address	J3.4 if tenent Corner address	JSS ID PROOF	A4Trees Ir	spected Du	gwels li	mpested Te	ube wells	Impacted	Webertep In	mpacted V	later tank li	mpeated H	end pump li	mpeated Centrest
29/10/2009	19.6	4	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	R	1	GAINGAMDAI	LANGECHUNG	SAGONGLUNG KANEL			1		11	MANIPUR	TAMENGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1			SAGONGLUNG KAME	MAKUSING KAMEI	SAGONGLUNG KAMBTUPUL CHARDI RT3 PIN NO-735 159 NEAR BRIDGE		RATIONCARD NO-66706												
29/10/2009	21	2	MANOS(TUPUL S. 1 KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	R	2	LUNGANGAN	LANGECHUNG	SAGONGIUNG KANE					11	MANIPUR	TAMBIGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1			SAGONGLUNG KAME	MAKUSING KAMEI	TUPUL NEAR BRIDGE PN- 795 159		RATTONICARD NO-66706												
29/10/2009	19.6	3	MPHAS(TUPUL S.6 M/SOM KHULLEN)	TPL	R	3	LANUBCHUNG Goline	LANGECHUNG	MAHAAR SING	н				11	MONIPUR	TAMBIGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	,	:		MAHABIR SING)	H DHDKALSINGH	Sagonglung Tupul Bazar	MAHABIRSINGH DHDIKAL SINGH TUPUL BAZAR PIN-795159	NOTAMIABLE												
30/10/2009	58		MPH-06(TUPUL 101 KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	R	4	Kasithon Gonine	LANIECHUNG	KHUMBAC UND KAMEI	3		1		11	MANIPUR	TAMBGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	,			GALIANGIU	KHUMBAIUNG	KHUMBALUNG KAMBTUPUL RO-NONEY PS- NONEY TAMBNGLONG 756 159		RATIONCARD NO-6685 S.L NO-417												
3 9 10 2 00 9	1146	12	MAYOS(TUPUL MAT KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	R	5	N NERMAL	LANGECHUNG	SINREPLUNG					2	MANIPUR	TAMBIGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	,			SINREPLUNG	GAICHUILUNG	MILIAGETUPUL PIN-795159 NEAR BRIDGE		ELECTION CARD GPT0057088												
31/10/2009	164	21	INN-06(TUPUL IKASOM IKHULLEN)	TPL	R	7	LUNGANGAN	LANGECHUNG	KAMEDUN			1		11	MONIPUR	TAMBIGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1			KAMEDUN	KHUMBAILUNG	TUPULTAMENG LONG PIN- 795 159		RATION CARD NO-66996	5	5										
30/10/2009	205.8	21	MPHOS(TUPUL IT.6 KASONI KHULLEN)	TPL	R	8	R HENRY	LANGECHUNG	KAHINDAI KAN	E		1		11	MANIPUR	TAMBIGLONG	NUNGRA	TUPUL	1			KAHINENAI KANE	KHUMBALUNG KAMEI	KAHINDAI KANE PH-96 12-40(20) TUPUL PIN- 7:95 159	NOTA/ALABLE	RATIONCARD ND-66711(SL ND-486)												
29/10/2009	23	2	MPHOS(TUPUL 17.7 KASONI KHULLEN)	TPL	L	1	RHENRY	GANGAMLON	G RAPPUS NGH					2	MANIPUR	TAMESCLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1	:		RAPPUS INGH	BALIKASH	RAPPU SINGH VILL- TUPUL,PIN- 795 159, NEAR BRIDGE	DINCHAREI GANGINEIVILLI- TUPUL, PIN- TSG 153, NEAR BRIDGE	NOTAMIABLE												
29/10/2009	23		MANOS(TUPUL 35 KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	L	2	RHENRY	GANGAMLON	DINC HAREI GANGINEI					2	MANIPUR	TAMBGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1			DINC HAREI GANGINEI	JANEUNGEIU	MILL: TUPUL, PIN 796 159		VOTER ID- GPT0057059												
30/10/2009	29	3	MN-06(TUPUL E. 1 KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	L	3	RHENRY	GAINGAMLON	SHARIT			2		11	MANIPUR	TAMERICLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	,	:		SHARIT	MANGOL SINGH	MLL: TUPUL PIN 795 159, NEAR BRIDGE	DINCHARES FGANGMELVILL- TUPUL, PIN- TXS 153, NEAR BRIDGE	NOTAMIABLE												
30/10/2009	26	2	MAYOG TUPUL MASONI KHULLENI	TPL	L	4	KABITHON	GANGAMON	з мансоля			1		2	MANIPUR	TAMERICANIC	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1	:		MUHAMR SING!	H DUKALSINGH	MILL-TUPUL PIN 795 159, NBAR BRIDGE	DINCHARE FORGUELVILL- TUPULPIN- TSS 153, NEAR BRIDGE	DRIVING UCENCE- 26215/SPT (DATED-15-109)												
30/10/2009	40	5	MPHOS(TUPUL IXASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	L	5	RHENRY	GAIGAILON	S K.BAOREI					11	MANIPUR	TAMENGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1			K BAOREI	KANN	K BAOREJVILL- TUPUL, PIN- 795 159, PH 09599906 184		RATIONCARD												
30/10/2009	40	4	MAYOS(TUPUL M.4 KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	L	6	DGANGAMLUN G	GAINGAILLON	GANGINEI SINN SIND			8		11	MANIPUR	TAMERICANS	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1	:		BINGARD ANN SHID	THUMB	TUPUL CHAROJPIN 795 159, NEAR BRIDGE	KBACREJVLL- TUPULNEAR BRIDGE	VOTERID- GPT0056515												
30/10/2009	44.4	4	MANOCITUPUL KASOM KHULUM	TPL	L	7	LANUEXHUNG GOLMEI	GANGANLON	S ANGAM KAME			1		11	MANIPUR	TAMEGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1	:		ANCIAM KAME	GANRIMKAMB	ANGAN KANEJCIO- GANRIM KANEJTUPUL BAZNAR NEVR BRIDGE	KBAOREJVELI- TUPUL,NEAR BRIDGE	NOTAMIABLE												
30/10/2009	46.8	5	MPHOS(TUPUL ILOSOM KHULLEN)	TPL	L	8	KABITHON	GANGAMLON	3 JUSTIN KAMEI			1		11	MANIPUR	TAMBGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1	:		JUSTIN KAMEI	DINNILLING KANEI		BOURE KAME MILL TUPUL 4 PIN 735 153, NEAR BRIDGE	DRIVING UCENCE- 6645 AUTS												
29/10/2009	53	7	MORROS(TUPUL N.S. IMPSONM KHULLEN)	TPL	L	9	Kasithon Gonine	GANGAMLON	S MANKAO			1		11	MONIPUR	TAMBIGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1			GARBIJU	MANICAD GANGME	MANKAO GANGMEJTUPU LJB PO TUPUL PO- NONEY, DIST- TAMENIGLONG, F IN 736 159	NOTARISE	VOTERID- GPR066739												
30/10/2009	143		MAYOS(TUPUL 147 KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	L	10	Gaingandai		G SAUGON KAME	3		1		11	MANIPUR	TAMERICANS	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1			SAUGON KAME	NAME!	SANSON KANESTUPUL CHARDI3, PIN 795 159		VOTER ID- GPT0056804												
30/10/2009	54	16	MAYOG (TUPUL 13 KASOM KHULUBA)		L	11	GAINGAMDAI	GANGAMLON	GONNE				$\perp$	1	MANIPUR	TAMBIGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1			NAME CONTROL	AMON	NAMEALUNG GOME, TUPUL 3,PIN-795159		VOTER ID- GPI0056846		_										$\perp$
30/10/2009	176.7	18	INN-06(TUPUL B.3 KASONI KHULLEN)	TPL	L	12	KAIBITHON	GANGAMLON	GANGANLIU					1	MANIPUR	TAMBIGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1			GANGANLU		GAINGANUU GONMETUPUL 795 159		JOB CARD 2002/08/053												
30/10/2009	219	:	MAYOS (TUPUL 232 KASOM KHULUBA)	TPL	L	14.	LUMBANGAM	GANGAMLON	K L JOB.					1	MANIPUR	TAMBIGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1			K.L.JOBL	LATE: K. DINGONGFOU			RATIONCARD												
30/10/2009	289	:	MPH-06(TUPUL ESS (KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	L	16	VICTOR KAME	GAINGAMLON	CANHOMFOU			1		11	MANIPUR	TAMBIGLONG	NUNGBA	TUPUL	1			LANHOMPOU	IBEHAL	TUPUL Bazar, PIN- 795 159, Near Bridge		RATIONCARD												

nexure 4:So	ocio-economic D	late .	_		_				1				_	_	_		_			_				ı							_		_					—	_	—	_		—	_	_	_
ert cheinege	End chainage	: Roed name	MilageID	Side N	lumber	Impacted	water supply pipe line	Impacted	Retaining v	wall Imp	ected Po	and Impected	Stone crud	her Impo	ated Pig	sty Impact	ed Other	: Specify	Impacted	Tree type	Number	Tree type	Number	Tree type	Number	Treetype	lumber T	restype #	lumber Tre	etype Nur	iber Tree	type Num	oer Tree-ty	ne Number	Length	Affected length	Breedth (	.ffected xeedth	lres A	Officeted Area (	)(1. Age	e Length	Affected length	Broadth	Affected breadth	Ires
19.	6 41	MANGTUPUL R2 KASOM Khullenj	TPL	R	1																														28.6	28.6	10.5	6,9 3	300.3	197.34	3.5 6	6 28.6	28.6	10.5	6.9	300
2	21 23	MANOSTUPUL 3.1 KASOM KHULLEN	TFIL.	R	2																														2.1	2.1	3	3	6.3	6.3	8.9 5	5 21	2.1	3	3	6.
19.		MANORTUPUL S.6 KASOM KHULLEN		R	3																														16	ъ	5.1	5.1	81.6	816	3.5 5	5 16	16	5.1	5.1	81.
5		MANOQTUPUL 01 KASOM KHULLENJ	TPL	R	4																														43	8	ия	6 6	627.8	258	3.5 15	5 43	43	18.6	6	62.7
118.	6 124	MNOS(TUPUL 47 KASOM KHULLEN)	TFL	R	5					+																									8	8	5.2	18	41.6	144	47 1	7 8	8	52	1.8	41.
16	54 216	MANOGITUPUL 8.5 KASOM Khullenj	TPL	R	7			1	1	1	1																								545	54.5	1	1	54.5	545	3.5 2	2 54.5	545		1	54
205		MANOSITUPUL 7.6 KASOM KHULLENJ		R	8			1	1	1	1																								118	118	9	0.7 1	106.2	8.26	4 31	0 11.8	118	9	0.7	106.
2	3 21	MANOSTUPUL 7.7 KASOM KHULLEN	TPL	L	1																														47	4.7	6.6	3.1 3	3102	14.57	3.4 6	5 47	47	6.6	3.1	310
2	s :	MANOSITUPUL 35 KASOM Khullenj	TPL	L	2					1	1					T																			12	ŧ	6.6	3.1	79.2	37.2	3.7 15	5 12	£	6.6	3,1	79
2		MANOGTUPUL 2.1 KASOM KHULLEN		L	3																														3.1	3.1	3.6	0.1 1	11.16	0.31	7 6	5 3.1	3.1	3.6	0.1	11
2	S 25	MANAGTUPUL 9.2 KASOM KHULLEN	TPL	L	4																														3.2	32	5	17	16	5.44	5.3 <b>E</b>	5 3.2	3.2	5	1.7	,
4	<b>1</b> 0 50	MANOSTUPUL KHULLEN	TFL.	L	5												FERON BANNE SHOO	evineo co r																	10.6	10.6	7.6	28 8	80,56	29.68	43 E	5 10.6	10.6	7.6	2.8	80.5
4	n 44	MHOQTUPUL L4 KASOM KHULLEN	TPL	L	6					1	1																								44	4.4	7.6	28 3	33.44	12.32	43 6	5 44	44	7.6	2.8	33.4
44.	.a. 46	MANOSTUPUL 6.8 KASOM KHULLENJ	TFA.	L	7																														24	2.4	7.6	28 1	16.24	6.72	43 6	5 2.4	2.4	7.6	2.8	16.2
46	.8 50	MANOSTUPUL 0.6 KASOM Khullen	TPL	L	8																														3.8	3.8	7.6	28 2	28.88	10.64	43 6	5 3.8	3.8	7.6	2.8	28.8
5	B 70	MNOSTUPUL IX IXSOM KHULLEN	TFIL.	L	9																														17.8	17.8	8.6	0.8 15	53.08	1424	44 E	5 15	15	8.6	1.3	12
14	B 1	MANOSTUPUL NASOM Khullenj	TPL	L	10																												$\dagger$		4	4	3	0.8	12	32	3 15	5 25	25	2.9	0.5	7.2
15	<b>34.</b> 161	MANOGTUPUL 13 KASOM KHULLEN	TPL	L	11																														7.3	7.3	6.7	18 4	48.91	8.14	21 7	7 7.3	7.3	6.7	1.8	48.9
176	.7 183	MANOGITUPUL 3.3 KASOM KHULLEN	TPL	L	£							1																							6.6	6.6	8.4	12 5	55.44	7.90	2.2 20	0 66	6.6	8,4	1.2	55.4
21	в 2	MANOSTUPUL S2 KASOM KHULLEN		L	и					$\perp$						$\perp$					L						$\perp$								13	В	19	19	24.7	247	3.3 8	8 13	18	19	1.9	24
24	2	MANOQTUPUL 56 KASOM KHULLENJ	TPL	L	16																														7	7	82	14	57.4	9.8	6.4 3	3 7	7	82	1.4	57

Innexure 4:So	zio-conomic	Data																																						1				
Start chainage	End chaineg	ge Roedname	Village	ID Side 1	lumber	Affected ere	es Res	manks	Rod W	ell Floor	Typdog	gy No.	ofroans D	1. B.2 Bu defeils	siness (O	fivers, secify	B 2.1 Ownership	B22Perti	ners B2 Em	:3 li nployee	R2.4 1. Wildrin villegeltown	) Where	Die	stance from reent location	B2.4 2. Out side villegeltown	Where	Dister	nce from rt location	B2.Silitervetive Agriculture land in	Alternative Structure in Sq. meter	Typology	B3.10vn Agiland	Unitin	Type of land	Price	B 3.24griland Baken on lease	Unžin	Type of lan	d Price	Duretion o lease	f Amount of lease	B3.4 Years of Cultivating the land	Peddy(Qty Pe in a year)	r Meize(City Per in a year)
19.6	5 4	MAHARITUPUL 482 KASOM KHULLENJ	TPL	R	1	197.	.34		4	2	1	3	6	1.5												2 NAMEULNIA	N24 K W						2				2							
21	2	MANAGETUPUL 23.1 KASOM Khullen	TPL	R	2	•	6.3		4	2	2	3	1	1.9	2			1								2 NAMEUANIA	NG4 KM						2				2							
19.6	5 3	MRHOQTUPUL 85.6 KASOM KHULLENG	TPL	R	3	81	16		4	2	1	3	3	k.5	2			1				1 TUPUL	00	KM									2				2							
58	:	MRHOQTUPUL 101 KASOM KHULLEN	TPL	R	4	25	5.8		4	3	1	3	2	k5								1 TUPUL	00	КМ				:	2 ACRES				12 RARI		2 50,000		2					39 YEARS	2800 NG	
198.6		MANOGITUPUL 247 KASOM KHULLEN	TPL	R	5	14	44		4	3		3	1	17								1 TUPUL	00	KM					1AC RE				1 RARI		2 150000		2						700 IOS	100 KG
164		MEHOGTUPUL 18.5 KASOM KHULLEN		R	7	54	45			9		3		1.5								1 TUPUL	00	ки					1AC RE				1 1ACRE		2 150,000		2					30 YEARS	4000 NG	
205.8	1	MRHOSTUPUL 17.6 KASOM KHULLEN		R	8	8.3	.26		4	3	2	3	5	4								1 TUPUL	00	ки									1 1ACRE		2 150,000		2							
23	. 2	MEHOGITUPUL 27.7 KASOM KHULLEN	TPL	L	1	14.3	.57		4	2	1	3	3	3.4	4			1		1		1 TUPUL	00	КМ									2				2							
23		MANAGETUPUL 35 KASOM KHULLEN	TPL	L	2	37	7.2		4	3	1	3	6	k.4								1 TUPUL	00	КМ					.5 ACRE	20	;	3	1 5 ACRE		2 40,000		2					2	0 \$400 NG	
29		MEHOGITUPUL 32.1 KASOM KHULLENG	TPL	ı	3	0.3	.31		4	3	1	3	1	7	5			1		4		17UPUL	00	KM						50		2	2				2							
26		MEHOGITUPUL 29.2 KASOM KHULLEN	TPL	L	4	5.	.41		4	3 .		3	1	13								1 TUPUL	00	KM									2				2							
40		MOHOGITUPUL SOLG KASONI KHULLENJ	TPL	L	5	29.	.68		4	3	1	3	3	13								1 TUPUL	00	ки					1AC RE	189.5			1 1ACRE		2 150000		2					1	0 2500 NG	
40	_	MANOGTUPUL MANOGTUPUL MANULEN	_	L	6	12.5	.12		4	3	1	3	1	13	99 S	MMBCO HEET		1		2		1 TUPUL	00	rou .						27.8	3	3	2				2							
44.4		MAHOQTUPUL Mahoqtupul Khulley	TPL	ι	7	6.	.12		4	2	4	3	1	13								1 TUPUL	00	KM					1ACRE	00	;	3	1 1ACRE		2 150,000		2					,	10	
46.6	5 5	MANAGETUPUL So.6 KASOM KHULLENG	TPL	L	8	10.0	.64		4	3	1	3	1	13								1 TUPUL	00	км									2				11 ACRE		1 150,0	90	2 150	10	2500 NG	
53	1	MRHORTUPUL 70.8 KASOM KHULLENG	TPL	L	9	12	.96		4	3	1	3	2	4								1 TUPUL	00	KM					1AC RE	10		8	1 1 ACRE		2 45,000		2					1	0 2400 NG	
143		MANOSTUPUL 147 KASOM KHULLENS		L	10	13	.25		4	3	1	3	3	16															.5 ACRE	7	5 ;	\$	1 5 ACRE		2 50,000		2					1	12	
54	16	MOHOGITUPUL 6 13 KASOM Khullen	TPL	L	11	13.	14		2	3	2	3		2.1								1 TUPUL	00	КМ					2 AC RE				12 ACRE		2 100,000		2						4	
176.7	16	MANAGETUPUL 83.3 KASOM Khullem	TPL	L	12	7.	.90		4	3	2	3	2	2.2								1 TUPUL	00	KM					1AC RE				1 1ACRE		2 50,000		2						5	
219		232 KASOM Khullen	TPL	L	14	24	47		4	2	2	3		1,3					1			1 TUPUL	00	ю					15 AC RE				1 15 AC RE		2 100,000		2					3	5 1700 NG	
249		MBHOSĮTUPUL 256 KASOM Khullenj	TPL	L	16	9	9.8		4	1	1	2	1	. <b>4</b>								1 TUPUL	00	ки					1AC RE				1 1ACRE		2 100,000		2					1	s	

rnexure 4:Soci	o e conomic Det																											
Start chairage	End oheimege	Road name	Wilege ID	Side	Number	Trensport(In Rs.)	Medicires(In Rs.)	Educ <b>ation(In</b> Rs.)	Ekstricity()n Rs.)	Water(InRs.)	Social events(InRs.)	Agri. (leboun/tods)(h Rs.)	Seedsfert/pest .(In Rs.)	Others(InRs.)	Tatel(In Rs.)	D.S Proposed project ewereness	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 Terant preferred rehabilitation measure LAND OR STRUCTURE	COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE
19.6	48.2	MNH06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	тя.	R	,	2000	1000	400	3000		1000				11900	2							135	,	1			
21	23. 1	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	R	2	2000	1000	400	300		1000				9200	2							3,5	1		1		
19.6	35.6	MBHOS(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	R	3		1600	,	1000		500				450	1					9		3	1				
58	101	KHOTTEN KNEOM WAYOS(LICEAT	TPL	R		500	200	500	150		100	300	200		4050	1			3				135	,	1			
114.6	247	MAYOS(LINBAT KYROOM KHAATEM	TPL	R	s		500		100		200				3500	1		2					13	1	1			
164	218.5	MAHOE(LINBAT KAROOM KHOOTERA	TPL	R	7		500	6000	150		300	200			11 15 0	1	П		3				135	1	1			
205.8		MEN-OS/TUPUL	TFL	R	8	1000	1000	2000	150		1000	2000		3000	20 15 0	2							13	1	1	1		
23		KHULLEN		L	1				150						1500	1	1						13					
23	35	MPHOS(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	L	2	100	100	,	150			200	200		450	2	П						34	1	1			
29		MEN-HOS/TUPUL	TFL	L	3		100	)	150		200			1000	3750	2	:						13	1,2				
26	29.2	MAHOS (TUPUL KASONI KHULLEN)	TFL	L	4		100	)	50		200			1000	355 0	1			3				123				1	
40	50.6	KHUTTEN KWEOW KHOELLOEAT	TPL	L	5	1000	200		300		500	500	500		11000	2							1,3	1	1			
40	41.4	MAYOE(LINBOT KHOOTEN KHOOTEN	TFL	L	6	2000	200	) 700	200		100				6200	1				•			13	1				
41.4	46.8	MAHOS(TUPUL KASONI KHULLENI	TFL	L	7	2000	500	1000	150		500	1000	2000	1000	11150	2							12	1			1	
46.8	50.6	MAHOS (TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	TF4L	L	8		500	2000	150			100	100		5150	1			3				13	1			1	
53	70.8	MAHOS (TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	L	9	800	1500	17000	150		400	1000	700		25700	1			3				2,3,5	1	1			
143	147	MANOS (TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	TFL.	L	10	1000	500	1000	200		200	500	500		12600	1			3				135	1	1,2	1		
54	16 13	KHULLEN	TPL	L	11			200	50						3850	2	Ш						3	1	1			<u> </u>
176.7	183.3	MAYOCLINGON KHULLEN KHULLEN	1	L	12		100		150			100			2750	1	Ш		3				13,4,5	1	1			<u> </u>
219	232	MN-06(TUPUL KASONI KHULLENI	TPL	L	14	2000	500	3000	300		200	1000	1000		30000	2	Н				_		135	1	1			
249	256	MAYOE(LINEAR KHOOTEM KHOOTEM	TPL	L	16	200	200	ď	150		100	100	100		3150	2							145	1	1			

31/10/2009	410		MANGETUPUL H 10 KASOM KHULLEN)	ТКJ	R	1 R HENRY	LANGECHUNG	NOTAMIABLE	1	1 1000	IIPUR TAMBIG	ONG NUNGBA	TACKONA	1G 1	1 1	d	HINGKHU DAI								$\Box$	$\neg$
01/19	09 4160	0 419	MPHOS(TUPUL MASONI KHULUEN)	RNG	R	1 R HENRY	LANGECHUNG	GADUN RUANG MEI	2	1 864	IIPUR CHURAC	MNDP HENGLES	REGINGLIAN	B .	1 1	C	ADUNRUANSHI B	KARALUM Ruangmei	Gadunruangin Birangan Village P.T.19856213291	NUMA, TON	MELE					
01/110	09 45.40	9 434	MAHOS(TUPUL KASOM KHULUEN)	RNG	R	2 KABITHON	LANGECHUNG	GAIKACHUN	2	1 100	IIPUR CHURAC	MANDE HENGLES	REANGLIAN	в 1	1 1	Ģ	AKACHUN AMB	KADUNSHINGRO U RAME	RAENGUANG CHURACHANPU R PIN-195126	имата	18LE					
01/19	0 42	0 462	MEHOS(TUPUL 12.3 KASOM KHULUEN)	NRN	L	1 R HENRY	GANGANEON	G THONGAIN RAIME	2	1 8,64	IIPUR CHURAC	MADP HENGLES	NGARIAN	,	1 1	7	HDNGAM AME	MEGONG RAMEI	P.THUANGAMIN GARIAN VILLAGE PIN 795 126, PH 985 626 4226	NUMBETON	WELE .					
01/19	vo 4840	0 48	MPHOS(TUPUL 407 KASOM KHULUEN)	NRN	L	2 LUMMANGAM	GANGANLON	G THUMB	1	1 860	IIPUR CHURAC	MANDE HENGLES	NGARIAN	,	1 1	,	HUMB HENRY	LANIMIUNG THAIME	LANIALUNG THAMIEJ NGARIA NVLLAGEJ PIN 795 126,	DRIVING UCENCE- 1508 SPINS						
91 <b>71 SV</b>	109 48:24	0 452	M#H06(TUPUL I3.2 KASOM KHULUEN)	NRN	R	1 LUMMANGAM	LANGECHUNG	THUHANLUNG	2	1 1100	IIPUR CHURAC	WNDP HENGLES	NGARIAN	,	1 1	;	Haihaniung Ame	K AWN	THAIHIANLUNG KAMEI NGARIAN PIN-195126	D'L NO 17722/6PR						
01/19	109 4827	5 442	MAHAGETUPUL IGA KASOM KHULUBAJ	NRN	R	2 KABITHON	LANGECHUNG	KAGUUIN KAME	3	1 1,00	IIPUR CHURAC	WARDP HENGLES	NSARIAN	,	1 1	,	AGUUIN KAME	MAKUBONFOU KAMEI	KAGUUN KAMB C HURAC HANPU R PIN-795126	VOTER DO	ARD					
01/110	10 4829	5 469	MARKOS (TUPUL KASOM KHULUEN)	NRN	R	GANGAMEAI FONGME	LANGECHUNG	NAMED UN KAME	1	1 1000	IIPUR CHURAC	MADD HENGLES	NGARIAN	1	1 1		AMEDUN AME	GAIKHAMCHUAI G	NAMEDUN KAMENGARIAN PIN-195126	VOTER DO	ARD					
2-16-04	00 4890	0 489	MAHOS(TUPUL IS.8 KASONI KHULUEN)	CKN	L	1 GAINGAMDAI	GAINGAMLON	GANGINES	1	1 844	IIPUR SENARA	SAITU Gampha	ON CHINIKON		1 1	ļ	ATAICHUNG ANGINE	BRAC HAO	KATAICHUNG GANGMEICHINI KON,PIN- 795 107, NEAR BRIOGE	VOTER ID- ISS/083738						
2-16-04	00 4836	0 489	MA-06(TUPUL 9.3 KASOM KHULLEN)	CKN	L	2 R HENRY	GANGAMLON	G GAITHAOTHOI RUANGMEI	1	1 844	IIPUR SEHARK	SAITU GAMPHA	ON CHINIKON	,	1 1	Ç.	AITHAOTHOI UAVGNE	THANLUNGROU Ruangmei	THANLUNGFOU RUANGNEECHIN INON MILIAGE PIN 795 107	DRIVING UCENCE- 17165/8PR						
2-16-04	00 4836	5 489	MANOS (TUPUL NASONI KHULUEN)	CKN	L	3 KAIBITHON	GANGANLON	G AGONGGONIME	1	1 1100	IIPUR SENARA	SAITU Gampha	ON CHINIKON	,	1 1	t	DAIGONAEI	RGUIGON <b>NE</b>	CHNIKON MILIAGE PIN 795 107, DIST- SENAPATI	VOTER ID- ISS 782 2483	9					
2-16-04	o 496	5 496	MANGETUPUL 16.2 KASOM KHULUEN)	BPR	L	1 WINDANGAN	GANGANLON	G NURWHAN BEGAM	1	1 1004	IIPUR BISHNUR	JR BEHNUP	R BISHENPUR	R 1	1 1	ŀ	uriahan Esam	NURJAMAN	NUR.IOMIN, BISH ENPUR, PIN- 795 126, NEAR PC IGOLDOUN	RATIONICAL	RD					
(EA W	109 4977	5 497	MAHOG(TUPUL 16.4 KASOM KHULLENG	BPR	R	1 R HENRY	LANGECHUNG	: LEWUIT	1	1 1004	IIPUR BISHNUR	JR BSHNJP	R BISHNUPUI	R3 1	1 1	Ļ	DHANESHOUE SINGH	LATE BISAM SINGH	LDHANESHOUE RS NGH BISHEMPUR UJARDS NEAR OLD DC QUARTER	VOTER ID- 8TL0002980						
@#W	109 5031	0 503	MEHOS(TUPUL ISAN KHULUEN)	BPR	R	2 KABITHON	LANGECHUNG	K.SANDESHOR	3	1 1004	IIPUR BISHNUR	JR BEHNUP	R BISHNUPUI	R4 1	1 1	ŀ	.RAJEN	LATEK MODHU	SANDESHOR BISHNUPUR CJARD ND-1 BISHNUPUR PIN- 795 126	VOTER D.C NO-8TU0012	ARD 2146					
(E/I W	109 50:36	5 509	MAHOS (TUPUL 17.5 KASOM KHULUEN)	BPR	R	3 R HENRY	LANVEICHUNG	MANGLEMBA	2	1 800	IIPUR BISHNUR	JR BEHNUP	IR BISHNUPUI	R4 1	1 1	ŀ	ANGLEMA	CHDURA	BISHNUPUR PIN- 795 126 PH 9615273768	VIDTER ID C ND- STL0002342						
(C) 18	100 5036	7 503	MAHOS (TUPUL 1222 KASOM KHULUBA)	BPR	R	4 LUMANGAM	LANGECHUNG	PREMLATA	2	1 1004	IIPUR BISHNUR	JR BEHNUP	IR BISHNUPUI	R4	1 1	E	ihari	<b>АСНИО</b>	BIHARI BISHENPURA NEAR BAYAN TREEPIN 795 156	VOTER ID C NO-BTIME:	ARD 8 D					
2/19	09 5037	5 50	MAHAGOTUPUL 877 KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	S S. KHELEHIKA	LANGECHUNG	S SHANTIK UMAR	2	1 1000	IIPUR BISHNUF	JR BEHNUP	IR BISHNUPUI	R4 1	1 1	s	HANTI KUMAR	CHINGNGAMBA M	SHANTI KUMAR Bishenpura Pin-795/26 Near hos Pital	VOTER ID- BTID (084323	:					
W NSD	10 5042	0 504	MPHOS(TUPUL HASOM KHULUEN)	BPR	R	6 RHENRY	LANVEICHUNG	L RABIKANTA SINGH	2	1 864	IIPUR BISHNUR	UR BEHNUP	IR BISHNUPU	R4	1 1	L S	RABIKANTA INGH	LATE IBOTON SINGH	LRABIKANTA SINGH BPRUIND 4 PIN 795 126 PH 945 647 4649	VOTER D N 8TL 00 15 486	<b>a</b>					
เลา	00 5047	S 50	MANGETUPUL AST KASOM KHULUEN)	BPR	R	7 LUMANGAM	LANGECHUNG	REB EDCA	1	1 1004	IIPUR BISHNUR	JR BEHNUP	IR BISHNUPUI	R4	1 1		IMANGUAD	KHOMB	HIMANGUAO BESHENPURA PIN-795 E6 PH 9856336129	NUMBETON	ASLE					
(6/11/4	109 5048	7 504	MAHOS (TUPUL HUS KASOM KHULLENG	BPR	R	ANGLEHN 2 8	LANGECHUNG	HO) OSHWATI DEVI	1	1 8004	IIPUR BISHNUR	JR BEHNUP	IR BISHNUPUI	R4	1 1		ESHNWI WHAR	ніюнч	HEISHNAM Manhar Bishnupur Ciard No-4 Near Hos Pital	VOTER ID- HCS0038784						
05.H W	100 50.490.	6 504	MAHOS (TUPUL 19.7 KASONI KHULUSN)	BPR	R	9 GANGANEUN	LANGECHUNG	BHUDHI	1	1 8804	IIPUR BISHNUR	JR BEHNUP	IR BISHNUPUI	R4	1 1	E	HUDHI Esnam	IBOHAL HEENAM	BISHNUPUR CJARD ND-4 NEAR HOS PITAL	NUMA, TON	MELE					
68718	109 5056	7 506	MH466(TUPUL KHULLEN)	BPR	R	1) GAINGAMBAI PONGMB	LANGECHUNG	LONGIAM SHYAM KISHORE	1	1 1004	IIPUR BISHNUR	UR BEHNUP	IR BISHNUPUI	R4 :	1 1	L S	Dingjam Hyam Ishdre	LATE KHOMBON	LONGJAM SHYAM KISHORE BISHNUPUR CJARD NO-4 PIN- 796 126	VOTERCAR NO-TIMEON						

		Netogram -	_		-	-		_			_	_		_	_	_			_	 1	_		_		_		 	_	_	_	, ,		-	_		—						.—	_
4100	4110	MANOSITUPUL Kasom Khullenj	mu	R	1				┖		$\perp$	$\perp$				1			$\perp$			$\perp$		$\perp$		$\perp$		$\perp$				10	10	5.2	3	52	30	1	10	10	52	3	3 52
4800		MNOS(TUPUL Kasom Khullen)		R	1																											48	4.8	4.8	3.2	23.04	<b>5</b> 36	3.1	3 48	4.8	4.8	3.2	2 23.0
43409	4844.8	MNOGTUPUL Kasom Khullenj	RNG	R	2																											5.8	5.8	3.4	16	19.72	9.28	5.4	10 5.8	5.8	3.4	1.6	6 19.7
40250		MNOQTUPUL KASOM KHULLEN		L	1																											2.3	2.3	3.1	0.6	7. 13	1.38	3	10 2.3	2.3	3.1	0.6	6 7.12
48400	48407	MANOSĮTUPUL Kasom Khullenj	NRN	L	2																											7	7	11.6	2.1	81.2	147	48	5 7	7	7 11.6	2.	1 813
442.40	46245.2	MNOGTUPUL KASOM KHULLENJ	NFN	R	1																											3,2	32	32	15	10.24	48	3.7	5 3.2	3.2	32	1.5	5 10.2
442.75		MANOSITUPUL KASOM KHULLENJ	_	R	2																											114	114	5.6	3.5	63.84	39.9	3.6	15 11.4	114	5.6	3.5	5 63.8
442.96	48303.6	MINOGTUPUL KASOM KHULLENJ	NRN	R	3																											8.6	8.6	49	11	42 H	9.46	43	2 8.6	8.6	4.9	1.1	1 421
48900	48903.8	MANOSĮTUPUL Kasom Khullenį	CKN	L	1																											3.8	3.8	3.3	17	12.54	6.46	3.5	5 3.8	3.8	3.3	1.1	7 12.54
429 60	48969.3	MANOSITUPUL KASOM KHULLENJ	CKN	L	2		1		1																							9.3	9.3	42	42	39.06	39.06	4.1	<b>15</b> 93	9.3	42	4.2	2 39.00
48965	48970.7	MANOSITUPUL KASOM KHULLENJ	CKN	L	3																											5.7	5.7	16.6	4.1	94@	28.37	42	5 5.7	5.7	16.6	4.1	1 946
49665	49676.2	MINOSĮTUPUL KASOM KHULLENI	BPR	L	1																											112	112	7.9	13	88.46	14.56	3.6	10 11.2	112	7.9	1.3	3 88.4
497 TS	49706.4	MANOSÍTUPUL Kasom Khullenj	BPR	R	1																											114	11.4	7.8	0.9	88.92	1026	4.5	1 11.4	1 114	<b>1</b> 7.8	0.5	9 88.5
503 10	50328.4	MNOSĮTUPUL Kasom Khullenj	BPR	R	2											GATE RDE	Z), PILLAR, ÆLI(1)	2,1														18.4	19.4	26.3	2.5 5	520.72	46	3.75	1 3.1	1 3.1	1 22	1.9	9 6.8
5/8/65	50367.5	MNOGTUPUL Kasom Khullenj	BPR	R	3																											2.5	2.5	2	2	5	5	4.3	4 25	2.5	. 2	2	2 !
50367		MANOSITUPUL Kasom Khullenj		R	4																											5.2	52	3.1	2.9	16.12	15.08	3	4 5.2	5.2	3.1	2.5	9 16.1
50075	50377	MANOSTUPUL Kasoni Khullenj	BPR	R	5																											2	2	1.7	0.9	3.4	18	4	3 2	2	1.7	0.9	9 3
50420	50430,3	MANOS(TUPUL Kasom Khullen)	BPR	R	6		1		1																							10.3	4	12	15	123.6	6	43	16 4	4	5.3	1.5	5 21
50475	59487	MANOSITUPUL Kasom Khullenj	BPR	R	7		1																									12	2	16.3	11	219.6	13.2	6.6	10 12	2 12	18.3	1.1	1 219.
50487	50490.6	MANOSITUPUL Kasom Khullen	BPR	R	8																											3,6	3.6	22.4	22	s0.64	7.92	5.5	3 3.6	3.6	5 22.A	2.1	2 80.6
50490.6	50499.7	MNOSĮTUPUL Kasom Khullenj	BPR	R	9																											9.1	9.1	4.9	2.2	44.59	20.02	5.5	4 9.1	1 9.1	1 4.9	2.7	2 445
50567	50576.3	MANOS(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	10																											9.3	9.3	6	16	55.8	14.88	5.8	<b>15</b> 9.3	9.3	6	1.4	4 55:

4100	411	MPHOS(TUPUL IO KASOM KHULLEN)	TIU.	R	1	30	4	3 2	3	3	1 4																						
4600	41604	MAHORÍTABAT S IMPRODITA KHANTTERÁ	RIG	R	1	5.36		2 2	3		1 3.1	2	1		1	rangan Village	00 KM				4AC RE	200	3	14ACRE	2	50000	2				,	000 NG	
43409	49414	MAHOS(TUPUL 8 KASOM KHULLEN)	RIG	R	2	9.28	2	1 2	3	3	1 5.4	1	1		1	RAENGJANG	00 KM					40	3	2			2						
40250		MANGTUPUL 3 KASOM KHULLEN		L	1	1.38	4	2 4	3	3	1 3	6	1		1	ngarian Village	00 KM							2			2						
40400	4840	MANGTUPUL 7 KASOM KHULLEN	NEN	L	2	147	•	3 2	3	3	3 48							2	IMPHAL	29 KM				2			2						
4(24)	48243.	MPHOSĮTUPUL 2 KASOM KHULLENI	NEN	R	1	48	4	2 4	3		1 3.7	6	1		1	NGARIAN	00 KM				0.5 AC RE			10.5 AC RE	2	120,000	2			10 Y	BARS 1	050 NG	
412 15	48286.	MPHIS(TUPUL 4 KASOM KHULLEN)	NEN	R	2	39.9	2	3 2	3	3	2 3.6	1	1		1	NGARIAN	00 KM							2			2						
40295		MAHOS(TUPUL 6 KASOM KHULLEN)		R	3	9.46	4	2 2	3		1 43				1	NSARIAN	OO KM				3 ACRE			13 ACRE	2	100000	2				э	000 NG	
429 00	48903.	MANAGTUPUL 8 KASOM KHULLEN	CKN	L	1	6.46		2 2	3	3	1 3.5				1	CHININON	00 KM				2 AC RE			12 ACRE	2	100,000	2				t	250 NG	
\$1960	48963.	MANGTUPUL 3 KASOM KHULLEN	CKN	L	2	39.06	4	3 2	3	3	2 41				1	CHINION	00 KM				1ACRE			1 1ACRE	2	200,000	2				ſ	750 NG	
4965	48970.	MPHOS(TUPUL 7 KASOM KHULLEN)	CKN	L	3	23.37	4	3 2	3	3	1 42				1	CHINNON	00 KM							2			2						
49645	49676.	MANASTUPUL 2 KASOM KHULLEN	BPR	L	1	11.56	2	3 2	3		3 3.6				1	BEHENPUR2	00 KM							2			2						
ক্ষেত্র	49786.	MH46(TUPUL 4 M/SOM KHULLEN	BPR	R	1	10.26	4	1 1	2	2	3 45				1	BEHNUPUR	00 KM				15 AC RE			1 15 AC RE	2	180000	2				,	000 NG	
503 10		MPHOS(TUPUL 4 KASOM KHULLEN)		R	2	5.89	4	2 2	2	3	1 3.8	6	1		1	BEHNUPUR-4	00 KM				15 AC RE			1 15 AC RE	1	7 LAKH	2			3 71	e save	875 NG	
513:65	50367.	MANAGTUPUL 5 KASOM KHULLEN	BPR	R	3	5	4	2 2	3		1 43	6	1		1	BEHNUPUR-4	00 KM					563.07	3	2			2						
500 67		MANGTUPUL 2 KASOM KHULLEN		R	4	15.00	•	3 2	1		1 3	1	1		1	BEHNUPUR-4	00 KM					25	3	2			2						
503 75	5037	MAHARITUPUL 7 MASOM MHULLEN	BPR	R	s	18	4	2 4	3		1 4	2	1		1	BEHNUPUR-4	00 KM					50	3	2			2						
50420	50450.	MANGLINEN S MARCON MANUTEN	BPR	R	6	6	4	3 2	3		4 43	2	1		1	BEHNUPUR-4	00 KM					50	3	2			2						
50475	5048	MPHOS(TUPUL 7 IUSOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	7	13.2	4	3 2			8 6.6				1	BEHNUPUR-4	00 KM							2			2						
50487		MANGTUPUL 6 MASOM KHULLEN		R	8	7.50		1	1	2	5.5				1	BEHNUPUR-4	00 KM							2			2						
50490.6	50499.	MPHIS(TUPUL 7 KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	9	20.02	4	3 1	3		2 5.5				1	BEHNUPUR-4	00 KM							2			2						
50667	50576.	MANGETUPUL 3 KASOM KHULLEN	BPR	R	10	13.02	4	3 2	3	3	3 5.8				1	BEHNUPUR-4	00 KM				4.ac re			14ACRE	2	400000	2			πV	BARS S	200 NG	

4100	MIN	OG(TUPUL XXXX J.LLEN)	TNU R			Т	Т		Т					1	Τ	I															$\neg$
400			160 K			+	+		+									$\dashv$	-	$\dashv$											$\dashv$
4 1000	4 16 04.8 K.AS K.HU		RNG R		1						50		3		1	1 .	40	0			2		2000	1000		4000	3000	10,000	1000	1000	2000
43409	434 94.8 K.AS K.HU		RNG R		2												60				2			1000	3,000	200		10,200	2500	400	200
48250	48252.3 K.AS K.HU	OS(TUPUL 2014 J.LEN)	NRN L		1									1 2			30				2			2000	8000	300		10,300	2000	800	500
48400	AMAOT K.ASS K.HU	OSCITUPUL XDM JLLENG	NEN L		2												30				2				200	2000	3000	17,000	600	250	1000
4(24)	4/2452 KAS KHU	OS(TUPUL SOM JULEN)	NRN R		1									7			2				2		15000	2000	5000	2000	2000	26,000	9000	600	1000
44275	48286.4 K.AS K.HU		NRN R		2																2			4000	5000			3,000	3000	100	300
4695	483 03.6 K.AS K.H.J	OCTUPUL XXIII J.LENJ	NRN R		3						1000			:			30				2		4500		1500	1000		7,000	3000	500	300
48900	42903.8 K.4S K.HU	OSCITUPUL SOM JULIENIJ	CKN L		1												2				2		2000	6000	1200	100		3,300	4000	1000	300
42960	MRK 48969.3 KAS KHU	OS(TUPUL XDM JLLEN)	CKN L		2					100	00 NG			2 4			L 10	5			2		4000		8000			12,000	2000	500	200
41965	48970.7 K.ASJ K.HU	OS(TUPUL XXIM J.LLEN)	CKN L		3																2		200	6000				7,200	2500	800	300
49665	496762 KAS KHU	OS(TUPUL 2014 J.LLEN)	BPR L		1																2						11000	11,000	6000	500	1000
49775	MINK 49786.4 KAS KHU	OS(TUPUL XXIM JULEN)	BPR R		1																2		5000		2000			7,000	3000	200	500
50310	50328.4 K.455 K.HU		BPR R		2						500										2		2000		11000			13,000	3000	500	200
54965	50667.5 K.AS K.HU	66(TUPUL 20M Julen)	BPR R		3									2			, ,	9			2			7000	2000			3,000	500	320	1000
50967	503172.2 K.ASS K.HU		BPR R																		2			2000	1000		3000	15,000	3000	360	200
50375	SIS 77 KAS K HU	OS(TUPUL SOM JULEN)	BPR R		5																2			3500				3,500	1000	50	300
50420	50430.3 K.AS K.HU	OS(TUPUL SOM JULEN)	BPR R		5																2			5000				15,000	4000	500	400
50475	SM87 KAS KHU	OSCITUPUL SOM JULIEN)	BPR R		7												6				2			3500	5000	100		8,600	3000	500	300
50\$07	50490.6 K.AS K.HJ	OS(TUPUL XXIVI LLIBA)	BPR R		8																2			6000				5000	2000	500	500
50490.6	50499.7 K.AS K.HU	OS(TUPUL XDM JLLEN)	BPR R		,																2			3000				3,000	20:00	100	100
50667	50576.3 KAS KHU	OSCITUPUL SOM LLLENG	BPR R	,	•						1000						100				2		3000		500	1500		13,500	10000	800	1000

4 100	411	M#H06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	TICU	R	1																			
41600	41604	MBH06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	RNG	R	1	1000	500		200		1000	500		500	7700	2				135	1		1	
4349	43414	MAHAGETUPUL KASOM KHULLEN	RNG	R	2	500	100	500	150		200				<b>45</b> 50	1		4		134	1	1		
48 250		KHATTEN KNROM WAYOE(LINEAT	NRN	L	1	200	500	2000	200		1500				7700	2				135	1		1	
48 400	4840	MRHOS(TUPUL KHULLEN)	NRN	L	2	100	100	1000	150		100			100	5300	2				15	1	1		
48240		MAHOE(LINDATE RADON) KHOTTEN	NRN	R	1	200	100	10000	150		200	200	200	100	21750	1		4		12,3,5	1,3		1	
48275	44286.	MANOE(LINDAT KNOOM KHOOTEN	NRN	R	2	1000	500	400	150		400				585 0	2				1345	1	1		
4026		M#H06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	NRN	R	3	200	500	1000	200			200	100		6000	1		4		13	1,3	1		
48 900	48903.	MRHOS(TUPUL KASONI KHULLENI	CKN	L	1	300	300	1500	150		200	500	100		8350	1	3			13	1	1		
40 960	48969.7	MANOS(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	CKN	L	2	500	200	1000	150		500	1000		4000	10.05.0	2				13	1	1		
48 965	48970.	MAHISCLINDAT KHOTTEN KHOTTEN	CKN	L	3		100		200		200				4100	1		4		134	1	1		
4965	49676.	MAHOE(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	L	1	200	100	1000	150	100	500	200	200	150	10 100	1		4		13,5,9	1,3	1		
ক্ষাঞ	49786.	MAHOS(TUPUL KASONI KHULLEN)	BPR	R	1	200	100	1500	22:5	0	300	200		200	6425	1			9	135	1	1		
50310		MEHOS(TUPUL KHULLEN)	BPR	R	2	1000	5000	1500	200	टा	500	100	150		12:25	2				3,5	1	1		
50365	50367.5	MAN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	3	500	1000	300	200		2000			1000	7820	2				13	1		1	
50367	50372:	MN-06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	4	200	300	700	250	ক	200			200	5485	1		4		135	1	1		
50375	5037	MAHOE(LINEAT KHOTTEN KHOTTEN KHOTTEN KHOTTEN	BPR:	R	5	200	50		100	300	200			400	2600	2				135	1		1	
50.420	50430.	MANOS(TUPUL S KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	6	300	500	820	200	100	100				692.0	1		4		135	1,3		1	
50 475	5048	MPHOS(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	7	1000	2000		150	as .	500				7525	2				135	1	1		
50 467	50490.	MAHOS(TUPUL KHULLEN)	BPR:	R	8	100	100	1000	100	100	200			500	5100	2				13,5	1	1		
50430.6	50499.	MBH06(TUPUL 7 KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	9	100	50		100						2450	2				135	1	1		
50567	50576.	MAHOS (TUPUL S KASONI KHULLEN)	BPR	R	10	450	100	700	250	100	200	1000	300		14300	1		4		135	1,3	1		

03/H <b>1</b> 009	5058	2	MAY 66 (TUP) 50629 (ASSOM KHULUEN)	L BPR	R	1	IRHENRY	LANIBO	IUNG R.	HOMISYOU		3		2 MANIP	IR BISHNUPU	BE HNUF	UR BISHN	IUPUR4	1	1	P. JOYSINGH	LATE RGULAMIAT	P. JOYSING BISHNUPUR CJARD NO-4 796 126 PH 9615143560	PIN	VOTER ID NO BTIL0014597												
03/11/09	5067	0 5	MANG(TUP) 0676.4 KASOM KHULLEN)	L BPR	R	τ	RHENRY	LANIBOL	IUNG NO	OT ALANIAS LE		1		1 MANIP	IR BISHNUPU	BE HNUF	UR BISHN	IUPUR4					BISHNUPU CLARD NO-1	R .													
2-16-0-09	5031	s s	MANAGETURI (080.4 KASOM KHULLEN)	L BPR	L	:	GAINGANDAI	LANIBOR	IUNG BO	OKUNLE		3		1 MANIP	R BISHNUPU	BE HNUF	UR BISHE	NPUR	1		BOKUNLES		BOKUNLEI, BISHENPUR 796 126	R PIN	RATIONCAR												
2-160-09	50386	3 5	MANG(TUP) (0922 KASOM KHULLEN)	L BPR	L	:	S KAIBITHON	GANGAL	LONG N	MANISINGH		1		1 MANIP	IR BISHNUPU	RE HNUF	UR BESHE	NPUR IND 1	1		HEMIZIMAMIN	NBAUDON SINGH	NIMAN SINGH BEH URUARD NO1 PIN79	- 1	VOTER ID- MEN VIZ.0003 30(OLD VOTE CARD)	0 R											
3-160-09	504	0	MANUELEN)	BPR	L		I GANGANDAI	GAINGAI	LONG PL	.NIIMA		2		1 MANIP	IR BISHNUPU	BE HNUF	UR BESHE	NPUR IND 1	1	1	PUNIMA	LATE EBOPISHAK	PUNIM, BE PURUARD NO 1, PIN79	- 1	NOT ALANIAS	.е											
3-160-09	505	0 5	MRHIG(TUPI (642.2 KASOM) KHULLEN)	L BPR	L		KAIBITHON	GANGAL	LONG BII	RIIT		1		1 MANIP	IR BISHNUPU	RE HNUF	UR DARD	NPUR IND 1	1	1	CHANGOU METTE	CHIKAOREN	CHANGOU MEITELBEI URUARD NO1, PIN79	HENP	MANAMICA	.E											
3-16-09	506	4	MANOE(TUP) 50637 KASOM KHULLEN	BPR	L		LUMMANGAM	GANGAL	LONG BA	ANGKIM		1		2 MANIP	IR BISHNUPU	BEHNUF	UR BISHE		1		BANGKIM	PISHAK	PISHAK, BE PUR, PIN73		RATIONCARD												
3-160-09	506	0 5	MANGETURI 0678.2 KASONI NHULLEN)	L BPR	L	1	KAIBITHON	GANGAL	LONG A	LOXIENDRO		1		1 MANIP	IR BISHNUPU	RE HNUF	UR BISHE	NPUR IND 1	1		A LOKENDRO	LATE MURTA	A LOKENDA SHENPUR CJARD NO1, 795 126	* I	VOTERID- BTID(Q0313												
50592	50	KHULLI KAROK MANOEL	BPR BPR	R	11		1	1																			37	4	31.7	3.9	1172.9	15.6	3.5 22	B.3	13.3	27 4.3	2 359.1
50670	5067	1,000 (T 6.4 (MSO)). (HULLI	t BPR	R	12						T																6.4	6.4	10.6	3,3	67.84	21.12	14	6.4	64 10	6 3.3	3 67.84
50375	503	1,000 (0 0.4 (1,450) ((HULL)	BPR BPR	L	2																						5.4	5.4	6.6	0.3	35.64	1.62	16 15	5.4	5.4 6	s 0.3	3 35.64
50386.3	50%	NAME E.2 KASON KHULLI	TUPUL BPR	L	3																						5.9	5.9	6.6	0.3	38,94	1.77	16 11	5.9	5.9 6	i.s 0.1	3 38.94
50410	50	KHULLI KASOK Merodi	t BPR	L	4																						10	10	11.9	2.6	119	26	4 10	10	10 11	19 2.0	6 119
50510	5054	100406(1 2.2 KASON KHULLI	I BPR	L	5		1			1	1																32.2	5.6	19.5	0.5	627.9	28	i.4 2	5.6	5.6 19	5 0.5	5 109.2
506 14	50	1004067 1002201 100430	1 BPR	L	6		1	1		1	1																23	23	ъ	12	368	27.6	12 5	23	23 1	12 1.3	2 27.6
50670	506	100406( 8.2 1045010 101101111	1 BPR	L	7		1	1																			8.2	82	5.5	13	45.1	10.66	3.9 1	8.2	8.2 5	55 1.3	3 45.1

505:02	50629	MAHAGITUPUL Kasom Khullenj	BPR	R	11	55.8	5	4	3	1	3	1 3.2	2		1		1 BEHNUPUR-4	00 KM								:	2				2							
50670	50676.4	MBHOG(TUPUL Kasom Khullen)	BPR	R	12	21.1	2	4	1	1	2	44																										$\neg$
503.75	50380.4	MANNE(TUPUL Kasom Khuilen)	BPR	L	2	1.6	2	4	3	3	3	2 46	2		1		1 BEHENPUR 1	00 KM								:	2				2							
50386.3	50392.2	MAYOGLIABA Karoom Kharoom	BPR	L	3	1.7	,	4	9	2	3	2 46					1 BEHENPUR 1	00 KM								:	2				2							
504.10	50420	MAYOR/TUPUL Kasom Khullen	BPR	L	4	2	5	4	3	1	3	1 4	99 RCE)	<b>a</b> ı.	1		1 BEHENPUR 1	00 KM						61	3		2				2							
505 10	50542.2	KHULLEN	BPR	L	5	2		4	1	2	3	2 5.4					1 BEHENPUR 1	OO KIM								;	2				2							
506 14	50637	MBHOS(TUPUL Kasom Khullen	BPR	L	6	27.	(RETAINING CIALL AFFACTE	G )	1		3	42					1 BEHENPUR 1	00 KM				1.	OC RE	65	3		1 1ACRE		2 400,000		2				1	5 1840 NG		
50670	50678.2	MAHAGITUPUL Kasom Khullen	BPR	L	7	10.6	5	4	3	2	3	4 3.9					1 BEHENPUR 1	00 KM								:	2				2							
							_						 			 	 				_												 ·					$\overline{}$
50592	50629	MNK6(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	8PR	R	11																2			2						5000					5,000	500	500	500
50670	50676.4	MNOS(TUPUL Kasom Khullen)	BPR	R	Đ																														0			
50375	56380.A	MINOS(TUPUL Kasom Khulen)	BPR	L	2														1	16				2											4000			
503863	503922	MINOS(TUPUL Kasom Khulien)	BPR	L	3																			2						1500	3000				4500	1000	400	100
50410	50420	MNGCTUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	L	4															5				2						5000		200			6,200	3000	1000	300
50510	506422	MINOS(TUPUL Kasom Khulien)	BPR	L	5															50				2						8000	7500	500			16,000	3000	500	500
50614	50637	MINIGETUPUL Kasom Khullenj	BPR	L	6																			2				3000			25000				28,000	2000	500	3000
50670	506782	MINOS(TUPUL Kasom Khulen)	BPR	L	7																			2							14000			2000	16,000	2500	500	1000

50502	50629	MA406(LINDA Krazow Khaterá	BPR	R	11	100		500	200	त	1000				4375	2					135	1	1 1	
50670	50676.4	KHOTTEN	BPR	R	12										0									
50375	50380.4	MN-466(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	L	2										3000	2					13,5	1	1	
50386.3	50392.2	MAYOC(TUPUL Kasom Khutem	BPR	L	3	200	100	500			100				2400	2					<b>1</b> 3	1		
50.410	50420	MANOE(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	L	4	100	100	400	250	100	200				5450	1		3			13	1		
50510	50542.2	MAYOE(LINBAT Khatea)	BPR	L	5	1500	3000	2000	200	टा	3000				27782	2					134	12,5		
50614	50637	MN+06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	L	6	500	200	2000	150	ক	200	1000	200	500	16325	1			4		13,5	1		
50670	50678.2	MAHOE(TUPUL Kasom Khulen)	BPR	L	7	100	3200	4000	300	at a	1500				टना हा	1			4		134	1		

		_	Annexu	e 6 : Ha.	seholdDeb		_		_	_			_					_	_	_			_	_				_	_								_	_				_	_		_	_				_	_	_				_	_	
Start chainage	and hainage	Roadin	ame Vilage	ID Side	Number	Impacted	Stone crusts	er Impact	ted Pig	gsty Ir	mpacted	Others Specify	imp	pacted T	ree type	Number	Tree typ	e Numbe	r Treei	type N.	umber 1	free type	Numbe	r Tree	type N	lumber	Tree typ	: Numb	r Treety	pe Nu	mber Tr	etype i	Number	Length	Affected length	Bread#	Affecte breadi	d Area	Affecter Area	oa.	Age Le	ngth k	eded p	Af tr	fected ,	rea Affe	cled r	Remarks	Roor W	Vall Flo	а Турон	ogy No. room	d Da.	R.2 Business details	Others, Specify	B 2.1 Owne	B2 riship Par	:2 rithers
19.6		MH 66(TU 6480) KHUU		R	1																													28.6	28.	6 10.	5 6	i.9 300.3	3 197.3	4 35	6	28.6	28.6	10.5	6.9	300.3 1	97.34		4	2	1	3	6 3.5					
21	23.	MEN OSCITU KASOI KHULL	RUL II IBNJ	R	2																													2.1	2.	1	3	3 6.	6.	3 8.9	5	21	21	3	3	6.3	6.3		4	2	2	3	1 8.9	2	2	I	1	
19.6	35.6	MB4 66(TTU KASSOI KHULL	OL TPL	R	3																													16	1	6 5.	1 5	i.1 81.0	81	6 3.5	5	16	16	5.1	5.1	81.6	816		4	2	1	3	3 3.5	2	2		1	
50		166(TU 166(TU 166(S) 166(S) 166(S)		R	4																													43	4	3 14.	6	6 627.0	3 25	8 35	5	43	43	11.6	6	52.78	25.8		4	3	1	3	2 3.5					
114.6	247	1004 106(TU 104501 1040U	OL TPL	R	5																													8		8 5.	2 1	L8 41.0	5 14	4 47	7	8	8	5.2	1.8	41.6	144		4	3	4	3	1 47					
164	218.5	S KAROLI KAROLI KHULI	RUL (I (B)	R	1																													545	54.	5	1	1 54.3	5 54	5 3.5	2	545	545	1	1	54.5	545			9		3	3.5					
205.8	217.6	MAN 06(TU KARSOI KHULL	3UL 11 18 18	R																														118	11.	8		LT 106.3	8.2	6 4	30	118	118	9	0.7	106.2	826		4	3	2	3	5 4					
23		MAN OSCITUL KARSOI KHULL		L	1																													47	4	7 6.	6 3	1 310	2 14.5	7 34	Б	47	47	6.6	3.1	3102	14.57		4	2	1	3	3 3.4		4		1	
23	35	S NAM NAMES OF KHULL	RUL (f (B))	L	2																													12	1	2 6.	6 3	1 79.3	2 37.	2 3.7	5	12	ŧ	6.6	3.1	79.2	37.2		4	3	1	3	6 3.4					
29	32.	MN 1 (66)TU KHUU	RUL TPL (f (B))	ι	3																													3.1	3.	1 3.	6 0	L1 11.10	5 0.3	1 7	Б	3.1	3.1	3.6	0.1	11.16	0.31		4	3	1	3	1 7	5	5		1	
26		мн 66(ПО 12 (1450) КНОЦ		L	4																													3.2	3.	2	5 1	L7 10	5 5.4	<b>4</b> 53	Б	3.2	3.2	s	1.7	16	5.44		4	3	4	3	1 5.3					
40	50.6	66(TU 66(TU	PL (I (B)	L	5							FERMENT DRAMBO SHOOT	TE 10																					10.6	10.	6 7.	6 2	:8 80.5	5 29.6	8 43	15	10.6	10.6	7.6	2.8	i0.56	29.68		4	3	1	3	3 43					
40	44.4	MA (S(TU KASO) KHUU	OL TPL	L	•																													44	4	4 7.	6 2	18 33.4	12.3	2 43	15	44	44	7.6	2.8	33.44	12.32		4	3	1	3	1 43	96	SHEET	)	1	
444	46.6	MA GE(TU KASO) KHUU	SUL TPL	L	1																													2.4	2.	4 7.	6 2	18 18.2	6.7	2 43	15	2.4	2.4	7.6	2.8	18,24	6.72		4	2	4	3	1 43					
46.8	50.6	MP4 66(TU 648301 64801 6	OL TPL	ı																														3.8	3.	8 7.	6 2	18 28.8	10.6	4 43	15	3.8	3.6	7.6	2.8	24.00	10.64		4	3	1	3	1 43					
23	70.8	MAN OSCITUL KARSOI KHUUL	OL TPL	L	s																													17.8	17.	8 8.	6 0	18 <b>5</b> 30:	8 14.2	4 44	5	15	15	8.6	1.3	129	195		4	3	1	3	2 4					
143	187	MAN ISCITU ICASOI ICHULL	EUL TPL	L	16																													4			3 0	LS 12	2 3.	2 3	5	25	25	29	0.5	7.25	125		4	3	1	3	3 3.6			I		

		T	ATTENDE	, nous	MUDEA				_		_	Т	_		1	Т						_															_	1	_		1	T		_	$\overline{}$
Start chairage	End chairage	Roadnan	ne Wlage D	Side M	<b>Qu</b> mber	2.3 B2 Imployee vil	s4 1. Bhin laga/lown	Where	Distance from current location	B2.4 2 Out side villagetown	Where	Distance from current location	e B2.Skillerva ve 	Alternative Structure in Sq meter	Typolog	y ES.1 Ovro Agri. Larv	Unitin	Type of land	Price	B 3.2.tgri.lan takenon lease	<sup>1</sup> unitin	Type of land	Price	Duralison of lease	Amount of lease	B3.4Vears of Cultivating the land	Paddy(Ofy Per in a year)	Maize(C(ty Perina year)	Bajra(City Perin a year)	Jowar (Oty Per ina year)	Wheat(Cfy Per ina year)	Barley(Offy Per in a year)	Fruits(CI)y Per in a year)	Vegetables City Per in a year)	Others(Oty Per ina year)	Others(Oty Perin a year)	Cowsilin Nor)	Bunalqii Nos)	) Steeplin Nos)	Godijn No	) PigginNos	Poulty()r Nos)	n Cohers(in Nos)	Cithers(in Nos)	ı Cothersijin Nos)
19.6	48.2	MBH MCCTUPUI MCCTUPUI MCCTUPUI	L TPL	R	1						2 NAMOUAN ANG	J 4 KM					2				2																								
21	23.1	MA OCUTUPUL KASOM KHULUBA	L TFL	R	2						2 NAMEURN ANG	J 4 EM					2				2																								
19.6	35.6	MB4 06(TUPUI KASOM KHULLEN	L TPL	R	3		1	TUPUL	00 KM								2				2																								
56	10 1	KHUITEK KROM KHUITEVI	L TIPL	R	4		1	TUPUL	00 KM				2 AC RES				12 RARI	2	50,000		2					39 Y BAFS	2800 NG											2	2		6	,	10		
111.6	247	MAH (GETUPU) (ASOM (HULLEN	L TPL	R	5		1	TUPUL	о км				1ACRE				1 PARI	2	5000		2						700 KG	100 NG										10			2				
164		KHULLEN KASOM KHULLEN		R	7		1	TUPUL	ю кы				1AC RE				1 1AC RE	2	<b>5</b> 0,000		2					30 Y EARS	4000 NG											1	2			1	0		
205.8	217.6	KHULTEN KROW KEOM KHULTEN	TPL	R	8		1	TUPUL	00 КМ								1 1AC RE	2	<b>5</b> 0,000		2																	3	4			3	20		
23	27.7	MAH (06(TUPUI KASOOM KHULLEN	- 1	L	1	1	1	TUPUL	00 KM								2				2																								
23	35	MAN MECTUPUL MASOM KHULLEN	L TFL	L	2		1	TUPUL	00 KM				.5 ACRE	20	0	3	1.5 ACRE	2	40,000		2					э	1400 NG							1000 KG					1			6	ю.		
29	32.1	MBH KASOM KHULEN	L TPL	L	3	4	1	TUPUL	00 KM					50	0	2	2				2																								
26	29.2	KHULLEN KASOM KELUPUI KHULLEN	- 1	L	4		1	TUPUL	00 KM								2				2																								
40	50.6	MAN- OS (TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN	L TFL 0)	L	5		1	TUPUL	о ки				1AC RE	189.5	4	3	1 1AC RE	2	50000		2					3	2500 NG								MUSTARD 100 NG			5	3		4	3 3	.0		
40	444	KHUITEN KAROM RELITENT	L 179L 0	L	6	2	1	TUPUL	о ки					27.8	3	3	2				2																		2			3 4	n		
41.4	46.8	KHULLEN KASOM (06(LINEA)	L TPL	L	7		1	TUPUL	00 KM				1AC RE	60	0	3	1 1AC RE	2	150,000		2					,	)						3000 NG						1						
46.0	50.6	KHULLEN KAROM KHULLEN	TPL ()	L	8		1	TUPUL	00 KM								2				1 1AC RE		1 150,000	2	2 1500		2500 NG							1000 NG											
53	70.8	MBH 06(TUPUI MSOM KHULLEN	L TPL	L	9		1	TUPUL	00 KM				1AC RE	1	0	3	11ACRE	2	45,000		2					з	2400 103							S0 NG											
143	14.7	MAH (OG(TUPU) (ASOM (HULLEN	L TPL	L	10								.5 ACRE	,	5	3	1.5 AC RE	2	50,000		2					t	2						3000 103										4		

			Annexure	S:Houser	oldDeta												_		_						_																					
Start Bno chairage cha	i imge	Road name	e Village ID	Side N	umber 6	0.6 Availed My govEsotem	Scheme	Purpos	e Amouni availed	Training	Agicul nRs)	ture(ICo	mmercial( Rs.)	service(In Rs.)	Livestockija Rs.)	Remittance in Rs.)	() Corners Rs.)	In <sub>Totalijn</sub> s	s.) Food)	Jin Rs.) (ci	odking elijn Rs.)	Clothing(n Rs.)	Transport n Rs.)	) Medoine: n Rs.)	s) Educa nRs.)	ation() Becti ( Rs.)	icity() n V R	Mater(in Rs.)	Social evenda(In RS.)	Agi. (abountool s)(in Rs.)	Seeds/fer est(in Rs	.p Otherson ) Rs.)	TotalijnRs	D.s Propose project awarene	1 TV-1 N	ewspaper -	Govt Officials-3	Other villagers-4	Others9	Specify i	Aositive impacts received	Negative impacts received	D.9 Owner preferred rehabilitatio n measure LAND OR STRUCTUR E	COMMERCI AL STRUCTUR E	D.9 Teram preferred refabilitati nmeasure LAND OR STRUCTU E	STRUCTUR
19.6	48.2	MAN OS(TUPUL KASOM KHUILLEN)	TPL	R	1	2	:						13000	2000				15	000	3000	500	100	201	10 10	00	400	3000		1000				19	00	2						13,5	1	,			
21	23.1	MBH OG(TUPUL KASOM KHUILLEN)	TPL	R	2	2							13000	2000				15	000	3000	500	1000	201	10 10	00	400	300		1000				æ	00	2						3,5	1		1		
19.6	35.6	MMH OSĘTUPUL KARSOM KHUILEM	TPL	R	3	2	:						5000					ş	000	1000	550	100	)	16	00		1000		500				47	50	1				9		3	1				
58	101	MINI OS(TUPUL KASOM KHUILEN)	TPL	R	4	2	:					500		2500	70			,	700	2000		100	) 5:	10 2	00	500	150		100	300	:	00	40	50	1		3				13,5	1	,			
114.6	247	KHNITEN) KNEODW OE(LINBAR WIN	TPL	R	5	2						500	1000	4000				ş	500	2000	200	50		5	00		100		200				35	00	1	2					13	1	1			
	2185	MIN OG(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	R	7	2						9000		6000				15	000	3000	500	50		5	00	6000	150		300	200	,		111	50	1		3				13,5	1	1			
205.8	217.6	MPH OS(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	TPL	R	8	2	:				1	15000	2000					000 18	000	1000	2000	100	101	10 10	00	2000	150		1000	2000	•	300	0 201	50	2						13	1	,	1	1	
23		MEH OSCITUPUL KHULLEN KHULLEN		L	1	2							2000					2	000	1000	150	300					150						16	00	1						13					
23	35	MN 06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN	TPL	L	2	2							4500				:	000 4	500	200	500	40	10	100 1	100		150			200	:	00	41	150	2						3,4	1	1			
29	32.1	MMH OSĘTUPUL KAŚCOM KHULLENĄ	TPL	L	3	2	:						4000					4	000	2000	100	200	)	1	100		150		200			100	0 37	50	2						13	1,2				<u> </u>
26	292	MEH OS(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)		L	4	2	:						5000					ş	000	500	200	50	)	1	100		50		200			100	0 35	50	1		3				12,3					1
40	50.6	MAN OCCUPUL KASOM KHULLEN	TPL	L	5	2						500	3500	11000				15	000	7000	500	500	101	10 2	00		300		500	500	:	00	110	00	2						13	1	,			
40	444	MAN OS(TUPUL KASOM KHUILLEN	TPL	L	6	2							10000		300	)		13	000	500	500	1000	201	10 2	00	700	200		100				æ	00	1			•			13	1				1
444	46.8	MPH OSCITUPUL KASSOM KHULLEDA	TPL	L	7	2	:					9000			250	)		500 11	500	1800	700	500	) 20:	DO 5	00	1000	150		500	1000	) 3	00 100	0 111	150	2						12	1				1
46.8	50.6	MRH OS(TUPUL KASOM KHUILEN)	TPL	L	8	2						2500						ş	500	2000	100	200		5	00	2000	150			100		00	51	150	1		3				13	1				1
23	70.8	MAY REACTORUL RE	TPL	L	9	2	:					1500		40000				41	600	4000	150		81	10 15	80	17000	150		400	1000	· ·	00	257	· w	1		3	:			2,3,5	1	,			
143	147	MBH OG(TUPUL KASOM KHUILLEN)	TPL	L	10	2	:					1000	2,000	2000				15	000	8000	200	500	100	10 S	00	1000	200		200	500	:	00	126	0	1		3				13,5	1	1,2	1		

154	16 13 KAS KHU	UPUL OM ILLEN	L	11	2		4000					4000	3000	600				200	50						3850	2					3	1	1		
176.7	183.3 KHU 183.3 KAS	UPUL DM ILLEN	L	12	2		3000					3,000	2000	100	100		100	100	150			100	100		2750	1		3		1	13,4,5	1	1		
2 19	232 06(T 1045) ICHU	UPUL DM ILLEN	L	14	2		1000		35,000			36,000	20000	1000	1000	2000	500	3000	300		200	1000	1000		30000	2				,	13,5	1	1		
249	256 KAS KHU	DM TPL	L	16	2		1000	3000				4000	2000	100	200	200	200		150		100	100	100		3150	2				1	14,5	1	1		
4100	4 110 06 (T	UPUL TKJ	R	1																															
41600	41604.8 KHU	UPUL RNG	R	1	2		2000	1000		4000	3000	10,000	1000	1000	2000	1000	500		200		1000	500		500	7700	2				1	13,5	1		1	
43409	45 454.0 (C)	UPUL RNG	R	2	2			1000	3,000	200		10,200	2500	400	200	500	100	500	150		200				4550	1			4	,	13,4	1	1		
44250	49252.3 06(T 80252.3 06(T 80450 8(HU	UPUL OM ILLEN	L	1	2			2000	8000	300		10,300	2000	800	500	200	500	2000	200		500				7700	2				1	135	1		1	
48400	48-407 106(T 1045)	UPUL NRN	L	2	2				2000	2000	3000	17,000	200	250	1000	100	100	1000	150		100			100	5500	2				1	15	1	1		
422.00	MONT 2 06(T	UPUL NEW	P	1	2		5000	2000	5000	2000	2000	26,000	9000	600	1000	200	100	10000	150		200	200	200	100	2 1750	1			4	1	12,3,5 1	1,3		1	
44215	48286.4 (LAS) (LHU	DM NRN	R	2	2			4000	5000			3,000	3000	100	300	1000	500	400	150		400				5850	2				,	13,4,5	1	1		
48296	48 303 .6 KUS	OM NRN	R	3	2		500		1500	1000		7,000	3000	500	300	200	500	1000	200			200	100		6000	1			4	1	<u>1</u> 3 1	1,3	1		
48900	8993.8 66(T 6/05) KHU	UPUL OM ILLEN	L	1	2		2000	6000	1200	100		9,300	4000	1000	300	300	300	1500	150		200	500	100		6350	1		3		1	13	1	1		
48960	48969.3 (66)T (AS) (FHJ	UPUL OM ILLEN	L	2	2		4000		8000			12,000	2000	500	200	500	200	1000	150		500	1000		4000	10050	2				1	13	1	1		
44945	8970.7 KAS	UPUL CKN	L	3	2		200	6900				7,200	2500	800	300		100		200		200				4100	1			4	,	13,4	1	1		
49668	49 676.2 (K)(S)	OM BPR	L	1	2						11000	13000	600	500	1000	200	100	1000	150	100	500	200	200	150	10100	1			4	1	13,5,9	1,3	1		
497 75	89786.4 KHU	UPUL DM BPR ILLEN	R	1	2		5000		2000			7,000	3000	200	500	200	100	1500	225	0	300	200		200	6425	1			9	1	135	1	1		
503 10	50 326.4 06 (T 60/26	UPUL DM	R	2	2		2000		11000			13,000	3000	500	200	1000	5000	1500	200	75	500	100	150		122:25	2				3	1,5	1	1		
50368	50367.5 KHU	UPUL BPR	R	3	2			70:00	2000			3,000	500	320	1000	500	1000	300	200		2000			1000	7820	2				,	<b>1</b> 3	1		1	
50367	50372.2 KHU	UPUL DM ILLEN	R	4	2			2000	10000		3000	15,000	3000	360	200	200	300	700	250	75	200			200	54(6	1			4	1	13,5	1	1		
56875	1004 50377 66(T 605) 6(H)	UPUL DM BPR ILLEN	R	s	2			3500				3,500	1000	50	300	200	50		100	300	200			400	2600	2				1	13,5	1		1	
50420	50-450.3 KHU	UPUL DM ILLEN	R	6	2			15000				15,000	4000	500	400	300	500	820	200	100	100				6920	1			4	1	13,5	1,3		1	

08/11/05	5047	5 50	MP4 06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	7 MINIMANGA	LANJECHU NG	REBECCA	1	1 MANIPUR	B & HNUPUR	BISHNUPUR	B SHNUPUR- 4	1	H MANGLAC	KHOMEI	H MANGLAD BISHENPUR4 PIN795 126 PH- 9656336129	NO Ass	OT ANLASLE							1		
08/11/03	5048	7 5045	MAN MAN MAN MAN MAN MAN MAN MAN MAN MAN	BPR	R	8MELEHX 2 A	LANUECHU NG	H(O) OSHANTI DBA	1	1 MANIPUR	B LHNUPUR	: BISHNUPUR	B SHNUPUR 4	1	HEISHNAM Manhar		HEBHNAM Manhar Bishnupur Ujaro no-4 Near Hospital	vo HC	TTER ID SDIGST94									
03/1905	50490.	6 5046	MAH 06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	9 GANGAMUU NG	LAN ECHU NG	B HUDHI Heisnam	1	1 MANIPUR	BIS HNUPUR	BISHNUPUR	B SHNUPUR 4	1	B HUDHI Heisnam	BOHAL Hes:Nam	BISHNUPUR UJARO NO-4 NEAR HOSPITAL	NO Asi	T NIASLE									
63/11/03	5056	7 5057	NAH OS(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	10 GAINGANDA IRONGNEI	A LANGED HU NG	LONSJAM S.H/AM K.BHORE	1	1 MANIPUR	BUPUM 28	: BISHNUPUR	B SHNUPUR 4	1	Longjan S.H/AM I. S.Hore	LATE KHOMDON	LONGJAM SHYAM KISHDRE BISHNUPUR UJARD NO-4 PIN- 195126	VO CA TII	OTTER LRD ID NO- 0020073									
68/11/0:	5069	2 50	MAH METTUPUL MASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	11 R.HENRY	LANIECHU NG	PJOY SINGH	3	MANIPUR	B & HNUPUR	BISHNUPUR	B SHNUPUR 4	1	P.JOY SINGH	T	P. JOYS NGH BEHNUPUR UARD NO-4 PIN- 795126 PH 96 15 143560	NO NO BTI	OTTER ID )- TU014597							1	1	
03/11/0:	5067	0 506	76.4 06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	12 RHENRY	LANJECHU NG	NOT AVAILABLE	1	1 MANIPUR	B & HNUPUR	BISHNUPUR	B SHNUPUR- 4	1			BISHNUPUR U ARD NO-1											
2-Nov-03	5037	5 5030	MAH 06(TUPUL KASOM KHULUEN)	BPR	L	GAINGAINDA	A LANUECHU NG	BOK UNLES	3	1 MANIPUR	B & HNUPUR	BISHNUPUR	B SHENPUR 1	1	BOK UNLES		BOKUNLEJ BISHENPUR PIN 195126	RA CA	LTION LRD									
2-Nov-03	50386.	3 5036	92.2 KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	L	3 KAIBITHON	gaingamu ng	SINGH	1	1 MANIPUR	B E HNUPUR	BISHNUPUR	BISHENPUR CJARD NO 1	1	N. MONI SINGH	SINGH	N MANI SINGHIS EHENP UR UJARD NO1,PIN-195126	102.0	OTTER ID- RAD WOOMD IS O(OLD OTTER LRD)									
3-Nov-05	5041	0 50	MAN OS(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	ı	4 GANGANO	NG NG	PUNIMA	2	1 MANIPUR	B & HNUPUR	BISHNUPUR	B SHENPUR CJARD NO 1	1	PUNINA	LATE EBOPISHAK	PUNINA, BISHEN PURUJARD ND1, PIN-195126	NO Ass	OT ANLASLE									
3-Nov-01	5061	0 5054	MA- 06 (TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	L	5 KAIBITHON	gaingamu Ng	BRJIT	1	1 MANIPUR	B & HNUPUR	BISHNUPUR	BISHENPUR CJARD NO 1	1	CHANGOU METE	CHIKAOREN	CH.ANGOU METTE,8 SHENP UR U'ARD NO1,PIN-795126	NO Ass	OT PALABLE							1		1 1
3-Nov-05	5061	4 50	MAH 06(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	L	6 WIMMANISA M	GAINGAMU NG	BANGKIM	1	MANIPUR	B E HNUPUR	BISHNUPUR	BISHENPUR UJARD NO 1	1	BANGKIM	PISHW	PISHAK, BEHEN PUR, PIN735 126	RAI CAI	LTION LRD							1	1	1 1
3-Nov-01	5067	0 5067	1894 06(TUPUL 12850M KHULLEN)	BPR	L	7 KAIBITHON	GAINGAME NG	O ALOKENDR	1	1 MANIPUR	B & HNUPUR	BISHNUPUR	BEHENPUR UJARD NO 1	1	ALOKENDR O	LATE MAKTA	A LOKENDRO, BI SHENPUR U ARD NO1, PIN- 795126	VO BTI	OTERID Turizos is							1	1	

50475	50467	MA OG(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN	BPR	R	7											te	ē	18.3	11 219.6	13.2	6.6	0 12	£	18.3	1.1 21	0.6 13	i2	4	3	2	3	8 6.6				
50487	50490.6	MAY OCUTUPOL KHULLEN KHULLEN	BPR	R	8											3.6	3.6	22.4	2.2 80.64	7.50	5.5	3 3.6	3.6	22.4	2.2 80	64 7:	92		1		2	5.5				
50490.6	50499.7	MA OG(TUPUL MASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	R	9											9.1	9.1	4.9	22 4159	20.02	5.5	4 9.1	9.1	49	2.2 44	59 20)	12	4	3		3	2 5.5				
50567	50576.3	MA MECTUPUL MECTUPUL MECTUPUL	BPR	R	10											9,3	9.3	6	16 55.8	14.88	5.8	<b>5</b> 93	9.3	6	1.4 5	5.8 B)	12	4	3	2	3	3 5.8				
50592	50625	KHOITEN KROOM OELLINGOT MA	- BPR	R	11											37	4	31.7	3.9 1172.9	15.6	3.5 2	2 13.3	13.3	27	4.2 39	9.1 557	86	4	3	1	3	1 3.2	2			1
50670	50676.4	MA OCUTUPUL KHULLBA KHULLBA	BPR	R	12											6.4	6.4	10.6	3.3 67.84	21.12	44	6.4	6.4	10.6	3.3 67	84 21.	12	4	1	1	2	44				
50375	50380.4	MA MEDIN KHULLEN	BPR	L	2											5.4	5.4	6.6	0.3 35.64	1.62	46	5 5.4	5.4	6.6	0.3 35	64 1/	52	4	3	3	3	2 46	2			1
		MA OG(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)		L	3											5.9	59	6.6	0.3 38.94	1.77	46	H 5.9	5.9	6.6	0.3 38	94 1.	77	4	9	2	3	2 46				
50410	50420	MA MECULPUL MECULPUL MECULPU M	BPR	L	4											10	10	11.9	2.6 119	26	4	10	10	119	2.6 1	19 :	26	4	3	1	3	1 4	39 R	CEMIL		1
5(51)	50542.2	MA OCUTUPUL KASOM KHULLEN	BPR	L	5											32.2	5.6	19.5	0.5 627.9	2.8	5.4	2 5.6	5.6	19.5	0.5 10	92 2	18	4	1	2	3	2 5.4				
50614	50637	MA OG(TUPUL KASOM KHULLEN)	BPR	L	6											23	23	16	12 368	27.6	42	5 23	23	12	1.2 2	7.6 27	(RETAININ 1.6 CLALL AFBACTE		1		3	42				
50670	50678.2	KHNITEN KROM OELINBAT MA	- BPR	L	7											8.2	82	5.5	13 45.1	10.66	3.9	1 8.2	8.2	5.5	1.3 4	5.1 107	56	4	3	2	3	4 3.9				

50475	50.487 K/H	FTUPUL SOM ULLEN)	R		7	1 BISHNUPU 1 4	R oo kw					2			:	2											6		
5046	50490.6 KH	FTUPUL BPR	R		8	1 BISHNUPU 1 4	R oo kw					2			;	2													
50490.6	000 50499.7 KH	FTUPUL SOM BPR ULLEN)	R		9	1 BISHNUPU 4	R oo kw					2			:	2													
50667	50576.3 (CE KH	FTUPUL SON ULLEN)	R	1	0	1 BISHNUPU 1 4	R oo kw		4 AC RE			14ACRE	2	400000	:	2			17 Y BARS	3200 NG			1000				100		
50690		FTUPUL BPR	R	1	11	1 BISHNUPU 4	<sup>R</sup> o Ku					2			:	2												2	
	90676.4 06( KH	TUPUL BPR Som Hillem		1	2																								
50375	1004 50380.4 1026 KH	+ ITUPUL SOM ULLEN)	L		2	1 BISHENPU 1	R oo kw					2			:	2										1	к		
50386.3	50392.2 (KH	FTUPUL SOM DULEN)	L		3	1 BESHENFU 1	R oo kuu					2			:	2													
50410	50-42-0 (CH (CH	+ ITUPUL SOM ULLEN)	L		4	1 BISHENPU 1	R oo kw			60	3	2			:	2											5		
506 10	100 50542.2 (6) KH	FTUPUL SON ULLEN)			5	1 BESHENFU 1	R oo kuu					2				2											50		
506 W		TUPUL Som Ullenj	L		6	1 BISHENPU 1	R OO KM		1AC RE	65	3	11ACRE	2	400,000	:	2			1	1840 NG									
50670	50678.2 (06)	+			7	1 BESHENIPU 1	R oo kw					2			:	2													

50475	100487 06(TUPU 1045(3)M 1045(3)M	UL BPR BN	R	7	2			3500	5000	100		8,600	3000	500	300	1000	2000		150	75	500				7525	2			13,5		1	1		
50487	life		R	8	2			6000				6,000	2000	500	500	100	100	1000	100	100	200			500	5100	2			13,5		1	1		
50490.6	MP4 50-859.7 KASOM KHULLE	UL BPR BN	R	9	2			3000				3,000	2000	100	100	100	50		100						2450	2			13,5		1	1		
50667	06(TUPU 06(TUPU 0450M 041UPU	UL BPR BN	R	10	2		3000		5000	1500		19,500	10000	800	1000	450	100	700	250	100	200	1000	300		14900	1			13,5	1,3		1		
50692	20/553 (KHOITE) 20/553 (WE) (LIDEO WAT	UL BPR EN	R	11	2			5000				5,000	1500	500	500	100		500	200	75	1000				សក	2			13,5		1	1	1	
50670	I INSUITE	UL BPR	R	12								0													0									
50375	50380.4 KHULLER	UL BPR BN	L	2	2							4000													3000	2			13,5		1	1	1	
503863	h@4	UL BPR BN	L	3	2			50	3000			4500	1000	400	100	200	100	500			100				2400	2			13		1	1		
50410	06(TUPU 50420 (KASOM KHULLE	UL BPR	L	4	2			6000		200		6200	3000	1000	300	100	100	400	250	100	200				5450	1		3	13		1	1		
505 10	MM 66(TUPU 6450M 6HULE		L	5	2			8000	7500	500		16,000	3000	500	500	500	3000	2000	200	75	3000				13775	2			13,4	1,2,5		1		
506 14	90637 (KASOM) KHULLE	UL BPR BN	L	6	2		3000		25000			28,000	8000	500	3000	500	200	2000	150	75	200	1000	200	500	1625	1		4	13,5		1	1		
50670	Ne+		L	7	2				14000		2000	16,000	2500	500	1000	100	3200	4000	300	75	500				13175	1		4	13,4		1	1		

# ATTENDANCE SHEET OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

	te: 30/11/09.			Place:
0.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
	K. Rajm Sing	2 Bulinell.	Wymo	
2.	K-Bingal &	Busulz .	Rep.	AUL/10-0148-00-0148-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-01-
3.	1	of Ex. Councillar	Ph	
1.	W. Poront	Man wite	Popula	
5.	O. Lali Devi	1.7	OLILE	
	L. Renusala	en	Renubalo	
7.	Kh. Zama	А	Zama	
3.	& algampi	2)	Nagaroli	
λ.	Longarouse		- Caperon	
			-	
-				

# 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
	Objectives				
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	Х	✓		-
2	If unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	Х	<b>√</b>		-
3	To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels	Х	<b>√</b>		-
4	To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.  Policy Principles	Х	<b>√</b>		-
5	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	X	<b>√</b>	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	х	V	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 persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Х	<b>√</b>	Clause 10 (ii) hold consultation with the affected persons while formulating a rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan;	In addition to the consultations with the affected population, the framework includes provisions for information dissemination about the project including the entitlement and resettlement options to the affected persons.
8	Establish grievance redressal mechanism	Х	<b>√</b>	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.

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	Objectives				
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	<b>~</b>	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.	Х	V	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, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	X	<b>~</b>	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
	Objectives				
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	<b>~</b>		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.
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	<b>~</b>	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	Х	Х	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.

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	Objectives  persons and other stakeholders. Disclose				
	the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders				
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.	х	<b>√</b>	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.	
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.	х	<b>~</b>	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.

### 1. 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

- The NGO/Agency shall nominate a suitable staff member to be a member of the Grievance Redress Committees for the respective contract packages.
- The NGO/Agency shall help the APs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the required procedures.

- 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.
- 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.

- 15. 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.
- 16. 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).
- 17. 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.
- 18. 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 Assistances

19. 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/GoA to inspect and make an audit of all such documents, accounts, records in connection with payments made as per the RP.

# g. Preparation of Progress Reports

- 20. 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.
- It is imperative to note that all such reports are the sole and exclusive property of the 21. 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

- 22. 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.
- 23. 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

- 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.
- 25. 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.

- 26. 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

27. 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 EXPERT / NGO FOR MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

# I. Project description

The proposed North East State Roads Investment Program (NESRIP) is a part of MDONER's 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.

(i) Section 1: Tupul to Bishnupur (Chainage 0.000 to Chainage 50.800)

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>&</sup>lt;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>&</sup>lt;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;

#### Ш. 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.

### 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.