

**RESETTLEMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK
(RPF)
FOR
MANIPUR URBAN ROAD, DRAINAGE AND
ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
(MURDAMIP)**

Revision - R5

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AP	Affected Person
AH	Affected Family
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
BPL	Below Poverty Line
COI	Corridor of Impact
DIZ	Direct Impact Zone
AF	Affected Family
AP	Affected Person
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOI	Government of India
GOM	Government of Manipur
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous People's Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples' Policy Framework
KII	Key Informant Interview
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LRO	Land Revenue Officer
NGO	Non-government organization
NTH	Non-Titleholder
AP	Affected Person
PAH	Project Affected Family
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	Project Management Consultants
PMU	Project Management Unit
PWD	Public Works Department
RP	Resettlement Plan
ROW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TH	Titleholder
TNA	Training Need Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Affected Persons	:	Any person or Family, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily, with or without displacement affected.
Affected Family	:	In the case of a Family, all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic and domestic unit and may consist of an individual, a single nuclear family or an extended family, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
Affected Titleholder	:	Land/structure/asset owner with legal ownership documents, affected by the project.
Agricultural Land	:	Land used in agriculture and other related activities is known as agricultural land. This includes land used in agricultural operations, dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming, breeding of live stocks, nurseries growing medicinal herbs, garden produce, grazing of cattle etc.
Assistance	:	All supporting mechanisms viz monetary help, extension of services, training of staffs and assets given to Affected Families constitute assistance in this project.
Poverty Line	:	The poverty line per capita in Manipur is pegged at Rs. 1979/- in rural area and Rs. 2071/- in urban area (Updated based on CPI of Agriculture Labor from December 2011 to September 2023).
Common Property Resources	:	All resources or assets that are held in communal or village ownership and include (but are not limited to) graves, burial grounds, cremation ground, hand pumps and other affected drinking water sources, specimen trees, pagodas, churches and temples, shrines, religious symbols or sites, village ponds or community fishponds, schools, markets, community forest, community grazing land.
Compensation	:	Money or payment in kind to which the affected persons are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource, or income. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs.
Cut-off date	:	The date prior to which the occupation or use of the Project area makes residents / users eligible to be categorized as affected persons. The cut-off date coincides with the date of the census of affected persons within the Project area boundaries. The date of end of the socio-economic survey i.e., 31st March,2023 will be considered as the cut-off date for the non-titleholder AFs (squatters and encroachers). Persons who settle or move-in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation. For titleholder AFs the cut-off date will be the date of publication of Notification in local Newspapers of the Social Impact Assessment study under Sub-Section (2) of section 4 of the RFCT in LA R&R Act, 2013.
Corridor of Impact	:	The corridor of impact is the width of land required for the actual construction of the road, including carriageway, shoulder, embankments, longitudinal drainage, utility strip, wayside amenities like bus stops, bus shelters, etc. and necessary safety zones recommended in the improvement proposal.
Affected Person	:	In the context of involuntary resettlement, Affected 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) because 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 them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary.
Affected Family	:	Any family living, cultivating land or carrying on business or trade or any other

	<p>occupation within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) and are impacted by the project and displaced physically (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) is called Displaced Family.</p> <p>Any family living, cultivating land or carrying on business or trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) and are economically impacted (loss of agricultural or non-residential or barren land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) by the project is called Economically Displaced Family.</p>
Direct Purchase Policy	As per Government Order No. MISCWD-1701/30/2023-WD-WD dated 31.10.2023 the land will be acquired through direct purchase for which state government will set-up a committee to negotiate with the landowners.
Eminent Domain / Land Acquisition	<p>The process whereby an individual, Family, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation equivalent to the replacement costs of affected assets.</p> <p>Regulatory measures by government to obtain land with a provision of right to object and hearing of objections.</p>
Encroachers	<p>Persons / Families, who have land but using adjacent Government land / ROW without any title / legal ownership by extending their residential, commercial structures or agricultural / horticultural activities in the extended illegal occupancy of ROW. Any entity who built his / her structure in whole or in part of an adjacent land to which s/he has no title.</p>
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Family	<p>Family includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers, and minor sister's dependent on him: Provided that widows, divorcees, and woman deserted by families shall be considered separate families." An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purpose of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013". "Nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children. Family also means a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers, and minor sister's dependent on him / her, if widows, divorcees, and woman deserted by families shall be considered separate families. An adult of either gender with or without a spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family. (Ref. Clause 3(m) of THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013)</p>
Host population	Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated
Income restoration	Re-establishment/betterment of income sources and livelihoods of the affected people.
Indigenous People (IP)	<p>Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as "indigenous ethnic minorities," "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "ethnic minorities", "minority nationalities," "scheduled tribes," "first nations" or "tribal groups." As the applicability of such terminology varies widely from country to country, the Client may agree with the Bank on an alternative terminology for the Indigenous Peoples as appropriate to the circumstances of the Client. (ESF page 79)</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples/ Scheduled Tribes as per ESF, ESS 3 as below:</p> <p>The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) collective attachment to geographically</p>

	<p>distinct habitats, ancestral territories or areas of seasonal use or occupation in the Project area and to the natural resources in these areas; (c) customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the dominant society or culture; and (d) a distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they live.</p> <p>Those with a social or cultural identity distinct from the dominant or mainstream society, which makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the processes of development. For OCL, based on IFC's definition four criteria taken into consideration are –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others. ii. collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories. iii. customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society or culture; and iv. indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region in which they reside.
Involuntary Resettlement Risks	: The key impoverishment risks and components for reconstruction of involuntary resettles' livelihoods are landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, increased morbidity, loss of access to common property resources, and community disarticulation.
Kiosk	: A Kiosk is a small, separated garden pavilion or small booths place open on some or all sides offering goods and services. The Kiosk can be shifted without dismantling/ reconstructing any part of it.
Landowner	: Landowners are as per recorded in revenue records, or Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, including who is entitled on the land under any laws of the State.
Economic Rehabilitation	: Assistance provided to project affected persons due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment, or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life as it was pre-project land acquisition.
Displacement	: The physical relocation of affected persons/families from pre-project place of residence.
Replacement Cost	: Replacement cost is defined as the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered. Market value is defined as the value required to allow affected communities and persons to replace lost assets with assets of similar value.
Resettlement	: All measures taken to mitigate all adverse impacts of the Project on affected property and/or livelihood, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation of the damaged/removed infrastructure and installations.
Resettlement Plan	: A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring, and evaluation.
Residual Land	: Residual land can be defined as the remaining portion of a project affected land parcel left with the owner after the involuntary acquisition of land by the project authority. Residual land does not include any land owned by the titleholder away from the project affected area.
Squatters	: Persons / Families, who are landless and using the Government land / ROW without any title / legal ownership for the purpose of residing or carrying out

		commercial activities. Any entity who built his / her structure in whole as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary in the ROW / public land to which s/he has no title.
Tenant	:	A tenant is someone who pays rent for the place where they reside in, or for land or buildings that they use. The family residing/ occupying in the structures with some financial arrangements with the landlords, which may not be properly documented or legalized, are also considered as tenants.
Wheeler Vendor / Ambulatory Vendor	:	A vendor operating in a cart like structure on two or more wheels. Wheelers are used mainly by mobile hawkers.
Women Headed Family (WHF)	:	A Family that is headed by a woman is called a Woman Headed Family. The aforesaid woman may be a spinster or a widow or separated or deserted by her husband.
Vulnerable Groups / Persons	:	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. Vulnerable groups / persons are those with challenges that make them at higher risk of falling into poverty compared to others in the projects area. Apart from being poor, women headed Families, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes / Ips, persons with physical disabilities, destitute children / orphans also fall in this category.
Minimum Wage Rate	:	The minimum amount of remuneration that an employer is required to pay wage earners for the work performed during a given period, which cannot be reduced by collective agreement or an individual contract.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

Imphal is the capital city of Manipur State of Indian Union. It is centrally located (exactly at northern half) at Imphal Plain or Imphal Valley. Imphal being the capital of Manipur is the centre of administration, political and cultural activities, innovation works etc. and attracts people from rural and urban (other than Imphal city) areas of plain and hill areas. Therefore, population of Imphal is increasing very fast. People try to settle outside the municipality areas but within the Greater Imphal areas. The road connectivity within Imphal city and with its surroundings (Greater Imphal area) is not very good.

B. Objective of the project

Manipur urban road drainage asset management improvement project (MURDAMIP) envisaged primary objective of the project is to improve the strength, riding quality and lifespan of the existing roads within Greater Imphal area and the roads in the heart of Imphal City with facility of underground utility lines, drainage system and proper lighting to enhance serviceability, minimize delays and improve road safety. This shall increase the capacity of the roads, minimize downtime and inconvenience to public due to relocation of laying of utility services thus enhancing ease of living. This shall promote better connectivity.

Another prime objective is to initiate replacement of roads in selected 547.281 km of roads in Imphal city to bring about planned development in greater Imphal area which have been in deplorable condition due to lack of funding and poor technical inputs in the constructed roads. Once the Rigid pavement project is completed, the recurring cost for maintenance of the roads will be almost minimal.

C. Principles of the RPF

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is a set of guidelines and principles designed to address the social and economic challenges associated with involuntary resettlement that can occur due to development projects. It serves as a framework for managing resettlement processes in a way that minimizes adverse impacts on affected communities and individuals.

D. Need for resettlement planning framework

A Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) is essential for several reasons, especially in the context of development projects that might result in the displacement of communities or individuals. Such as minimizing the adverse impacts on the affected person, legal and ethical compliances, effective planning and implementation, safeguard human rights, protection of vulnerable groups and sustainable rehabilitation.

Overall, a Resettlement Planning Framework acts as a guide that ensures a systematic, transparent, and humane approach to managing the complex challenges associated with involuntary resettlement due to development projects.

E. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK & AIIB'S ESP

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the Government of Manipur and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). A detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken while preparing the RPF for the entire Project. The section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework. This RPF is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and AIIB policy requirements. The Policy and Legal Framework on the land and social impact of Improvement of Roads within Greater Imphal City with Rigid Pavement including Concrete Lined Drain (MURDAMIP) will be based on:

- a. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA) 2013.
- b. AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework including Environmental Social Standards (ESS) of Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1); AIIB's Policy on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2) AIIB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3)
- c. AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism.

F. Direct purchase of land with negotiated settlement

To avoid lengthy process of land acquisition under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR) direct purchase of land from willing pattadars /landowners by constituting a direct purchase committee is generally adopted for similar projects in the State. The committee is to be headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district with representatives of the Finance Department, Revenue Department, Sub Divisional Officer concerned Sub Registrar concerned and Acquiring Body as members. The committee may co-opt any other appropriate officers from time to time if his/ her service is required.

The state government has also issued a guideline to be followed by the committee while negotiating the matter with the pattadars and recommending the rates as detailed below: -

1. The procedure for determining the market value of land mentioned under section 26 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and orders No.2/1/SR/2007-com (Rev) dated 20.03.2012 (Minimum Guidance Value). Average sale data in respect of lands at the relevant location or nearby location will be taken into account in verifying the reasonableness of the market value.
2. The multiplication factors applicable under the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 as provided under State Government Notification No.4/12/LA/2014-Com (Rev) dated-03-08-2015. The market value of land shall be multiplied by the following factors for determination of minimum compensation in respect of rural areas.

Distance of project from urban area	Market value of land shall be multiplied by the factor
0.00 KM to 5.00 KM	1.25
More than 5.00 KM to 10.00 KM	1.50
More than 10.00 KM to no limit	2.00

3. The rehabilitation package is given in the second schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, if applicable.
4. The provisions regarding determination of the value of things attached to land or buildings as given in section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 wherever applicable.
5. The provision of solatium under section 30 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 i.e., consider a solatium amount equivalent to one hundred percent of the compensation amount for arriving at any negotiated rate with the landowner.

If negotiated settlement is opted for, then a Direct Purchase Committee headed by Deputy Commissioner of the district will be constituted with the approval of the State Cabinet. This will be done if the EA finds this essential to avoid delay in land acquisition under the present Land Acquisition Act.

G. Policies of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

The objectives of the Environmental and Social Framework of AIIB is to ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of Projects and to support the integration of environmental and social considerations into the Project decision-making process and implementation. The ESF provides.

- ▶ A mechanism for addressing environmental and social risks and impacts in Project identification,

preparation, and implementation.

- ▶ A framework for meaningful consultation, disclosure of environmental and social information, and grievance redress mechanism in relation to Projects; and
- ▶ Improvement in development effectiveness and addressing impact to increase results on the ground, both short and long term.

The ESF sets forth mandatory environmental and social requirements through the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) of Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1), ii) Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2) and iii) Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3). Environmental and Social Standards 2 on Involuntary Resettlement mandates that: (i) involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project alternatives; (ii) where avoidance of involuntary resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all Affected Persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; (iii) to improve the overall socio-economic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and (iv) to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, by providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. ESS 2 applies if the Project's screening process reveals that the Project would involve Involuntary Resettlement, including Involuntary Resettlement of the recent past or foreseeable future that is directly linked to the Project.

H. Resettlement Policy Framework

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is a set of guidelines, principles, and procedures used to manage the resettlement process that might result from development projects. Its primary goal is to provide a structured approach to address the social and economic impacts on communities or individuals who are involuntarily affected due to the project.

The Resettlement Policy Framework serves as a comprehensive document that guides the development and implementation of specific resettlement plans for individual projects. It aims to ensure that resettlement is carried out in a fair, transparent, and socially responsible manner, minimizing the negative impacts on affected populations, and promoting their well-being throughout the process.

I. Entitlement Assistance and benefits

Entitlement assistance and benefits refer to the support, compensation, and resources provided to individuals or communities affected by resettlement due to development projects. These are designed to mitigate the adverse impacts of displacement and to help affected populations rebuild their lives in the new environment.

These entitlements and benefits are crucial components of a resettlement plan or policy framework. Their aim is to ensure that affected populations receive fair compensation, support, and opportunities to rebuild their lives and communities after completion of the project.

The Entitlement Matrix, summarizing all possible types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements, in accordance with the principles of this Resettlement Policy Framework.

J. Stakeholder Categorization

Categorizing stakeholders is an essential step in any project or policy implementation, especially in the context of resettlement planning or development initiatives. Stakeholders are individuals, groups, or organizations that are affected by or have an interest in the project. Categorizing them helps in understanding their roles, interests, and level of influence, which, in turn, informs effective engagement and decision-making processes.

Categorizing stakeholders helps in developing tailored engagement strategies for each group, understanding their concerns and priorities, and fostering collaboration and consensus-building. Effective communication and engagement with stakeholders from different categories are crucial for successful implementation and for addressing the diverse needs and interests of all parties involved.

K. Gender Planning Framework

Gender Planning Framework is a strategic approach used to integrate gender perspectives into various stages of planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating policies for the project. Its goal is to ensure that gender considerations are systematically addressed to promote gender equality and empower all genders.

Gender assessment will help to identify certain key issues pertaining to women and their involvement in different livelihood activities. In the labour front, the wage rate paid to the women workers is comparatively less than their male counterpart. Though Government has been taking required measures for giving land rights to women in shape of registering land jointly with the male counterpart, still in most of the earlier record of rights, male in most cases is title holder. This creates an imbalance as far as land holding is concerned. Access to market by women is also limited due to factors like social stigma, low quantum of sellable produce, distance of the marketplace from the village etc.

L. Institutional and Implementation arrangement

The executing agency of the project will be the Public Works Department, Government of Manipur. There shall be a PMU headed by the Project Director (PD). The PMU will coordinate the overall project implementation, while the land acquisition will be done by the Deputy Commissioner/District Collector of respective Districts.

There shall be 1 (one) Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for each Division of PWD Manipur – Imphal East, Imphal West and Highway South - which are headed by their respective Executive Engineers. The PMU will hire the services of social specialist who in turn will guide (i) PIU on LA and other social issues, (ii) NGO on RP implementation, and (iii) RP monitoring consultants. PIU will have a dedicated staff to coordinate with district administration and monitor land acquisition, compensation disbursement, grievance redress etc...

The construction supervision consultant (CSC) will support the PMU / PIU and any other organization in matters relating to land acquisition and resettlement and updating the resettlement plan, if needed. PWD will engage the services of an independent agency for concurrent monitoring of RP implementation and periodic evaluation. The PMU will ensure that any land acquisition activity is preceded by a satisfactory Resettlement Planning (RP). The PMU will also ensure that appropriate entitlements and mitigation measures are included in RP, with special consideration for the benefit of vulnerable groups. The PMU will ensure that AFs will not be displaced or dispossessed unless compensation and entitlements are paid for lost assets including other allowances.

The PMU will also hire the services of an NGO for assisting PIUs in RP implementation. The RP implementation NGO will also be responsible for restoring the income levels of affected people.

M. Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a structured system established to address and resolve complaints, disputes, or grievances that arise from affected person at the time of initiating the implementation of R&RAP and civil construction activities in the project area. A platform for grievance redressal should be organized and its regular meetings may be conducted so as to allow people to put forth their grievances. It will help the appropriate authority to find solutions and amicably address the issues. The project, apart from web-based mechanism, will have a three-tier grievance redressal mechanism, i.e., (1) at the project site level, (2) PMU level, and (3) State level. In case the aggrieved person is not satisfied by all the three tiers, he/she has all the rights to approach the Judiciary.

Web based grievance mechanism¹: In case of grievances received through toll free number or web-based system, a person should be made in-charge of screening and resolution of the same/communicating with the concerned divisions for resolution of the same. The person in-charge based on nature of complaint, should forward the same to the concerned official. A ticket or a unique number will be generated for all such complaints. The complainant should follow up based on that unique number. All calls and messages should be responded to within 15 days. If a response is not received within 15 days, the complaint should be escalated to the Project Director.

Tier I: (Site level): Under this project, the concerned Executive Engineer of the PIU will be the focal point who will receive, address, and keep record of the complaints and feedback. The Executive Engineer will be supported by a representative from (i) Construction Supervision Consultant; (ii) RP implementation Agency; (iii) Village level Committee; and (iv) project affected persons. If grievances or disputes cannot be solved at this level within 15 days of the submission of the grievances, the issue will be brought to PMU level for mediation.

Tier II: (PMU level) If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the verdict of site level grievance cell, he or she can escalate the grievance to the PMU level grievance cell. The tier II cell will be under the Chairmanship of Project Director cum Chief Engineer. The other members include (i) Senior Project Manager EAP, (ii) Concerned Sub Divisional Officer / Sub Deputy Collector, (iii) Social Specialist of PMU, and (iv) Team Leader of RP Implementing Agency. In case the aggrieved person belongs to tribal community, the Head of tribal village will be invited to be part of the GRC. PMU is expected to inform aggrieved persons or parties to disputes of the resolution in 21 days.

Tier III: (State Level). The aggrieved person if not satisfied with the verdict given by PIU level grievance cell, can approach the State level GRC. The state level will be headed by Administrative Secretary (Works), Government of Manipur and supported by (i) Project Director cum Chief Engineer, (ii) Deputy Commissioner or his/her representative not below the rank of ADM, (iii) representative from Directorate of Environment and (iv) Elected member from Zila Parishad. The State level of grievance cell will provide its view within 30 days of receiving the grievance.

Judiciary: The aggrieved person if not satisfied with the verdict given by the State level grievance cell, will have the right to approach the Judiciary. Project will help the aggrieved person in all respect if person wants to approach the judiciary. This would include the District Commissioner and Legal courts. If the issue cannot be addressed or is outside the purview of the GRC, then it may be taken by the Office of the District Commissioner or a Legal Court.

N. Monitoring and Evaluation

PMU with approval from AIIB will recruit an NGO for resettlement implementation to determine whether the provisions of the RP are being achieved, and if not, what corrective actions are needed. The expert will undertake a baseline survey of each Project area prior to implementation of RP to ensure that adequate pre-project data is collected and available for monitoring.

¹ Works Department, Manipur website will include a link where affected person(s) can register their complaints online. A telephone number will also be on the website of PWD and the project sites, so that the general public can register their complaint with the PMU office.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Manipur has been at the crossroads of Asian economic and cultural exchange for more than 2,500 years. It connects the Indian subcontinent and Central Asia to Southeast Asia, East Asia, enabling migration of people, cultures, and religions.

Manipur is a state in Northeast India, with the city of Imphal as its capital. It is bounded by the Indian states of Nagaland to the north, Mizoram to the south and Assam to the west. It also shares borders with Myanmar. Its fiscal and economic situation has been improving since the last decade, and efforts of the government have helped the state to accelerate Its Gross State Domestic Product (GDP). The region demands a huge thrust on the development of road infrastructure in the region thereby enhancing the region's economy. Road infrastructure assets are the key factors of economic development, mobility, and social equity for any region. And they are not only costly to build but also expensive to maintain in order to adequately meet public expectations.

The Government of Manipur intends to objectively develop the State's road infrastructure for fueling economic growth, by providing transportation and rural connectivity, and also by providing good quality inter-state and international connectivity. The Public Works Roads Department is responsible for managing the secondary, urban, and rural road network in Manipur and has initiated several projects in the state to boost its Infrastructure.

It is pertinent that transportation system is the lifeline of socio-economic development. Due to low bearing capacity, low shear strength of subgrade soil combined with intense rainfall from March to October and lack of proper run-off drainage which results in the existing bituminous road susceptible to damages and require routine and periodic maintenance/ rehabilitation/strengthening.

High-cost implication for routine/ periodic maintenance and difficulty in processing the required fund for maintenance every year leads to substantial low life cycle of Pavement performance. Roads require repair in every 3rd or 5th year cycle with high-cost implication for which state lack adequate fund to repair. The poor quality of roads within Imphal City creates an imbalanced distribution of socio-economic benefits and poor access to livelihood opportunities in the state. Improving transport connectivity thereby is an important factor in addressing these issues. The state lacks an adequate funding system to improve the road condition to efficiently support the required mobility across city areas with natural resources, social services, industrial centers, and economic development zones.

This project will rehabilitate and upgrade 547.281 kilometers (Km) of roads comprising of State highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Internal Village Road/Local Street connectivity in the vicinity of Greater Imphal region which includes urban and some portion of rural areas to improve connectivity and access to basic services and livelihood opportunities. The physical work will involve upgrading recognized roads to rigid pavement with provision of line drains.

Moreover, rigid/concrete pavements are largely unaffected by rainfall and have better performance in the high rainfall area of Imphal City. The proposed road connectivity will be upgraded to rigid/concrete pavement with a design life of 30 and 50 years depending upon the road type. The rigid pavement will provide a suitable and sustainable solution and will require low life cycle maintenance cost in comparison to flexible pavement.

The different categories based on lane of roads in the Project have been mentioned below in Table 1, and the categories based on type of road coming under the Right of Way of the project roads have been presented in Table 2.

Table 1: Category and Number of Roads based on width of lane under Manipur Urban Road, Drainage and Asset Management Improvement Project Category based on width of lane.

Road Type	Imphal West	Imphal East Package A	Imphal East Package B	Highway South	Total
Single Lane	130.978	81.212	60.08	78.678	350.948
Intermediate Lane	26.601	39.94	16.251	21.786	104.578
2 Lane	5.967	4.307	7.973	0	18.247
4 Lane	4.242	3.416	1.957	0	9.615
Riverbank Side Roads	5.070	12.157	35.948	10.718	63.893
Sum	172.858	141.032	122.209	111.182	547.281

Source: Final DPR

Table 2: Category based on Type of Road under Manipur Urban Road, Drainage and Asset Management Improvement Project

Road Category	Imphal West	Imphal East Package A	Imphal East Package B	Highway South	Sum
State Highway Roads	10.463	4.578	5.348	0	20.389
Major District Roads	22.834	5.028	4.679	39.451	71.992
Other District Roads	7.768	4.196	6.906	0.922	19.792
Inter Village Roads	131.793	127.23	105.276	70.809	435.108
Sum	172.858	141.032	122.209	111.182	547.281

Source Final DPR

1.1.1 Project Objectives

The objective is to initiate replacement of roads in selected 547.281 km of roads in Imphal city to bring about planned development in greater Imphal area which have been in deplorable condition due to lack of funding and poor technical inputs in the constructed roads. Once the Rigid pavement project is completed, the recurring cost for maintenance of the roads will be almost minimal as stated above and the vehicle operating cost shall also be minimized due to improved performance of the concrete roads. Following are the major objectives of this project:

The primary objective of the project is to improve the strength, riding quality and lifespan of the existing roads within Greater Imphal area and the roads in the heart of Imphal City with facility of underground utility lines, drainage system and proper lighting to enhance serviceability, minimize delays and improve road safety. This shall increase the capacity of the roads, minimize downtime and inconvenience to public due to relocation of laying of utility services thus enhancing ease of living. This shall promote better connectivity.

- Provide a sustainable and climate resilient solution to road network in Imphal City by providing better and reliable connectivity.
- Provide relief to state's budget and resources from requirement of substantial high funding of road maintenance.
- To bring about ease of living, road safety, improvement in the general standard of living of the people and economic prosperity.

1.1.2 Project Components

The roads to be improved as part of this project include State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads, and Inter Village Roads/local street roads leading to educational institutions, healthcare centers, administrative offices and the roads passing through various areas in Imphal and Greater Imphal, including majority of residential areas.

The project includes components, with each component having one or more subcomponents. Based on geotechnical requirements and project needs (particularly soil conditions), the proposal of

construction of both Rigid Pavement roads and Bitumen paved roads (BT roads) has been proposed. Around 9 percent of roads to be constructed will be BT roads on Full Depth Reclamation (FDR) while the remaining 91 percent will be Rigid pavement. The provision of lined drains and utilities chambers will be common for both types of pavements as mentioned above.

Component: Upgradation of existing roads including:

- (i) Upgradation of about 483.388 km of existing roads into Cement Concrete roads including the construction of lined drains, utility carrying chambers (to accommodate the various utilities), Cross utility duct, road safety work, junction development, walkway, and street lighting. The detail of proposal is mentioned below,

State Highways (18.120 km) {*White Topping – 8.269 Kms, Short Panel Concrete – 9.851 Kms*}.

Major District Roads (68.249 km), {*Pavement Quality Concrete- 6.367 Kms, Short Panel Concrete – 61.882 Kms*}.

Other District Roads (14.480 Km), {*Pavement Quality Concrete- 0.717 Kms, White Topping – 1.107 Kms, Short Panel Concrete – 12.656 Kms*}.

Internal Village Road/ local street (382.539 km) {*White Topping – 0.239 Kms, Short Panel Concrete – 205.657 Kms, Interconnected block pavement- 176.643 Kms*}.

- (ii) Upgradation of about 63.893 Km { *State Highways (2.269 Kms) , Major District Road (3.743 Kms), Other District Road (5.312 Kms) and Internal Village Roads (52.569 Kms)*} of existing roads running along the Riverbank with provision of New Bituminous layers overlay over FDR (Full depth reclamation) of existing roads including construction of lined drain, Utilities carrying chamber, Cross utility duct, road safety work, junction development, walkway, and street lighting.
- (iii) Construction of new bridges (26 Nos.), Rehabilitation and maintenance of old bridges (50 Nos.) and construction of cross drainage (65 Nos.) in the project area to increase the road connectivity at closer intervals, maintain the existing bridge for a longer span of time and to enhance the drainage capability.

1.1.3 Proposed Improvements

The proposal is to convert the existing flexible pavement road into Rigid pavement along with lined drains and utility lines, there is no new greenfield alignment as a part of this project. The following improvement proposals are proposed after extensive study of the material, pavement, drainage condition, right of way and land use-

Key Components	Cement Concrete roads including junction development, Road safety work, pedestrian walkway, and street lighting.
	Construction of lined drain, Utilities carrying chamber (to accommodate the various utilities) and Cross utility duct.
	Construction of a small percentage of Flexible pavement on FDR (Full Depth Reclamation)
	Construction of new bridges, Culvert, and repair & rehabilitation of existing bridges

For every road, geometrical improvement (horizontal/vertical) is not possible as the road is passing through built-up areas having various site-specific constraints. The alignment is fitted within the existing right of way to avoid impact on the livelihood of local community. A minimum pavement width of 3.75m (with an overall width of 5.75m) has been proposed for better mobility of urban/ local transport. Only some of the roads require land acquisition where the minimum required width of 5.75m is not available.

In case, site constraints, obstruct the improvement of road junctions, safety measures such as advance traffic warning signages, speed reduction measures, road markings, railings, have been proposed to channelize the traffic., Road safety measures have been proposed at locations approaching schools, hospitals, mandir/mosque/church etc.

It is proposed to replace the existing flexible pavement with rigid pavement and to address the drainage issues, continuous concrete lined drain is being proposed.

The pavement proposal such as short panel concrete (Thin white topping) with profile correction course over the existing road surface or even on base prepared by full depth reclamation, Conventional rigid pavement, interlocking paving block. A few roads which run along the riverbank are proposed to be strengthen as flexible pavement.

The proposal of rigid pavement with lined drain will resolve the problem of recurring road maintenance for another 30 years and shall improve the life cycle cost of the pavements.

This infrastructure improvement in the city of Imphal (which is the backbone of Manipur state for growth potential) will enhance the livelihood of the people in the state.

The improvement proposals for the project network are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Improvement Proposals

Sr. No.	Description	Improvement Proposals
1	Design Speeds	For SH: 50-60 Kmph, MDR: 50-60 Kmph, Collector street/ ODR: 40 Kmph, Local Street /IVR :30 Kmph
2	Design Length	The project has a finalized length of 547.281 Km. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 172.858 Km in Imphal West, • 141.032 Km in Imphal East Package A • 122.209 Km in Imphal East Package B • 111.182 Km in Highway South Division
	Pavement	Roads to be improved as Short Panel Concrete with Profile correction = 166.883 Kms Short Panel Concrete with FDR = 123.163 Conventional PQC over DLC = 7.084 Kms White Topping on 4 lanes = 9.615 Kms Interlocking Concrete Block Pavement = 176.643 Kms Flexible Pavement = 63.893 Kms
3	Proposed Cross Sections	A total of 17 Typical cross sections have been prepared detailing the PROW, Carriageway, Land Use and Type of pavement proposed.
4	Major junction	There are total of 13 major junctions in which, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 in Imphal West, • 2 in Imphal East Package A • 3 in Imphal East Package B • 0 in Highway south division.
5	Minor junction	There are total of 552 minor junctions in which, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 266 in Imphal West, • 66 in Imphal East Package A • 74 in Imphal East Package B • 146 in Highway south division.

Sr. No.	Description	Improvement Proposals
6	Footpath	To be Provided based on availability of right of way
7	Streetlight	Solar Powered Street light to be provided along the roads
8	Bridges	The bridges are to be, Reconstructed /New Constructed (parallel to existing old bridges)- 26 Nos. Repair and Rehabilitation- 50 Nos.
9	Culverts	The total 65 numbers of Box Culvert (1.2x1.2 m) size cross drainage is considered.
10	Lined Drain	Both Side RCC Cover Drain/Walkway and PCC Side Drain have been proposed all along the project stretch. Except there is no provision for lined drains in open areas.
11	Utility Chambers	Utility chambers have been proposed for a single side and both side of the road for carrying local utilities. Also, cross utility duct (300mm) has been provided at every 75m interval for crossing of utilities in future
12	Road Safety	Road safety- marking, pavement marker, retroreflective tape, bollards, cautionary and mandatory road signages has been provided

1.2 Key Social Issues and Likely Adverse Impacts of the Project

This RPF outlines the direct, indirect, & induced adverse impacts of the project on the affected families in terms of loss of agricultural or nonagricultural land; temporary loss of access to services and utilities; disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups including women, indigenous people, income below the poverty line; loss of whole or part of private residential and commercial structures as well as common property resources, public utilities and amenities; loss of livelihood and employment opportunities; loss of trees and crops; health and safety issues due to labour influx and movement of heavy machinery and construction equipment's, and GBV issues.

At the preliminary stage impacts have been identified.

From the surveys carried out to assess adverse social impacts on the people living in the project area it is found that in about 88 km of the roads, acquisition of parcels of private land will be required at some places.

1.3 Need for Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF)

This Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) is prepared to mitigate possible social impacts in the Project's proposed alignment. The RPF is prepared to describe the approach, principles, and procedures that will be followed to manage all unavoidable physical and economic displacement.

The RPF is the precursor to the preparation of a full/final Resettlement Plan (RP). The RP will be prepared in accordance with laws and regulations of the Government of India, state Government of Manipur and AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy and applicable Standards. Moreover, the purpose of the RPF is to identify probable adverse social risks and impacts and management measures to mitigate the same. The following sections of the RPF discusses about evaluation of impacts of proposed alignments, methodologies for conducting Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Resettlement Plan (RP), due diligence and broad R&R principles adopted for the project and institutional arrangement for implementation of RP.

2. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK & AIIB'S ESP

2.1 Policy and Legal Framework

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the Government of Manipur and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). A detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken while preparing the RPF for the entire Project. The section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework. This RPF is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and AIIB policy requirements. The Policy and Legal Framework on the land and social impact of Improvement of Roads within Greater Imphal City with Rigid Pavement including Concrete Lined Drain (MURDAMIP) will be based on:

- a. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA) 2013.
- b. Right to fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Manipur, Rules 2014.
- c. AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework including Environmental Social Standards (ESS) of Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1); AIIB's Policy on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2) AIIB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3)
- d. AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism.

2.2 National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

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

2.3 The SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989

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

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

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

This law provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land

prior to 31 December 2005 and to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e., 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.

2.5 **The National Policy on Tribals, 2006**

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

2.6 **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013**

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act – 2013) has been effective from January 1, 2014, after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. This Act extends to the whole of India. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

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

Forest Right Act - 2006, The Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006: This Act recognize and vests forest right in the forest dwelling schedule tribes and other traditional forest dwellers for collection of minor forest produce access to grazing grounds and water bodies and traditional areas of use of Nomadic or pastoral communities. The Act is applicable since the Project intervention is coming in tribal area.

Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996: This Act, commonly known as PESA, legally recognizes Scheduled Tribe's own systems of self-governance. The Gram Sabha of the village becomes the focal institution, endowed with significant powers. Under section 4(d) of PESA: "every Gram Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution." PESA legally recognizes the right of tribal communities to govern themselves through their own systems of self-government and also acknowledges their traditional rights over natural resources. The Act is applicable for better implementation of RP in tribal areas.

Constitutional Safeguard for Scheduled Tribes: As it is stipulated in the constitution, the President (President of India) may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes, or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union Territory, as the case may be with regard to inclusion or exclusion, Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification, any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community. This Article is applicable as project is in tribal area.

The SCs and the STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989: The act was passed in 1989 to prevent Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from atrocities. The act suggests Precautionary and

Preventive Measures. under which State Government shall identify the area where it has reason to believe that atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of reoccurrence of an offence under the Act. Given that the project is in a tribal area, this Act is applicable.

2.7 Legal and Policy Frameworks of Manipur State

2.7.1 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact assessment and Consent) (Manipur) Rules 2014

Chapter 2 of the Rules mandate Social Impact Assessment by the State Government and Chapter 3 mandates Consent of the affected population. Accordingly, the Government of Manipur has notified the Directorate of Environment, Government of Manipur as the State Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Unit vide notification No.4/43/1A/2011-Com (Rev) dated 29th April 2014.

2.7.2 Direct Purchase of Land with Negotiated Settlement

To avoid lengthy process of land acquisition under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR) direct purchase of land from willing pattadars /landowners by constituting a direct purchase committee is generally adopted for similar projects in the State. The committee is to be headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district with representatives of the Finance Department, Revenue Department, Sub Divisional Officer concerned Sub Registrar concerned and Acquiring Body as members. The committee may co-opt any other appropriate officers from time to time if his/ her service is required.

The state government has also issued a guideline to be followed by the committee while negotiating the matter with the pattadars and recommending the rates as detailed below: -

6. The procedure for determining of market value of land mentioned under section 26 of the RFCTLARR Act,2013 and orders No.2/1/SR/2007-com (Rev) dated 20.03.2012 (Minimum Guidance Value). Average sale data in respect of lands at the relevant location or nearby location will be taken into account in verifying the reasonableness of the market value.
7. The multiplication factors applicable under the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 as provided under State Government Notification No.4/12/LA/2014-Com (Rev) dated-03-08-2015. The market value of land shall be multiplied by the following factors for determination of minimum compensation in respect of rural areas.

Distance of project from urban area	Market value of land shall be multiplied by the factor
0.00 KM to 5.00 KM	1.25
More than 5.00 KM to 10.00 KM	1.50
More than 10.00 KM to no limit	2.00

8. The rehabilitation package is given in the second schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, if applicable.
9. The provisions regarding determination of the value of things attached to land or buildings as given in section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 wherever applicable.
10. The provision of solatium under section 30 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 i.e., consider a solatium amount equivalent to one hundred percent of the compensation amount for arriving at any negotiated rate with the landowner.

If negotiated settlement is opted for, then a Direct Purchase Committee headed by Deputy Commissioner of the district will be constituted with the approval of the State Cabinet. This will be done if the EA finds this essential to avoid delay in land acquisition under the present Land Acquisition Act.

2.7.3 The Constitution (Eighty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2003

Article 338A was inserted through this amendment to the constitution, which provides for a separate

Commission for the Scheduled Tribes known as the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribe. The commission would address all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution of India, other laws in force, Government orders, and to evaluate the working of such safeguards. One of the duties envisaged is 'to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State' which includes the Manipur State too.

2.8 Policies of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

2.8.1 Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), (Amendment May 2021 and November 2022)

The objectives of the Environmental and Social Framework of AIIB is to ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of Projects and to support the integration of environmental and social considerations into the Project decision-making process and implementation. The ESF provides.

- ▶ A mechanism for addressing environmental and social risks and impacts in Project identification, preparation, and implementation.
- ▶ A framework for meaningful consultation, disclosure of environmental and social information, and grievance redress mechanism in relation to Projects; and
- ▶ Improvement in development effectiveness and addressing impact to increase results on the ground, both short and long term.

The ESF sets forth mandatory environmental and social requirements through the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) of Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1), ii) Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2) and iii) Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3). Environmental and Social Standards 2 on Involuntary Resettlement mandates that: (i) involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project alternatives; (ii) where avoidance of involuntary resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all Affected Persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; (iii) to improve the overall socio-economic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and (iv) to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, by providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. ESS 2 applies if the Project's screening process reveals that the Project would involve Involuntary Resettlement, including Involuntary Resettlement of the recent past or foreseeable future that is directly linked to the Project.

▶ Comparative Analysis of National, State and AIIB's Requirements

A comparison between Government Statutes and AIIB policy has been carried out and the gap-filling measures are summarized and presented in the following Table 4.

Table 4: Comparison between AIIB Policies with RFCTLARR ACT, 2013

S. N.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1	Existence of Policy Framework	If the Project is likely to involve Involuntary Resettlement but consists of a program or series of activities whose details are not yet identified at the time the Project is approved by the Bank: prepare an RPF. Prepare the Resettlement Plan or abbreviated Resettlement Plan, as described in AIIB ESF, as early as possible during development of the activities, in conformity with the RPF approved by the Bank	The Administrator for R&R is required to prepare Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme covering details of impacts and R&R entitlements for affected people (Clause 16).	The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for Manipur urban road, drainage and asset management improvement project is prepared.
2	Project Screening potential	Screening is carried out to determine which of the ESSs applies and which of the environmental and social instruments are required for the Project. Screening also helps in determining Project's category on the basis of the Project's component presenting the highest environmental or social risk and potential impacts (including direct, indirect, cumulative and induced impacts, as relevant, in the Project area). The Bank reviews these environmental and social risks and impacts, regardless of the categorization being considered.	There is no provision for screening and categorization for deciding the depth of social assessment.	Initial screening has been carried out and fall under category B since E&S impacts are not significant and irreversible.
3	Assessment of Alternatives	Assessment of alternatives under ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management. Examination to avoid or minimize social impacts.	The SIA is expected {Clauses 4 (4) & S (2)} to ascertain that land to be acquired is absolute bare minimum and Govt. to ensure minimum displacement of people and minimum adverse impact on affected individuals.	Assessment of alternatives to avoid or minimize the Environmental and Resettlement impact to the feasible alternative will be provisioned in the Detailed Project Report (DPR), Resettlement Plan, and the Environmental Impact assessment.
4	Social Impact Assessment	Project Executing Agency to conduct social impact assessment relating to the risks and impacts, and design appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset, or compensate for them.	It is obligatory for the Government if it intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a SIA study in consultation with concerned local Govt., at village level or ward level in the affected area {Clause 4 (1)}, which also involves	Social Impact Assessment (SIA) will be carried out for each sub project.

S. N.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
			public hearing, publication, and appraisal. The RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 detailed preparation of SIA study under Chapter 2. Section 4 through 9	
5	Livelihood Restoration Assistance for Affected Persons	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced people, and payment at replacement cost.	Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides “rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements to all affected families (both landowners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired.”	The Titleholder as well as non-titleholder affected persons have been entitled with Livelihood Restoration Allowances in the Entitlement Matrix.
6	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	AIIB ESF provisioned for improve or at least restore the standard of living of the displaced vulnerable group.	The affected Titleholder Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe vulnerable families are provisioned with Vulnerable Assistance Allowances in Schedule 2 of THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013.	The Entitlement Matrix covers all the vulnerable affected families (Non-Titleholder and Titleholders under normal Acquisition) of Below Poverty Level, Women Headed Families and Elderly Persons living alone, People with disabilities (PWDs) categories with Vulnerable Assistance.
7	Compensation for Persons without Title or Legal Rights	Persons displaced by the Project who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cut- off dates established in the Resettlement Plan.	THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 does not provide any compensation for persons without Title or Legal rights.	Follow provisions indicated in the AIIB ESF. The Entitlement Matrix will provide non-land-based compensation and resettlement assistance for the non-titleholder AFs at par with the title-holder AFs.
8	Negotiated Settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent and equitable manner if land acquisition or changes in land use rights are acquired through negotiated settlement under the Project, to ensure that those people who enter negotiated settlements maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	Section 46(1) of the RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 provides for Negotiated Settlement.	For this project, negotiated settlement is the preferred option. The Direct Purchase Committee headed by Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district will be constituted.
9	Requirement to prepare and implement Resettlement Plan	AIIB ESF requires to prepare and implement a Resettlement Plan for project that involves land acquisition. The RP elaborates the Affected Persons’ entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional	THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 provisioned preparation of Social Impact Assessment, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Scheme for Land Acquisition.	Resettlement Planning Framework provisioned preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plan for project involuntary resettlement

S. N.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule		
10	Cost of Resettlement	<p>AIIB ESF requires that a resettlement plan elaborates on Affected Persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. The Budget to include the full costs of proposed measures proposed in the resettlement plan, and the indigenous people's plan.</p> <p>Where Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts are highly complex and sensitive, consider implementation of a social preparation phase to build the capacity of vulnerable groups to address resettlement issues, consisting of consultation with affected people and the host population before key compensation and resettlement decisions are made. The cost of social preparation is included in the resettlement budget</p>	<p>The Cost of Resettlement will be provided by the project authority/ execution department/ agency.</p> <p>17. (1) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (1) of section 11 by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed, which shall include —</p> <p>(a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family; (b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired;</p> <p>(c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely.</p> <p>To be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved.</p> <p>(d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and</p> <p>(e) It will detail any common property resources being acquired.</p>	<p>The Resettlement Planning Framework does not provide for the Cost of Resettlement. This will be provided in RPs at a later stage.</p>
11	Payment of compensation before taking over of land and	Pay compensation and provide resettlement entitlements before any physical shifting of AFs.	THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 provisioned to taking over land and assets only after paying the compensation and other Resettlement entitlements.	
12	Supervision and monitoring	Closely supervise implementation of the Resettlement Plan throughout Project implementation.	THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 provisioned for Supervision and Monitoring of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and	RPF provisioned close Supervision and Monitoring of the Resettlement Plan throughout the Project Implementation

S. N.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		Using suitably qualified and experienced experts, monitor and assess resettlement outcomes under the Project, their impacts on the standards of living of Affected Persons and whether the objectives of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved, by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports. Use of suitably qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring programs	Resettlement as per Section 48 through designated officers	through Institutional Arrangement of the project stakeholders. The Consultancy of RP Implementation Assistance have also been provisioned in the RPF for implementation, PIU & PMU for internal monitoring and supervision. A Third-Party Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants will be engaged through Independent, Qualified and Experienced Agencies
13	Consultation with stake holders	Project Executing Agency to engage in meaningful consultation with stakeholders during the Project's preparation and implementation phases, in a manner aspirations commensurate with the risks to, and time those affected by the Project. The consultation covers Project design, mitigation and monitoring measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities on a Project-specific basis, and implementation issues	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after impact on the affected persons are considered and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the Affected Families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report	No gap between ESF and RPFCTLARR. Meaningful consultation with stakeholders will be carried out throughout the project cycle to ensure that the concerns of the affected person accommodated.
14	Cut-off Date	Conduct land survey and census as early as possible in Project preparation to establish clear cut-off dates for eligibility and to prevent encroachment	Those living 3 years prior to acquisition will be considered for benefits	Cut-off date for the Titleholders (TL) as well for the Non-Titleholders (NTH) have been defined as the date of completion of socio-economic survey, i.e. 31-03-2023
15	Preparation of R&R Compensation and assistance	Project Executing Agency to ensure that all Affected Persons including AFs without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of land assets and non-land assets, respectively.	The second schedule provides for rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements for all affected families (both landowners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired). However, for NTH families whose economy is primarily based on land THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 specified compensate and provide Resettlement assistance the non-title holders as per Schedule 2 of THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013.	The Entitlement Matrix will cover adequate compensation and Resettlement assistance for the non-titleholder AFs at par with the title- holder AFs, but other than land compensation, for these categories.

S. N.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	THE RFCTLARR ACT, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
16	Public Disclosure relevant	Project Executing Agency to ensure that information about social risks and impacts is made available in the project area in a timely and accessible manner and in a form and language understandable to the AFs, other stakeholders, and general public.	Provisions for Publication of SIA study under Section 6. Publication of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme under Section 18 and 19.	All instruments prepared for the project will be disclosed on the website of both client and AIIB whereas summaries will be translated in local language and disclosed so that they are accessible to the affected people.
17	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Project Executing Agency to establish a suitable grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns or complaints of people adversely affected by social impacts of project and inform AFs of availability of mechanism.	The Act has a detailed grievance redress mechanism proposed at all levels starting from the Gram Sabha up to the Government level. The Act envisages the establishment of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority in each State by the concerned State. Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies (Chapter VIII).	A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at the project level in accordance with the requirements of the ESP will be established and information regarding the GRM will be timely disseminated in an appropriate manner. A GRM will address workplace complaints and concerns. Communities and individuals who believe they are adversely affected by the Project can submit complaints to the project-level GRM for resolution. Disclosure of E&S information, including the GRM at the project level and the Project-Affected People's Mechanism (PPM) of AIIB, will be made available by the PMU, E&S information will be posted on the website of the PWD and AIIB in English and Manipuri (Meitei).
18	Monitoring project	Project Executing Agency to implement in compliance with Social Management Plan and to furnish AIIB with periodic monitoring reports on Project Executing Agency's performance under the project.	The Act provides for National Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement and reporting requirements (Chapter VII) The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee and/or State Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	For project with appropriate monitoring and reporting mechanism and frequency will follow AIIB ESF based on sub-project categorization. As part of project implementation, project will hire independent consultants for concurrent monitoring and periodic evaluation of RAP implementation.

It can be concluded that the AIIB ESF and the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are considerably equivalent for the Titleholder (TH) affected persons / families. The Non-titleholder (NTH) affected families are considered in the AIIB ESF but not considered in the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The Entitlement Matrix of this Resettlement Planning Framework will also consider the eligibility and entitlements of the non-Titleholder affected families.

Information Disclosure: The relevant information about social risks and impacts of the Project must be made available in the Project area in a timely and accessible manner, and in form Manipuri and language(s) understandable to the project affected people, other stakeholders, and the public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into the design and implementation of the project.

2.9 Environmental and Social Exclusion List (ESEL) of AIIB.

The Bank will not knowingly finance Projects involving the following:

1. Forced labor or harmful or exploitative forms of child labor
2. The production of, or trade in, any product or activity deemed illegal under national laws or regulations of the Member in whose territory the Project is located, or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international phase out or bans, such as:
 - 2.1. Production of, or trade in, products containing polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs)
 - 2.2. Production of, or trade in, pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides, and other hazardous substances subject to international phase outs or bans (Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention)
 - 2.3. Production of, or trade in, ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out (Montreal Protocol).
3. Trade in wildlife or production of, or trade in, wildlife products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
4. Transboundary movements of waste prohibited under international law (Basel Convention)
5. Production of, or trade in, weapons and munitions, including paramilitary materials.
6. Production of, or trade in, alcoholic beverages, excluding beer and wine.
7. Production of, or trade in, tobacco.
8. Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises.
9. Production of, trade in, or use of asbestos fibers, whether or not bonded.
10. Activities prohibited by legislation of the Member in whose territory the Project is located or by international conventions relating to the protection of biodiversity resources or cultural resources, such as, Bonn Convention, Ramsar Convention, World Heritage Convention and Convention on Biological Diversity.
11. Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forests or old-growth forests.
12. Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests.
13. Marine and coastal fishing practices, such as large-scale pelagic drift net fishing and fine mesh net fishing, harmful to vulnerable and protected species in large numbers and damaging to marine biodiversity and habitats.
14. Shipment of oil or other hazardous substances in tankers that do not comply with IMO requirements (IMO, MARPOL, SOLAS, and Paris MOU).
15. Thermal coal mining, coal-fired power and heating plants or Projects that are functionally related to coal.

3. PRINCIPLES AND SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK (RPF)

3.1 Principles of RPF

The Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) has been prepared based on sample assessment conducted and the review of applicable legal and policy framework discussed above. It outlines the principles and procedures for management and mitigation of social impacts due to the project. It also provides guidance for conducting social screening, process to be followed for private land requirement, conducting surveys and consultations, assessing social impacts, and preparation of Resettlement Plans. It also comprises the good international industry practices to address the development induced issues, establishment of institutional arrangements, grievance redressal mechanism, etc. for better implementation of the Resettlement Plans. It also provides guidance for conducting the social screening, process to be followed for, conducting surveys and consultations, social impact assessments, and preparation of Resettlement Plans. The RPF bridges the above-mentioned gaps to conform to the provisions of Bank's ESS. This RPF shall apply to all project roads and all associated facilities partly or fully funded by the AIIB during the period of loan assistance.

3.2 Scope of RPF

This RPF will be the basis for undertaking a detailed Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP) for all the proposed sub projects which have been classified as category B projects. This RPF will be reviewed and approved by AIIB and approved by the Government of Manipur. All Resettlement Plans will be reviewed and approved by AIIB and disclosed in PWD, Government of Manipur and AIIB websites in English and summaries in local language.

The scope of Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) and Resettlement Plan governing land acquisition and resettlement impacts measures under the Project are to: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by identifying non-displacing or least displacing sub- projects with feasible design alternatives; (iii) improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all Affected Persons; and (iv) ensure all compensation and resettlement assistance is paid to the Affected Persons prior to their respective displacement.

The specific scope of RPF is explained below:

- ▶ Identify the type of losses, define the eligibility, and develop entitlements for various possible Affected Persons through the Entitlement Matrix. Specify the process to conduct social screening and categorize the land acquisition and resettlement impacts and identify the requirements for assessment, and planning, including arrangements for meaningful consultation with displaced people and other stakeholders, and information disclosure requirements.
- ▶ Lay out the principles and objectives governing the preparation and implementation of RPs and ensure consistency with AIIB policy requirements; and compare applicable national laws and regulations of AIIB and outline measures to fill in the gaps identified.
- ▶ Evaluate the client's capacity to implement national laws and AIIB's requirements and identify measures for capacity building to ensure adequate Client's capacity.
- ▶ To provide guidelines for preparing a Social Due Diligence, Social Impact Assessment, and Resettlement Plan for the Affected Person for improving or at least retaining the living standards of the Affected Persons/ families in the post-acquisition and resettlement period.
- ▶ To outline the entitlements for the Affected Persons for payment of compensation and assistance for establishing the livelihoods.
- ▶ To provide in detail implementation arrangements including SIA, preparation and finalization of the Project RPs, consultation, grievance redress, disbursement of compensation and resettlement

and rehabilitation benefits, and monitoring and implementation.

- ▶ To set out communication mechanism to establish harmonious relationship between PWD, GOM and Affected Families (AFs).
- ▶ To provide guidelines for expeditious implementation of R&R.
- ▶ Specify implementation procedures and schedule, the resettlement budget, institutional arrangements, and capacity development requirements.
- ▶ Specify monitoring and reporting requirements.
- ▶ Discuss responsibilities of the client and relevant entities in relation to the preparation, implementation, and progress review of social documents of Projects.

3.3 Resettlement Policy Framework for the Project

- Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of Affected Persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to minimize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with Affected Persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all Affected Persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of Affected Persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of Affected Persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all Affected 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.
- Provide physically and economically Affected Persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

- Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- Ensure that Affected Persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation measures, except land.
- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of Affected Persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, resettlement budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by AIIB prior to the contract award.
- Disclose a final resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to Affected Persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to Affected Persons and other stakeholders.
- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of Affected Persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

3.3.1 Valuation of Assets

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

Land surveys for determining the payment of compensation would be conducted based on updated official records and ground facts. The land records containing information like legal title, and classification of land will be updated expeditiously for ensuring adequate cost compensation and allotment of land to the entitled Affected Persons. If land is donated by any community, it shall be executed through a MoU and compensation for any immovable properties on the donated land shall be compensated as per provision of this RPF. Records as they are on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration while determining the current use of land. The uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013). If the size of the remaining land parcels is equal to or less than the average land holding of the district as per the District Agriculture Handbook, they will be treated as uneconomic residual land parcels. The owner of such property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire residential/commercial structure if the remaining structure is less than 25% of the original or it is not safe to reside.

The methodology for determining the replacement cost for each type of loss will be as per the provision made in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

3.3.1.1 Valuation of Land

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

whichever is higher.

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

The market value calculated as per above section (1) shall be multiplied by a factor of (a) 1 (one) to 2 (two) in rural areas based on the distance of project from Urban Area as notified by the Government of India (GOI) notification dated 9th February 2016 in absence of specific notification in this regard (Multiplication Factor) by Government of Manipur following Section 30(2) of the RFCTLARR Act 2013; and (b) one in urban areas.

(Example: if the market value of one acre of land is Rs. 1000, the compensation rate in rural area will be $(1000 \times 2) + 100\% = \text{Rs. } 4000$ and for urban areas it will be $(1000 \times 1) + 100\% = \text{Rs. } 2000$). The cost of the land will also include a refund of transaction cost (including land registration cost, and stamp duties) incurred for purchase of replacement land.

All fees, stamp duties, taxes, and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.

3.3.1.2 Valuation of Building and Structure

The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired shall use the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him. The cost of buildings will be estimated based on the updated Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date **without depreciation**. Solatium of 100% will be added to the estimated market value of the structure as per the provision of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Even after payment of compensation, AFs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. In case of any structures not removed by the AFs in stipulated 60 days period, a notice to that effect will be issued intimating that AFs can take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the authority without giving any further notice.

3.3.1.3 Valuation of Trees

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

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

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

3.3.2 Delayed Compensation Adjustment

The project through District Collector shall disbursement the compensation as per clause 38 (1) of

RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. As per section 77. (/) of the Act, on making an award under section 30, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award and shall pay it to them by depositing the amount in their bank accounts. In case collector fails to do so, as per section 80 of the Act, "When the amount of such compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of nine percent per annum from the time of taking possession until it shall have been so paid or deposited. Provided that if such compensation or any payment there off not paid or deposited within a period of one year from the date on which possession is taken, interest at the rate of fifteen percent per annum shall be payable from the dale or expiry of the said period of one year on the amount of compensation or part there of which has not been paid or deposited before the date of such expiry.

3.3.3 Procedure of Land Acquisition under the Project

3.3.3.1 The land acquisition for the Project will be done through the Government of Manipur Policy of *Direct Purchase of Land with Negotiated Settlement*. The provisions of the policy have been defined earlier under section 2.7.2. Alternatively, the land may be acquired according to the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The process for land acquisition in the context of this Project will be as follows:

- Submission of requisition for land acquisition along with other required document to concerned District Authority.
- Preliminary notification for acquisition of land under section 11 of the Act.
- Updating of land records by LA Authority
- Hearing of objection under section 15 of the Act.
- Preparation of R&R Scheme and disclosure
- Declaration that land is required for public purpose u/s 19.
- Hearing of objection under section 23 of the Act.
- Declaration of final award by collector.
- Payment of full amount of compensation
- Payment of monetary part of R&R.
- Taking possession of land acquired.
- Infrastructural component of R&R package to be provided.
- Displacement of affected families.

3.4 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Principles

The Land Acquisition in the MURDAMI Project will be through direct purchase as the first option. In case any landowner refuses to sell his land, the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be followed.

3.5 Process for Preparation and Approval of SIA and RP

The RFCTLARR Act 2013 mandates the constitution of a State SIA Unit for independent assessment of impacts as well as for vetting the findings of other agencies involved in SIA and preparation of Social Impact Assessment Reports. Accordingly, the state of Manipur has notified the constitution of the State SIA Unit. MPPWD has also contracted an external agency for conducting Social Impact Assessment of the project affected population.

The detailed Social Impact Assessment (SIA) will be carried out based on census survey of all the

² The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30

Affected Families and their affected assets and socio-economic survey of 25% of the affected families selected through stratified sampling method. The SIA will be taken up for the project to determine the magnitude of displacement and potential losses, and identify vulnerable groups and indigenous peoples, if any. The Resettlement Plan (RP) will be prepared based on the findings of the SIA conducted by the DPR Consultant and the guidelines of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF). The RP shall ascertain the magnitude of impact, conduct of consultations and engagements, institutional arrangements, cost of resettlement, and formulate a resettlement and rehabilitation plan for implementation, among others.

3.5.1 Project Screening and Categorization

Social Screening Process

The AIIB requires screening and categorization of the project to determine the nature and level of required environmental and social review, type of information disclosure and stakeholder engagement for the Project. The categorization takes into consideration the nature, location, sensitivity, and scale of the Project, and is proportional to the significance of its potential environmental and social risks and impacts. The project will also fall in this category if the impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works and may be temporary or permanent in nature. The project may be categorized as: i) Category A, if it is likely to have significant adverse impacts that are irreversible, cumulative, diverse, or unprecedented. ii) Category B, if it has limited number of potentially adverse impact limited to the project area, few of them are irreversible or cumulative. iii) Category C if there are minimal or no adverse impacts. iv) Category FI, if the project financing structure involves the provision of funds to or through a financial intermediary (FI) for the project. The Executing Agency will be responsible for the Resettlement Planning and overall land acquisition activities. The EA will inform AIIB on the Project information including land requirements, potential impacts, and proposed categorization for the project.

Screening is the first step in the SMF process. The purpose of screening is to get an overview of the nature, scale and magnitude of the issues in order to determine the need for conducting Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and preparing Resettlement Plan (RP). After identifying issues, the applicability of the Bank's environment and social policy and standards is established along with Government of India's and state government's regulatory requirements. Based on this, boundaries and focus areas for the SIA along with the use of specific instruments will be determined.

The possibility of any adverse impact will be identified during the screening process. The screening format has been designed to identify sub-project/s with potential social issues that may need to be addressed at the project planning stage.

The outcome of the screening process will help in categorization of the project and where required, start the social mitigation process in a timely manner, in particular roads requiring land acquisition and /or relocation. This will also assist in sequencing /phasing road stretches in overall project implementation. This shall help ensure that no sub-projects are dropped merely due to delays in the clearance procedures / land requirement. The social screening checklist is given below Table no 5:

Table 5: Social Screening Checklist

S. No.	Screening Criteria	Assessment of Category (A, B & C)	Remarks /Explanatory note for categorization
1	Is the project in an eco-sensitive area or adjoining an eco-sensitive area? (Yes/No) If yes, which is the area? Elaborate impact accordingly.		
2	Will the project create significant/ limited/ no social impacts?		
A	Land acquisition resulting in loss of income from agricultural land, plantation, or other existing land-		

S. No.	Screening Criteria	Assessment of Category (A, B & C)	Remarks /Explanatory note for categorization
	use.		
B	Land acquisition resulting in relocation of households.		
C	Any reduction of access to traditional and river dependent communities (to river and areas where they earn for their primary or substantial livelihood).		
D	Any displacement or adverse impact on tribal settlement(s).		
E	Any specific gender issues.		
3	Will the project create significant / limited / no social impacts during the construction stage?		
A	Flooding of adjacent areas		
B	Improper storage and handling of substances leading to contamination of soil and water		
C	Elevated noise and dust emission.		
D	Disruption to traffic movements		
E	Damage to existing infrastructure, public utilities, amenities etc.		
F	Failure to restore temporary construction sites		
G	Possible conflicts with and/or disruption to local community		

3.5.2 Establishing Impacts

Having identified the potential impacts of the relevant sub-projects, the next step is to develop action plans to mitigate the impacts. This will require detailed social impact assessment (refer to Volume II Annexure 5.1). The Consultant along with Project authority will undertake a survey for identification of the persons and their families likely to be affected by the project. Every survey shall contain the following municipality or ward / village-wise information of the project affected families:

- Members of families who are residing, practicing any trade, occupation or vocation in the project affected area.
- Project Affected Families who are likely to lose their house, commercial establishment, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade occupation or vocation or losing any other immovable property.
- Agricultural labourers and non-agriculture labourers.
- Losing access to private property or common property resources
- Loss of common property resources

The consultant on completion of the survey will disseminate the survey results among the affected community. Based on the social impact assessment survey, will prepare an action plan to mitigate or minimize the adverse impacts as identified during the survey. The draft mitigation plan in form of resettlement plan (RP) will be again disseminated among the affected individuals / community. The feedback received from the affected groups will be incorporated to the extent possible before finalization of the RP.

In the event that a subproject involves land acquisition against compensation or loss of livelihood or shelter, Manipur PWD shall:

- not approve the subproject until a satisfactory RP has been prepared and shared with the affected person and the local community; and

- not allow works to start until the compensation and assistance has been made available in accordance with the framework.

3.5.3 Resettlement Plan (RP)

RP provides a link between the impacts identified and proposed mitigation measures to realize the objectives of involuntary resettlement. The RP will take into account the magnitude of impacts and accordingly prepare a resettlement plan that is consistent with this framework. Every-draft Resettlement Plan (RP) prepared shall contain the following particulars namely:

- the extent of area to be acquired for the project, the name(s) of the corresponding municipality area and the method employed for acquiring land with the relevant documentation.
- municipality wise list of projects affected families and likely number of displaced persons by impact category.
- familywise and the extent and nature of land and immovable property in their possession indicating the survey numbers thereof held by such persons in the affected zone.
- socio-economic survey of affected people including income/asset survey of PAPs.
- a list of agricultural labourers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depend on agricultural activities,
- a list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been alienated wholly and substantially from their main sources of occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land and / or structure for the project,
- information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made,
- a list of occupiers; if any
- a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are likely to be affected,
- a comprehensive list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to project affected families by impact category,
- details of the extent of land available which may be acquired in settlement area for resettling and allotting of land to the project affected families,
- details of the basic amenities and infrastructure facilities which are-to be provided for resettlement,
- the entitlement matrix,
- the time schedule for shifting and resettling the displaced families in resettlement zones,
- grievance redressal mechanism,
- institutional mechanism for RAP implementation,
- consultation strategy; a disclosure plan and a capacity building plan
- monitoring and evaluation indicators and mechanism,
- budget; and
- any other particulars as the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation may think fit to include for the information of the displaced persons.

3.5.4 Secondary Information

The Secondary Information base of the affected area will be collected as a pre-requisite for conducting

the primary Family surveys, relevant information is to be collected from secondary sources. These include: a) Revenue records maintained at respective authority, regarding land details for ascertaining of ownership of affected properties and minimizing resettlement; b) Census records for demographic information; c) Information on various vulnerable population; d) Information and identification of indigenous peoples, if any and e) Local organizations to involve them and integrate their activities in the Rehabilitation and Resettlement programs for the unavoidable displaced population. The resource base includes land, water, forest, etc. with an assessment of its development and ecological potential in the pre-project conditions.

3.5.5 Census and socio-economic survey

Census and socio-economic survey of project affected people will be carried out that will include affected public and private movable as well as immovable properties and Common Property Resources (CPRs) within the project affected area.

The socio-economic data will be collected through census survey of all the Affected Families and their affected assets and socio-economic survey of 25% of the affected families selected through stratified sampling method. to establish socio-economic baseline of existing/ pre-project scenario of the sub-project area. The data collected will be gender segregated to develop measures to address gender issues in resettlement, including the risks of Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

Findings and outcomes of the socio-economic survey will be used to develop baseline socio-economic indicators for monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation.

3.5.6 Due-Diligence of Existing Right of Way/ Land

Conduct due diligence/audit of the existing ROW/land for the existing roads to be upgraded and if there were any additional lands acquired before approval of AIIB loan. The due diligence will assess any AFs or legacy issues and shall recommend corrective actions. If there are AFs, non-compliances or legacy issues with the past land acquisitions procedures associated with the Project, a corrective action plan should be prepared to guide the Project in addressing such AFs and legacy issues. This section should be included as a subsection of the SIA. Social due diligence will need to be conducted for the project (roads)/ lands that are already existing and need to be upgraded, to identify any legacy issues and corrective action to close them down; and on the process /activities conducted on implementing the direct purchase agreement ahead of the AIIB Loan agreement. The Social Due Diligence has to be conducted and integrated as part of the SIA, and where AFs are identified in the implementation vis a vis the GOI and Government of Manipur laws, RPF and ESP requirements, identify corrective actions and implement them together with the RP.

3.6 Data Management

Data Collection: Each of the affected properties will be surveyed and the structure/land likely to be affected by the project must be numbered, documented, and photographed, preferably in the AutoCAD along with the topographical survey data.

Data Analysis: The analysis would cover the following: population, population density, age, sex ratio, literacy rates/education, gender issues, tribal issues, religious groups, income, occupation, and poverty line.

Data Update. Since there is generally a time gap between the census and land acquisition procedure, it implies that actual physical relocation of Affected Persons may be delayed. Therefore, it is suggested that the Implementing Agency, responsible for implementation of Resettlement Plan, should conduct a Rapid appraisal to continuously verify and update information.

4. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

4.1 Introduction

Although the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 does not provide eligibility and entitlement provisions for squatters, encroachers, undocumented tenants or landless, Involuntary Resettlement Guidelines of AIIB recognize those with no legal rights but with a claim to land recognized under customary law, or those with no recognizable legal right to land or assets. Thus, the present project follows the provisions of a mix of GOI guidelines and AIIB as well.

The project will consider development of roads majorly restricting within existing ROW with minimal linear acquisition of land avoiding displacement to the maximum extent possible.

Based on the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and ESS 1, and ESS 2 of AIIB the project has prepared entitlement framework for the present project. Affected Families will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and other allowances depending on scope of the impacts, and measures to support livelihoods restoration. In summary, the affected persons will be entitled to compensation and assistance as per the entitlement matrix.

4.2 Entitlement Matrix

An Entitlement Matrix envisages all affected Families and persons losing assets and livelihood and defines the entitlement of compensation and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and extent of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the Affected Persons.

The Entitlement Matrix, summarizing all possible types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements, in accordance with the principles of this Resettlement Policy Framework, is presented in **Table 6**.

4.3 Cut-off Date for Entitlements

Affected Families meeting the cut-off date criteria will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on scope of the impact including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. The date of end of the socio-economic survey i.e., 31st March, 2023 will be considered as the cut-off date for the non-titleholder AFs (squatters and encroachers). Persons who settle or move-in in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation. For titleholder APs the cut-off date will be the date of publication of Notification in local Newspapers of the Social Impact Assessment study under Sub-Section (2) of section 4 of the RFCT in LA R&R Act, 2013.

4.4 Livelihood Restoration

Each Affected Family whose income or livelihood is affected by the project will be assisted to improve or at least restore this livelihood to pre-project level. Livelihood restoration allowance for the Affected Families has been provisioned in the Entitlement Matrix.

In addition, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with support from RP Implementation Agency will carry out training need assessment to assess the training need of the affected persons to develop appropriate income restoration program.

The PIU with support from the RP Implementation Agency, will examine local employment opportunities and identify possible income restoration options, including selection of suitable trainers, local resources or preferably, training through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), as it has plethora of training modules for plenty of livelihood sectors, expertise, and eligibility.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

SN.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlements	Responsible Agency
Land					
1-a	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/ Family with traditional titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement cost. • One-time payment of INR 50000/- as Resettlement allowance for each affected family whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land to be acquired. • Each affected family shall be eligible for choosing one time assistance option from: (i) Where jobs are created through the project, employment for at least one member of the affected family with suitable training and skill development in the required field; or (ii) One-time payment of INR 500,000 for each affected families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land to be acquired. • Each affected family which will be affected due to land acquisition will be provided one time subsistence grant of INR 36,000/- (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) Fees, taxes, and other charges related to new land transaction and any taxes on the compensation will be borne by the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation: The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner shall determine the land compensation as per the provisions of RFCILARRACT, 2013. • The R&R assistance over and above the compensation for titleholders can either be paid by the district authorities or by the PWD. • Assistance to Non -titleholders: The assistance for NIH will be paid directly by PIU based on the micro plans prepared by RP implementation agency.
1-b	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not/ Sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return of rental deposit or unexpired lease on a case-to-case basis (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of landowners). • One time subsistence grant of INR 36,000 (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU to inform district administration of the amount to be deducted from the compensation of landowner.
2-a	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return of rental deposit or unexpired lease on a case-to-case basis One time subsistence grant of INR 36,000 (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU to disburse assistance as per the micro plan prepared by NGO
2-b	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land, RoW of road	Non-Title Holders/Squatters, Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 60 days advance notice to shift from acquired land. • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops and compensation. • One time subsistence grant of INR 36,000 (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU to disburse assistance as per the micro plan prepared by NGO
Residential Structures					
3-a	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	<p>Each affected family shall be eligible for choosing one time assistance option from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets if remainder is viable) without depreciation. or (ii) In Rural area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house as per Indira Awaas Yojana specifications in lieu of cash compensation. (iii) In Urban area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area in lieu of cash compensation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure to be borne by the project. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • One-time Resettlement allowance of INR 50000/- to each affected Family. (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) • One-time financial assistance of INR 25,000/- to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction. (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) • All Affected Families will receive one-time shifting assistance of INR 50,000/- towards transport costs etc. (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) • In case of partial loss if remaining structure is unviable and/or unsafe, PAP has the right to ask for complete acquisition of structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The valuation committee will be formed of officials from PIU and supported by line departments, such as the Buildings Department. This committee will verify replacement value. • PIU with associated line departments through a Joint Assessment Survey (JAS) of AFs to verify the extent of impacts, determine assistance and identify vulnerable Families.
3-b	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder without depreciation, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner. • Return of rental deposit or unexpired lease (to be deducted from the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Valuation committee will verify replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable Families.

SN.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlements	Responsible Agency
				compensation amount of owner). • Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets. • One time Resettlement allowance of INR 50,000/- to each affected family (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) • One-time financial assistance of INR 25,000/- to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction. (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) All Affected Families will receive one-time Shifting allowance of INR 50,000/- towards transport costs etc. (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur)	
3-c	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders/ Squatters, Encroachers	• Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter without depreciation. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of INR 50,000/- to each affected family. (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) • All Affected Families will receive one-time Shifting assistance of INR 50,000/- towards transport costs etc. (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur)	• Valuation committee will determine loss of residential structure value. • PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable Families.
Commercial Structures					
4-a	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	• Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets if remainder is viable) without depreciation. • Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • One time Resettlement allowance of INR 50,000/- to each affected family. (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) • All Affected Families will receive one-time Shifting assistance of INR 50,000/- towards transport costs (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur)	• The Valuation committee will determine loss of commercial structure value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable Families.
4-b	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	• Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder without depreciation, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner. • Return of rental deposit or unexpired lease (to be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner). • Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets. • One time Resettlement allowance of INR 50,000/- for each affected family. (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) • All Affected Families will receive one-time Shifting assistance of INR 50,000/- towards transport costs etc.; (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur)	• The Valuation committee will determine loss of commercial structure value. • PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable Families.
4-c	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders/Squatters, Encroacher	• Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter without depreciation. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of INR 50,000/- for each affected family. (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) • All Affected Families will receive one-time Shifting assistance of INR 50,000/- towards transport costs etc. (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur)	• The Valuation committee will determine loss of commercial structure value. • PIU will verify the extent of impacts through 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable Families.
Livelihood					
5	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholder losing business/	• Skill up-gradation training to PAPs for income restoration based on training	• PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100%

SN.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlements	Responsible Agency
			commercial establishment. Family with traditional land right Commercial tenant Commercial leaseholder Employee in commercial establishment Agricultural laborer (long term) Artisans Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> need assessment survey. Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. Subsistence grant of INR 36,000/- (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> survey of AHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable Families. For agricultural Labourers (long timer) only those who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the landowner, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural laborers will not be entitled for this assistance.
Trees and Crops					
6	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder Family with traditional land right Agricultural tenant/ leaseholder Sharecroppers Non-Title Holders Squatter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers. Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value. Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Valuation committee will determine loss of trees and crops value. PIU will ensure provision of notice. Horticulture and Forest Departments will undertake valuation of standing crops, perennial crops and trees, and PIU will finalize compensation rates in consultation with AHs.
Vulnerable					
7	Impacts on vulnerable AFs	All impacts	Vulnerable AFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time lump sum additional assistance of INR 25000/- to vulnerable Families (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) Receive income restoration training program under the project. Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. Access to basic utilities and public services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Valuation committee will determine Impacts on vulnerable AFs. PIU with associated line departments through a Joint Assessment Survey (JAS) of AHs to verify the extent of impacts, determine assistance and identify vulnerable Families. The PIU, with support from the CSC and NGO will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the Affected Persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
Temporary Loss					
8	Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders. Rent at prevailing market value for the period of occupation. Compensation for assets at replacement cost Restoration of land to previous or better quality. Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with PWD, Government of Manipur and local community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The valuation Committee will determine temporary loss of land with AHs. PIU will ensure compensation is paid prior to the site being taken over by the contractor. The contractor will be responsible for site restoration.
9	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled AFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days' advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. One time assistance of INR 18000/ (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
10			Kiosk and ambulatory vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One time assistance of INR 5000/- (to be enhanced as per the current index price after approval from the government of Manipur) 	
Common Resources					
11	Loss and temporary impacts on common resources	Common resources	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU and Contractor.
Other					
12	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the RPF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU will finalize the entitlements in line with AIIB ESS 1, 2 and 3 guidelines

**The entitlements in the EM are the minimum payable amount as per the RFTLARR Act 2013. Revision of entitlements is being considered by the Government of Manipur. After approval, the corresponding entitlements will be revised in the RP.

5. STAKEHOLDERS, MEANINGFUL CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Stakeholders

A stakeholder is an individual, group or organization who is impacted by the outcome of the project and/or has an interest in the project. The interest groups / individuals vary as per the stage of the project as well as their interest, influence, and importance. Therefore, it is imperative that stakeholders are mapped and engaged early in the project.

5.2 Category of Stakeholders

The Stakeholders has been categorized in three categories:

- i. Primary Stakeholders: The directly and indirectly affected persons that includes those who are losing their (i) immovable assets, (ii) livelihood; (iii) sources of livelihood; and (iv) access to private and public properties/utilities. This group includes both titleholders and non-titleholders.

Among the primary stakeholders, some would be either socially or economically vulnerable who may face higher risk of exclusion. The socially vulnerable includes Schedule Tribes and Castes; women headed household; elderly people without any support; and those who are either physically and/or mentally challenged. Those who are below the poverty line will be considered economically vulnerable.

- ii. Secondary Stakeholders: The officials of the Executing Agency, officials of local administrative authorities viz., District Administration, state pollution control board, and local leaders are identified as Secondary Stakeholders. The Officials of the various Consultants, sub-consultants, Contractors, sub-contractors, who are and will be involved in the project, are also identified as Secondary stakeholders.
- iii. Tertiary Stakeholders: The officials of other line departments viz., Forest, Land Revenue, road users, transport operators and their association, etc. and any other person who may have direct or indirect interest in the project. Table 7 below provides the details of various stakeholders and their interest and influence over the project.

Table 7: Stakeholder Influence Interest and Impact matrix

Stakeholder Category	Interest	Influence	Impact
Primary Stakeholder			
Project Affected Person	High	Low	High
Secondary Stakeholder			
EAP (PIU)	High	High	Low
Local Administration	High	High	Low
State Pollution Control Board	Low	Low	Low
Local Politicians	High	Low	Low
Local Community Leaders	High	Low	Low
CSO's	High	High	Low
Tertiary Stakeholders			
Forest Department	Low	Low	Low
Land Revenue Department	High	High	High
Transport Associations	Low	Low	Low
Road Users	High	Low	Low

The project affected families: All those losing land and structures, commercial or residential, will be the ones facing the maximum impacts due to the project but will not have any major participation in the project administration. Hence, they have been placed under the category of those facing maximum impact but having minimum influence.

Externally Aided Project (PIU): The administration associated with the project such as local administration, pollution control board, local politician, CSO's, local politician, local community leaders, will be the ones facing implementation challenges as well as administrative issues which

reflects indirect impact whereas having maximum influence and interest to execute the project in successful manner. Hence, they have been placed under the category of those facing minimum impact but having maximum influence.

Other Government Departments: Government departments directly associated with the project such as land & revenue department, will be the one facing the maximum impacts due to the project as well as major participation due to grievances related to land compensation and land related queries whereas Forest Department, Transport Association and road users will be one having maximum influence but having minimum impact.

5.3 Mechanism for Stakeholder Engagement

Since the type and nature of stakeholders varies, table 8 provides the details of mode to be followed for sharing information with the project stakeholders.

Table 8: Mechanisms for Information Sharing and Process

Process	Mechanism
Correspondences (Phone, Emails)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute Project brief/information to Government officials, NGOs, Local Government, and organisations/agencies. • Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up
One-on-one meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking views and opinions • Enable stakeholder to speak freely about sensitive issues, • Build personal relationships, • Record meetings
Formal meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the Project information to a group of stakeholders, • Allow group to comment – opinions and views, • Build impersonal relation with high level stakeholders, • Disseminate technical information (as required) • Record discussions
Public meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information to a large group of stakeholders, especially communities • Allow the group to provide their views and opinions, • Build relationship with the communities, especially those impacted, • Distribute non-technical information (as required) • Facilitate meetings with presentations, PowerPoint, posters etc. • Record discussions, comments, questions.
Focus group meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information to a group of stakeholders • Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline information, • Build relationships with communities, • Record responses
Project website and disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present project information and progress updates • Disclose ESIA, ESMP, RP, IPP, SEP, LMP, ESAP, Contract Progress, RP and IPP Implementation progress, Grievances and redresses of Grievances and other relevant project documentation.
Direct communication with people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share information on timing of commencement of civil works, • Agree options for removing and relocation of fences/structures e.g., sheds
Project leaflet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief project information to provide regular update, • Site specific project information. • Project Impacts; mitigation measures; grievance mechanism; and eligibility for assistance.

Tables 9 and 10 below present the actions proposed by stage and by type of stakeholders, besides frequency of engagement and modes of information disclosure during the overall project cycle.

Table 9: Information dissemination and modes of disclosure during Preparation

Target stakeholders	Information to be disclosed	Tools of engagement & mode of disclosure	Frequency	Responsibilities
PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Project scope and design details, design alternatives for impact minimization ✓ Baseline information on environmental and social aspects ✓ Project's induced environmental and social risk ✓ Land acquisition and Compensation process ✓ Impact mitigation and enhancement measures ✓ Suggestions on Resettlement and Rehabilitation Provisions and conveying to PAPs the final provisions as approved by the Govt. ✓ Grievance mechanism process ✓ Labour influx 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Household surveys, consultations, focus group discussions, written information (one pagers/flyers) in local language, ✓ project details on PWD website ✓ GRM Helpline number through display at project locations and on flyers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Household survey once-during project preparation ✓ Consultations as and when required during preparation as well as implementation stage. ✓ Disclosure on website throughout the project period 	PWD and DPR consultants
Project Affected Disadvantaged and vulnerable households including physically challenged people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Defining vulnerable, Grievance mechanism process ✓ Eligibility for special provision for vulnerable community in the RPF ✓ Design intervention for Vulnerable, physically challenged particularly the provision of access ramps in bus stops, ✓ Possible job opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Household surveys, consultations, focus group discussions, written information (one pagers/flyers) in local language, ✓ PWD website ✓ GRM Helpline number through display at project locations and on flyers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Household survey once-during project preparation ✓ Consultations as and when required during preparation as well as implementation stage. ✓ Disclosure on website throughout the project period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PWD ✓ Consultants
Project Affected Women and women headed households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Grievance mechanism process ✓ Gender related issues, GBV related issues / Labour influx ✓ Discussions on involvement of women Self-help groups for maintenance works and works relating to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Household surveys, consultations, focus group discussions, written information (one pagers/flyers) in local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Household survey once-during project preparation ✓ Consultations as and when required (at least twice). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PWD ✓ Additional specialized support from CSC, NGO and AIIB on GBV issues

Target stakeholders	Information to be disclosed	Tools of engagement & mode of disclosure	Frequency	Responsibilities
	Bio-engineering measures towards slope stabilization under the project	language, ✓ GRM Helpline number through display at project locations and on flyers		
People residing in project area/general communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Project scope and design details, design alternatives for impact minimization ✓ Grievance mechanism process ✓ Accidents and road safety issues; natural calamities and proneness to risks, ✓ Disruption to services and arrangement during construction ✓ Community Safety measures during constructions-option and measures ✓ Relocation of CPRs (shrines/handpumps) ✓ Muck disposal locations, if needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ consultations, focus group discussions, ✓ written information (one pagers/flyers) ✓ GRM Helpline number through display at project locations and on flyers 	✓ At least twice	PWD through DPR consultants
Others (External) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forest Department ✓ Revenue Department ✓ State Pollution Control Board ✓ District Administration ✓ Contractors ✓ Consultants ✓ Civil Society ✓ Department of Town Planning ✓ Road users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Project scope and design details, design alternatives for impact minimization ✓ Land acquisition and Compensation process ✓ Secondary information ✓ Project's induced environmental and social risks ✓ Impact mitigation and enhancement measures ✓ Resettlement and Rehabilitation (Policy changes and implementation) ✓ Grievance mechanism process ✓ Shifting of utility and temporary arrangement ✓ Community Safety measures during road constructions-option 	✓ Face-to-face meetings	✓ As per requirement for obtaining necessary, clearances/permissions and data	PWD and DPR consultants

Target stakeholders	Information to be disclosed	Tools of engagement & mode of disclosure	Frequency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ and measures ✓ Design intervention for physically challenged people 			

Table 10: Implementation Stage

Target stakeholders	Information to be disclosed	Tools of engagement & mode of disclosure	Frequency	Responsibilities
PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Land acquisition and Compensation progress ✓ provisions of eligible entitlements ✓ work opportunities, if any ✓ Grievance mechanism process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Face to face ✓ Information on website 	Continuous – till completion of all RP activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PWD ✓ District Administration responsible for LA ✓ implementation NGO ✓ Monitoring consultants ✓ CSC
Project Affected Disadvantaged and vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Special entitlements ✓ possible work opportunities ✓ Grievance mechanism process ✓ Implementation progress of intervention for Vulnerable group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Face to face meeting with vulnerable groups ✓ GRM Helpline number through display at project locations and on Flyers ✓ Information on website 	Continuous – till completion of all RP activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PWD ✓ NGO / RP implementation monitoring consultants. ✓ District Administration ✓ Social welfare/SC/ST Welfare department
Project Affected Women and women headed households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gender and GBV related issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ FGDs with women SHGs 	Continuous – till the completion of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PWD ✓ NGO, monitoring consultants ✓ Department for Women and Child Welfare ✓ Service providers on women and child issues in the project area
People residing in project community area/general, Community leaders, NGOs operational in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Accidents and safety issues ✓ Contractor establishment details i.e., labour camps, plants area etc. Muck disposal locations; usage of local water sources, if any, ✓ Management of air, water and noise pollution, ✓ Disruption to services and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ consultations, focus group discussions, ✓ meetings with communities involving police departments for road safety aspects, ✓ safety sign boards ✓ written information, (one pagers/flyers) ✓ GRM Helpline 	Bi-monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PWD through representatives from ✓ Community for relocation of CPRs ✓ District administration ✓ Civil works contractor ✓ Police department ✓ Local hospitals ✓ NGO

Target stakeholders	Information to be disclosed	Tools of engagement & mode of disclosure	Frequency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> arrangement during construction ✓ Grievance mechanism process ✓ Community Safety measures during constructions- option and measures ✓ Relocation of CPRs (shrines/handpumps) ✓ Provisions for assessment of reported damages (cracks, etc.) to assets/structures during construction and payment, if applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> number through display at project locations and on flyers 		
Civil Works Contractor and their personnel & subcontractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Orientation on ESHS provisions, ✓ Sexual harassment prevention measures, ✓ Labor related aspects as provided in the Labor Management Plan 	Provisions in the Bid/Contract documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ During contract signing ✓ periodic as part of worker's joining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PWD & Civil Works contractor
Other Interested Parties (Internal) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Supervision Consultants ✓ Contractors, sub-contractors, service providers, suppliers, and their workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Project information: and E&S principles ✓ Workers Grievance mechanism ✓ ESHS, GBV, SEP, Labor Management ✓ Feedback on consultant/contractor reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Face-to-face meetings ✓ Trainings/workshops 	As per requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PWD ✓ CSC ✓ NGO
Other Interested Parties (External) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Representatives in the affected area ✓ Police stations. ✓ Civil Society. ✓ Traders Associations ✓ District Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Project information - and E&S principles ✓ Project status ✓ Health and safety impacts ✓ Employment opportunities ✓ Environmental concerns ✓ Grievance mechanism process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Public meetings, open houses, trainings/workshops ✓ Disclosure of written information: brochures, posters, flyers, website, Information boards ✓ Notice board(s) at construction sites 	As per requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PWD ✓ Supervision and RP monitoring consultants ✓ NGO ✓ Contractor/sub-contractors

Target stakeholders	Information to be disclosed	Tools of engagement & mode of disclosure	Frequency	Responsibilities
		✓ Grievance mechanism		

5.4 Meaningful Consultation

Meaningful consultation is a process that involves the public in providing their views and feedback on project proposals to consider in the decision-making. Approaches to public consultation in this project have ranged from short-term programs to meet the regulatory requirements to a longer-term focus on relationship building and proactive risk management.

Meaningful Consultation activities provide specific stakeholder groups with relevant information and opportunities to voice their views on the project. The activity types and their frequency are adapted to the three main project stages: project preparation (including design, procurement of contractors and supplies), construction, and operation and maintenance.

Table 11 provides a summary of the consultation and disclosure activities to be undertaken.

Table 11: Summary of Consultation with PAP's

Sr no	Total no. of public consultation	Total Number of roads covered	Total no of division covered	Total no of villages covered	Suggestion from the community
1	79	79	3	61	Major suggestion came from the community for the lamp post which is 12 in no., construction of Meira Shang 11 in no., construction of pond 7 in no, public toilet 7 in no market shed 3 in no and other suggestion came out from the community which is well taken and incorporated in the report as well as marked in the BOQ too.(Total no of structure to be constructed is 89 which came from the community in different type of structure)

As per the detail mentioned in the above table all the roads have been covered through FGD in which 3 types of consultation has been done (Social group, Environment group & Women group). Through this consultation we have covered 61 villages followed by 79 consultations for each group. We have covered total no of 691 PAPs in which male was 430 and female was 261.

A major suggestion from the community was to construct good quality long lasting road and compensation before demolition of structure and acquisition of land. Moreover, this drainage system and their connectivity are the major issues raised by the PAPs.

Table 12: Summary of Consultation with Stakeholders

Sr.No	Stakeholder	No. of Participants	Issues Covered	Issues that have been addressed
1	PAP's	Male-430 Female-261	1.Compensation (For loss of land, partially affected structure, Income loss due to construction, partially affected commercial Structure) 2. Connectivity of drain from their house to main drain to avoid water logging)	All issues have been well taken and made provision in the entitlement matrix. Some provision has been made in BOQ(DPR) about some additional structure

Sr.No	Stakeholder	No. of Participants	Issues Covered	Issues that have been addressed
			3. Construction of new community Hall. 4. A new water pipeline for drinking water if damaged due to the project activities. 5. Construction of new toilets wherever required. 6. Repairing of crematorium. 7. Construction of an old age home. 8. Construction of Market Shed. 9. Construction of waiting shed. 10. Livelihood assistance or not? 11. Quality of road.	
2	Transport Association	5	Parking Issues for the commercial vehicle	Transport association leaders have the separate parking space for heavy vehicle provided by the government & during construction they will park their vehicle at other road as said by the leaders of transport association during discussion.
3	Road Users	15	Parking and delay in reaching working location	Road users ready to move on the diverted route or as directed by the traffic control police of Manipur (TCPM) for better road.
4	Land & Revenue Department	5	Land ownership detail of each PAP's and queries related to compensation.	As discussed from revenue department regarding the issue, their answer was -we are ready with the detail of right of records (ROR) of each PAP's
5	Forest Department	3	Trees to be fell	Tree details with species and girth size with all details of road is submitted in the concerned forest office for further process.

6. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Project related information shall be disclosed through public consultation and making relevant documents available in public locations. The PMU and associated line departments shall provide relevant safeguards information in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and languages understandable to affected person and other stakeholders. For illiterate people, other suitable communication methods will be used.

At minimum, the following documents shall be made available at PMU, PIUs, District Collector's Office, State and District Libraries, Local municipal office and other public places for public reference and shall also be uploaded on PWD and AIIB's websites.

- a. Summary of project and draft RPF (in local language)
- b. Final RPF (in English)
- c. Resettlement Plan, SEP, LMP, IPP (Full document in English and summary in local language)
- d. Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (English)

6.1 Information to be Disclosed

Table below specifies the type of additional information and frequency of dissemination:

Table 13: Information disclosure matrix

Topic	Documents to be Disclosed	Frequency	Where
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment; Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Land Acquisition	ESIA, Resettlement Plan (RP), LMP, SEP.	Once in the entire project cycle. But to remain on the website and other disclosure locations throughout the project period.	AIIB's website. On the website of PWD, The client would make the ESIA, RP, LMP, SEP available at a place accessible to affected persons and local NGOs, in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the PAPs in the following offices: ✓ Local PWD office ✓ DM's Office ✓ State and District Libraries ✓ Local municipal office ✓ Office of the contractor
	Resettlement Policy Framework translated in local language	Once in the entire project cycle.	Summarized version to be distributed among Project Affected Persons (PAP)
	Information regarding impacts and their entitlements in local language	Once at the start of the project and as and when demanded by the PAP.	Through one-to-one contact with PAPs. Community consultation List of PAPs with impacts and entitlements to be pasted in PWD office and website of PWD,
	RP implementation and LA monthly progress report.	10th day of every month	Website of PWD. Hard copy in the office of contractor in local language
	RP Impact Assessment Report	At midterm and end of the RP implementation	PWD website in local language.
	Land Acquisition notifications	As required under the direct purchase GO of state government	PWD website. Hard copy in the office of contractor in local language
	Grievance redressal process.	Continuous process throughout the project	AIIB's website. On the web sites of PWD

Topic	Documents to be Disclosed	Frequency	Where
		cycle.	Hard copies in local language in the following offices: ✓ Municipal Commissioner's office ✓ Municipality / urban local body's office ✓ DM's Office ✓ Office of the contractor ✓ PAPs to be informed on one-to-one contact
Public Consultation	Minutes of Formal Public Consultation Meetings	Within two weeks of meeting	On the web sites of PWD Hard copies in local language in the following offices: ✓ DM's Office ✓ Municipality / urban local body's office ✓ Office of the contractor

In addition to the information specified in the table, the following information shall also be displayed / disseminated, wherever applicable.

- i. Project specific information need to be made available at each contract site through public information kiosk,
- ii. Project information brochures shall be made available at all the construction sites as well as the office of PMU / PIU and the office of Engineer in charge.
- iii. Reports and publications, as deemed fit, shall be expressly prepared for public dissemination e.g., English versions of the ESIA, RP, LMP, SEP and Executive Summary in local language.
- iv. Wherever civil work is carried out a board will be put up for public information which will disclose all desired information to the public, for greater social accountability.
- v. All information will be translated into the local language and will be disclosed to the public through the District Magistrate's office, concerned project offices, websites of PWD.

7. GENDER PLANNING FRAMEWORK

In different development projects, especially project of this nature, women either remains excluded or benefited in a limited way. Attempts to mainstream gender concerns into the project planning and implementation also remain inadequate in many cases. In order to make the project more inclusive and participatory, it is required that women associate themselves in different activities which they find feasible. This approach of inclusion and equity, specifically involvement and engagement of women will be helpful to attain social justice and reduce marginalization of women and empower them to avail maximum benefit from the project. Thus, incorporating gender and other social issues in the development projects helps to improve project performance. A gender approach in the overall project framework takes care of key gender issues and brings in parity in association and participation of women and minimizes gap between male and female at the project level. Minimizing gender-based disparity and improving scope for equal participation of male and female would be encouraged through gender-based approach in the project planning and execution strategy.

During the social assessment, consultations will be organized with different stakeholders to understand the gender issues and possible measures that can help women in ensuring their participation in the overall process. The assessment will help to identify certain key issues pertaining to women and their involvement in different livelihood activities. In the labour front, the wage rate paid to the women workers is comparatively less than their male counterpart. Though Government has been taking required measures for giving land rights to women in shape of registering land jointly with the male counterpart, still in most of the earlier record of rights, male in most cases is title holder. This creates an imbalance as far as land holding is concerned. Access to market by women is also limited due to factors like social stigma, low quantum of sellable produce, distance of the marketplace from the village etc.

7.1 Gender Issues in the State

7.1.1 Problems of Victimization

Social exclusion may sound like a new concept in Manipur. Discrimination, the existing cases of discrimination and marginalization among individuals or groups or tribes that have remained unresolved down the ages are nothing else, but cases of the new concept called exclusion. Exclusion of this sort exists either within the community or between communities and tribes in Manipur. The various forms of social exclusion generally noticed and faced in Manipur are the gender-based exclusion of women, exclusion of children, ethnic or communal exclusion and HIV/AIDS related exclusion.

The Manipuri women provide active and indispensable service towards the affairs of the family and society. But for their own selves, they hardly seem to give much care and concern. Their status and dignity, though considered high from various angles, cannot be treated as equal to men. They are socially idealized but biologically marginalized in society.

The cultural ethos of the Manipuri community projects an image of the man as strong and dominant and the woman as submissive and docile. Women, therefore, are the victims on whose shoulders family and society depend for their survival and development. Because of their subservience and meekness towards their male counterparts, issues of domestic and gender-based violence perpetrated by men, and other forms of inter-personal and social violence also abound.

This sort of violence against women, whether occurring in public or private life, brings about physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, and deprivation of their liberty and full realization of a woman's life. According to the National Family Health Survey, domestic violence rates are higher in Manipur than the National average. Naturally, this information is contradictory to the normal understanding of the status of Manipuri women relatively higher in Manipur. Therefore, we find that, more often than not, a Manipuri woman does suffer silently.

7.1.2 Social and Household Problems

The cause of the victimization of women seems to be deep-rooted in the various social evils prevailing in the society. Women are restricted in certain ways by the social customs and taboos prevailing in the traditional and patriarchal Manipuri society even today. The interest of the women is usually neglected and thus excluded in many decisions.

Gender inequality prevails in family affairs. Like in other parts of India, sons are given more importance than daughters. Daughters who are given in marriage do not inherit any immovable property of their parents. Inheritance is also denied for widows from their husband's property except their own cash and ornaments. Under such circumstances, giving dowry in marriage, taken to be a hateful act in other parts of the country, can be considered as just and logical in Manipur, as it can then be viewed as the female children's share of their parental property. Though the law entitles the female children to an equal share of the parental property, it will take quite some time for the law to get internalized to shape or change the age-old tradition.

The Manipuri women are so attached to their prevalent cultures and traditions till today that we sometimes find them deriving strength from them and sometimes suffering because of them. It may be that they are motivated by fear, ignorance, lack of opportunities and empowerment and hence they cling to these traditions. Any thought of reforms of the customary laws and codes often get suppressed as being unpatriotic.

Gender biasness or gender inequality is a frequently encountered form of alienation of Manipuri women in the family and society. Moreover, women belittling women, though sounds derisive and insulting when said and mentioned about the nature of women, is widely seen, and encountered in matters relating to families and society as well. Under the burden of patriarchy, the women vent their feelings of insecurity and revolt on their own female gender instead. Hence serious wrongdoings committed by sons even outside the family are often ignored and overlooked by women.

While a minor mistake of a daughter or a daughter-in-law within the family parameters is highly reproached and rebuked by them as very unbecoming of women. In breaking the social norms where both men and women are involved, the women are more ostracized than the men for the same act. For instance, a woman marrying outside the community or religion is badly criticized and even ostracized by her family and the society. On the other hand, if a man does the same, that is, marries a girl of another community and brings into his fold, rather than expulsion, he, and his wife's acceptance is permitted by the family and the society as well.

Gender disparity of this kind is increasing as more girls, especially from privileged homes, migrate to the metro cities of India for education as well as employment and get married outside the community. Again, one of the social evils widely practiced in Manipur is polygamy.

There are also several instances when a woman steps out of the threshold of her house for her outdoor activities as a bread-earner of the family, she is often viewed with an eye of distrust and suspicion and often vulnerable to verbal and physical abuses when she returns home. More often than not, she lives under coercion of her husband and family. Her hard-earned money is often taken forcibly by her spouse to waste in drinks, drugs, and gambling. Therefore, it is quite conclusive that economic freedom cannot be said to have necessarily provided true empowerment and emancipation to Manipuri women.

Again, their productive market activities, which include agriculture, cottage industry and labour activities are glorified and encouraged as they yield sufficient returns, while their non-market activities like household chores are proportionately devalued and taken for granted. In such circumstances, a Manipuri woman silently endures all the pain and sacrifice and humiliation. Like elsewhere in India, the Manipuri's also show preference and priority for male in most matters—whether it is expecting a new baby, giving education to children, or taking decisions in the family. In decision-making, the family or the society at large will listen to and give equal importance to the opinion of a domineering patriarch, or a mentally unsound man or even a fickle young boy instead.

They will hardly pay heed to a sensible and pragmatic woman. In case a woman shares her opinion or participates in decision-making, howsoever the opinion maybe sensible and credible, it is quickly dismissed and ignored as ‘women’s talk’ or ‘women’s words’. It is not given due importance.

For that matter, a woman’s decision-making power is quite confined to deciding the menu of the day, that to considering what her husband or her sons would like to eat. After she prepares the food, the mother would first feed the men folk and the sons. Only after they have finished and are fully satisfied, would she and her daughters eat the rest of the food items. It matters less important if the food is sufficient or not for them. She and her daughters are used to eating burnt/over-cooked rice or leftover rice. In many households, daughters are denied many luxuries which are generally enjoyed by privileged sons. In all these small but significant matters in the family household, a clear picture is seen of how girls are treated inferior to boys. On the contrary to this knowledge, the women hardly raise their voices for their sorry plights. Therefore, their submissiveness and docility are wrongly considered as a role model for an ideal Manipuri woman. Such cases of gender-based women exclusion abound in the traditional Manipuri families.

7.1.3 Economic Problems

In the economic field, two major realms of activity depend solely on women. One is weaving and craft which has been a vital part of their lives irrespective of the status of their family. The other economic aspect is trade and marketing. Women sell any produce from their vegetable or kitchen gardens in the market. They also sell their handloom and craft products. Women basically control and manage the internal trade and commerce of the State.

The Khwairamband Keithel, which is better known as Nupi Keithel or Ima Keithel, is a unique market where only women or mothers conduct the business transaction. The merchandise includes almost anything that a main market sells. There are many such markets run **exclusively by women in different regions of the State.**

Although the womenfolk can run their business with considerable hard-work and diligence, their control over their income is comparatively negligible. As such, they cannot invest sufficient amount of capital in their small business. Eventually, they fall prey to the moneylenders, are vulnerable to their whims and remain vendors forever.

The women entrepreneurs also face numerous setbacks in their handloom and handicraft industry due to shortage of capital and funds, non-availability of raw materials at cheaper rates, lack of mills and factories, lack of infrastructural facilities, ignorance of administrative and managerial knowledge, shortage of labour to meet the increasing demands, poor wages for its weavers, etc. Due to these problems, large-scale production is hindered, and the industries continue to remain as cottage industries.

Moreover, Manipuri clothes are usually not patented basically due to ignorance of the procedure. Thereby Manipuri handloom clothes become an easy prey to the continuing onslaught of imitation by mill clothes from outside Manipur, which are cheaper and produced in large quantities, thus hampering its growth and product-sale. Also, MGNREGA, considered to be a boon for Indian rural development, has turned out to be a bane for handloom and craft industry in Manipur, as more and more weavers are reportedly engaged in it with the lure of regular work and instant payment. As a result, the cost of production of ethnic clothes became expensive, production became limited and product prices became exorbitantly unaffordable, beyond the reach of the public.

On the other side, though the Nupi Keithel acts as a symbol of economic empowerment, it does not stand for emancipation. The women are driven towards these economic pursuits rather due to poverty and conflict situation than **personal choice. Most of them are sole bread-earners for their family. These women have been either widows, or** separated, divorced, or abandoned by their husbands that led them to become integral providers for the family’s food security and education of their children. Therefore, one needs to introspect whether the Ima Keithel can be really considered as an

index to measure women 's empowerment, or whether the women in the market are the least empowered today.

Again, since they lack proper education, they suffer from a lack of knowledge of the market economy. The women are also restricted by social customs and traditions from the demands of free movement and interaction with outsider businessmen for market matters. Also, time constraints play a big role as they have responsibilities back home. As a result of all these deprivations, they cannot make much progress into market economy.

Though literacy rate of women in the State is ever rising, it is still below that of men. The progress of female education is thwarted by poverty, social prejudice, and lack of proper facilities. The drop-out rate is also high among girls. They hardly aspire to higher education as they are more engaged in fulfilling their immediate needs. They join some work or the other, usually in the traditional and informal sector to assist in augmenting the family income. This directly has a repercussion in the low employment of women too. They are generally employed in low-paid jobs. Among the women who are employed, most of them serve as schoolteachers, clerks in Government Offices or nurses in hospitals. Some have been engaged in semi-governmental organizations and still some of them are social workers in non-governmental organizations.

Again, the number of women gaining access to professional or technical institutions for education or employment, though increasing, is still minimal. Administrative services and high-end jobs have also eluded the fate of Manipuri women. Awareness of gender sensitization being lacking among the people; it is always found that the Manipuri working women have to struggle hard between the demands of their traditional lifestyle and social obligations at home and the strains and rigours of modern work culture and atmosphere. Although coping family, work and society is quite strenuous, often, the women have resigned themselves to their fate and hardly complain about their overburdened lives.

7.1.4 Socio-Cultural Problems

The small State of Manipur, in the last few decades, earned an infamous name for being the hotbed of narcotics and substance abuse, AIDS and HIV infected population. The society of Manipur today is eroded to the core. There is a large number of women and children infected with or affected by HIV who are the most discriminated and excluded lot of the society. Any amount of awareness programs and campaigns launched by various government and non-governmental organizations falls short in their attempt to enlighten the people about the dreaded disease and its causes and effects.

The infected people have to live a life filled with physical harassment and mental trauma and loss of status from the stigma and exclusion meted out against them. HIV infected surviving widows, the virus being transmitted to them by their husbands who died of the disease, with children either HIV positive or otherwise encounter the worst deprivation and exclusion in the society. She has to fend for herself and the children amidst a hostile environment which would never forgive her or support her for the social stigma attached in such cases. Several times, her chastity is put under question by society. There are also instances of HIV positive children who lost their fathers to AIDS, who live as destitute or with single parents, struggling to survive doing odd jobs. There are also examples of helpless HIV infected women being oppressed and harassed in their workplaces. These are the worst forms of victimization and social exclusion found in the Manipuri society of present times.

7.1.5 Policy Provisions

The constitution of India provides provisions to secure equality in general and gender equality in particular. Various articles in the Constitution safeguard women's rights by putting them at par with men socially, politically, and economically. The Preamble, the Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSPs) and other constitutional provisions provide several general and special safeguards to secure women's human rights. The Preamble to the Constitution of India assures justice, social, economic, and political, equality of status and opportunity and dignity to the individual. Thus, it

treats both men and women equal. **Fundamental Rights**

The policy of women empowerment is well entrenched in the Fundamental Rights enshrined in our Constitution. For instance:

- ✓ Article 14 ensures to women the right to equality,
- ✓ Article 15(1) specifically prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex,
- ✓ Article 15(3) empowers the State to take affirmative actions in favour of women,
- ✓ Article 16 provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office.

These rights, being fundamental rights, are justifiable in court and the Government is obliged to follow the same.

Directive Principles of State Policy

Directive principles of State Policy also contains important provisions regarding women empowerment, and it is the duty of the government to apply these principles while making laws or formulating any policy. Though these are not justifiable in the Court, these are essential for governance, nonetheless. Some of them are:

- ✓ Article 39 (a) provides that the State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- ✓ Article 39 (d) mandates equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- ✓ Article 42 provides that the State make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

Fundamental Duties

Fundamental duties are enshrined in Part IV-A of the Constitution and are positive duties for the people of India to follow. It also contains a duty related to women's rights. Article 51 (A) (e) expects from the citizen of the country to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Other Constitutional Provisions

Through 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment of 1993, a very important political right has been given to women which is a landmark in the direction of women empowerment in India. With this amendment women were given 33.33 percent reservation in seats at different levels of elections in local governance i.e., at Panchayat, Block and Municipality elections. Thus, it can be seen that these Constitutional provisions are very empowering for women and the State is duty bound to apply these principles in taking policy decisions as well as in enacting laws.

Specific Laws for Women

Some specific laws, which were enacted by the Parliament in order to fulfil Constitutional obligation of women empowerment are.

- ✓ The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.
- ✓ The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- ✓ The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
- ✓ The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- ✓ The Medical termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
- ✓ The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.
- ✓ The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

- ✓ The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.
- ✓ The Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.
- ✓ The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Protection and) Act, 2013.

Above mentioned and several other laws are there which not only provide specific legal rights to women but also gives them a sense of security and empowerment.

Gender Issues of Significance

Mainstreaming gender equity and empowerment is already a focus area in the project. In the project, activities related to livelihood restoration will address women's needs. This framework will help analyze gender issues during the preparation stage and design interventions. Gender analysis will be part of the social assessment and the analysis will be based on findings from gender specific queries during primary data collection process and available secondary data. The quantitative and qualitative analysis will bring out gender disaggregated data and issues related to gender disparity, needs, constraints, and priorities; as well as understanding whether there is a potential for gender based inequitable risks, benefits, and opportunities. Based on the analysis, specific interventions will be designed and if required a gender action plan will be prepared. The overall monitoring framework of the project will include sex disaggregated indicator and gender relevant indicator.

Three major tools are used to identify and deal with gender issues in the project cycle: gender analysis, project design, and policy dialogue.

- ✓ Gender analysis will be an integral part of the initial social assessment at the screening stage itself. The issues identified can be scaled up during the feasibility and detailed analysis can be carried out during the project preparation stage.
- ✓ The project designs should be gender responsive based on the gender analysis and should be included in the ESIA document. The findings and recommendations from the gender analysis during project planning and feedback from beneficiaries during implementation must be discussed thoroughly to determine the need for further action.
- ✓ Consultations shall be organized with different stakeholders to understand the gender issues and possible measures that can help women in ensuring their participation in the overall process. The consultations will help identify certain key issues pertaining to women and their involvement in project activities.

The gender issues that have significance for the Project are.

- Women earn less wage for the same duration of work, especially in informal / private sector,
- Occupational health issues,
- Drudgery of women in agricultural activities due to less usable agricultural equipment,
- Limited access to extension services and institutional facilities,
- Few women holding of agricultural productive resources such as land, animals, and machinery.
- Negligible or no role of women in decision-making process,
- Active participation in community institutions is limited to a few women and large section either do not participate or remain passive,
- Access to formal financial credit institution for agricultural activities is limited for women headed households,
- Poor Capital Investment capacity

General Check list

- ✓ Identify key gender and women's participation issues.
- ✓ Identify the role of gender in the project objectives.
- ✓ Prepare terms of reference (TOR) for the gender specialist or social development specialist of the client
- ✓ Conduct gender analysis as part of overall Social Assessment.
- ✓ Draw up a socioeconomic profile of key stakeholder groups in the target population and disaggregate data by gender.
- ✓ Examine gender differences in knowledge, attitudes, practices, roles, status, wellbeing, constraints, needs, and priorities, and the factors that affect those differences.
- ✓ Assess men's and women's capacity to participate and the factors affecting that capacity.
- ✓ Assess the potential gender-differentiated impact of the project and options to maximize benefits and minimize adverse effects.
- ✓ Identify government agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), and women's groups that can be used during project implementation. Assess their capacity.
- ✓ Review the gender-related policies and laws, as necessary.
- ✓ Identify information gaps related to the above issues.
- ✓ Involve men and women in project design.
- ✓ Incorporate gender findings in the project design.
- ✓ Ensure that gender concerns are addressed in the relevant sections (including project objectives, scope, poverty and social measures, cost estimates, institutional arrangements, social appendix, and consultant's TOR for implementation and M & E support).
- ✓ List out major gender actions.
- ✓ Develop gender-disaggregated indicators and monitoring plan.

Gender Action Plan through the Project Cycle

Involvement of women groups in the identification of impacts and opportunities through project activities shall form the basis for preparation of gender sensitive project activities. The procedure to be followed and process and outcome are presented in the following matrix.

Table 14: Key Activities in Different Project Stages

Project Stages	Key Activities	Responsibility
Planning Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify gender concerns / issues related to the project with due consultation with women group, ✓ Organize women stakeholders' meeting to inform about the project Activities, its benefits, and key expectations from the project. ✓ Sensitize and discuss the project and its components. ✓ Sensitize other stakeholders on gender concerns/issues, ✓ Identify key areas of constraints that may be improved through the project, ✓ Prepare project component wise activity plan where women can be engaged in different project activity. 	Social Development Specialist of PMU Social Coordinator of PIUs Social Specialist of CSC NGO
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Implementation of provisions of project activity specific 	Social Development

Project Stages	Key Activities	Responsibility
Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ plan addressing gender concerns as per the GAP, ✓ Monitoring engagement of women in different project activities, skilled and unskilled works, ✓ Monitor safety and security measures of women in work and camp sites, ✓ Monitor women specific provisions and facility created in the project site and camps. ✓ Supervising adherence to wage payment norms 	Specialist of PMU Social Coordinator of PIU External M&E Agency
Post-Implementation Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Continuation of activities initiated under the project, ✓ Monitoring sustenance of project inputs and its benefits accessed by women 	Social Development Specialist of PMU Social Coordinator of PIU External M&E Agency

Monitoring Gender Action Plan

The indicators, frequency and agency recommended for monitoring are presented in the table.

Table 15: Monitoring Indicators

Aspects	Monitoring Indicators (Process and Outcome)	Frequency	Monitoring Responsibility
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No. of women engaged in different activities and their proportion to total workforce, ✓ Days of engagement of women in different wage / non-wage activities and proportional days of engagement in comparison to their male counterpart, ✓ Growth in income of women due to such engagements, ✓ Reduction in no. of days of migration (if migrating earlier), ✓ No. of women having additional / new market oriented employable skills for self-engagement, ✓ No. of women accessed different govt. schemes / provisions including beneficial enrolment in agricultural interventions, ✓ Improvement in asset holding of women (productive and household assets). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Planning Stage: for the base line data ✓ Half yearly Monitoring ✓ Mid Term Review (MTR) ✓ Final Impact Assessment 	PMU Third party Monitor along with PIUs
Social	Improvement of association of women in local institutional and decision-making process (membership, management position etc.);	Planning Stage: for the base line data Half yearly Monitoring Mid Term Review (MTR) Final Impact Assessment	PMU Third party Monitor along with PIU

8. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

8.1 Implementation Arrangements

The executing agency of the project will be the Public Works Department, Government of Manipur. There shall be a PMU headed by the Project Director (PD). The PMU will coordinate the overall project implementation, while the land acquisition will be done by the Deputy Commissioner/District Collector of respective Districts.

There shall be 1 (one) Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for each Division of PWD Manipur – Imphal East, Imphal West and Highway South - which are headed by their respective Executive Engineers. The PMU will hire the services of social specialist who in turn will guide (i) PIU on LA and other social issues, (ii) NGO on RP implementation, and (iii) RP monitoring consultants. PIU will have a dedicated staff to coordinate with district administration and monitor land acquisition, compensation disbursement, grievance redress etc...

The construction supervision consultant (CSC) will support the PMU / PIU and any other organization in matters relating to land acquisition and resettlement and updating the resettlement plan, if needed. PWD will engage the services of an independent agency for concurrent monitoring of RP implementation and periodic evaluation. The PMU will ensure that any land acquisition activity is preceded by a satisfactory Resettlement Planning (RP). The PMU will also ensure that appropriate entitlements and mitigation measures are included in RP, with special consideration for the benefit of vulnerable groups. The PMU will ensure that AFs will not be displaced or dispossessed unless compensation and entitlements are paid for lost assets including other allowances.

The PMU will also hire the services of an NGO for assisting PIUs in RP implementation. The RP implementation NGO will also be responsible for restoring the income levels of affected people.

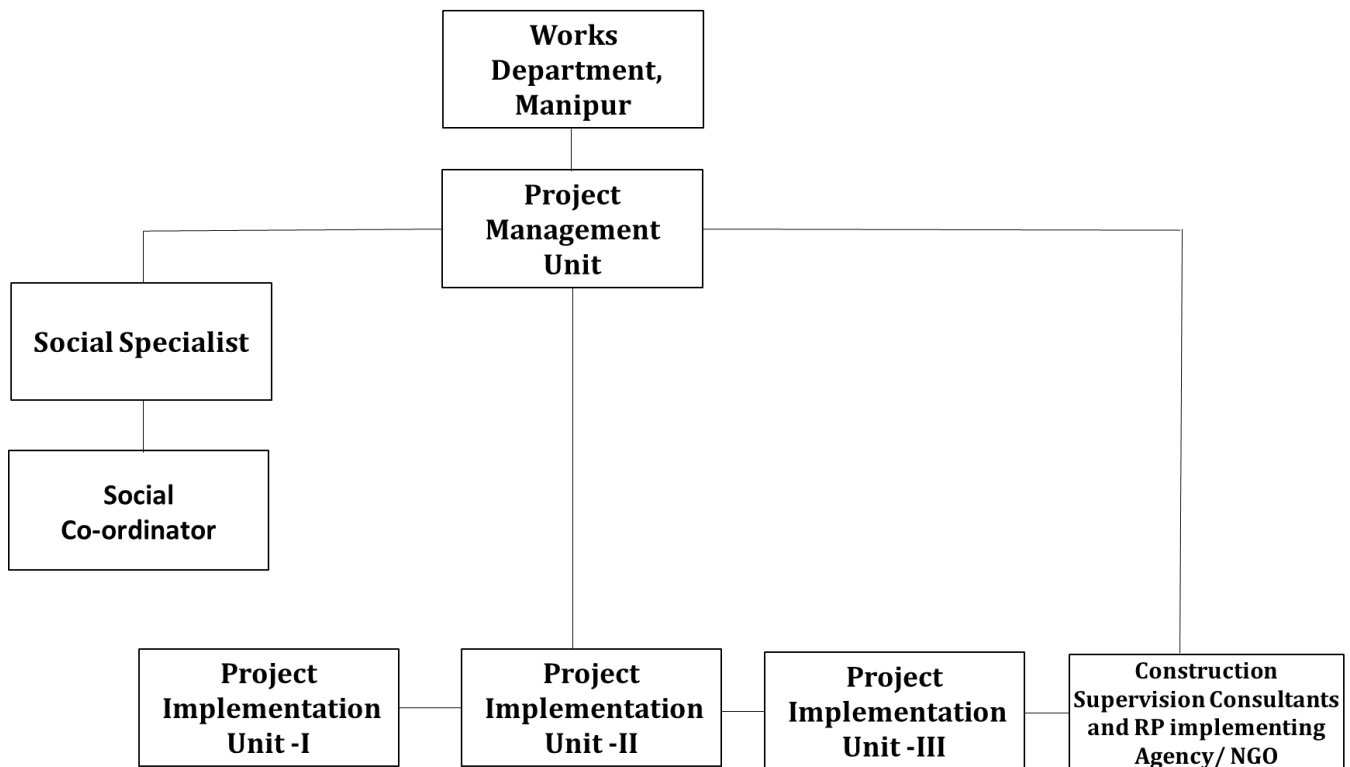
The roles and responsibilities of various agencies to be involved in resettlement planning process and implementation of resettlement activities are summarized in **Table 16**.

Table 16: Agencies Responsible for Implementation of Resettlement Plan

Key Agency	Responsibility
Project Director (MPWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make final decision on roads to be included under the project. • Overall responsibility for project design, feasibility, construction and operation and guide PIU • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to properly implement all agreed social safeguards measures. • Ensure that all Projects comply with the provisions of AIIB's and Gol's policies and regulations. • Submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to AIIB
Social Specialist PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize the social instruments, • Provide policy guidance to the project level counterparts, • Ensure dissemination of R&R Policy at state level, • Monitoring R&R and Land acquisition activities. • Make budgetary provisions for R&R activities, • Liaison with state administration for land acquisition and implementation of RP, • Participate in state level meetings, • Finalize TOR of contracting NGO for implementation and external agency for monitoring and evaluation • Prepare training schedule for state and project level social development officials for capacity building to implement the RP, • Prepare TOR for any studies required and qualitative dimensions to the implementation of RP, • Facilitate appointment of consultants to carry out the studies and co-ordinate them. • Monitor physical and financial progress on implementation of RP;
Social Coordinator,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate with district administration for LA and NGO responsible for implementation of RP and other safeguard documents,

Key Agency	Responsibility
Project Implementation Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of R&R policy in local language and ensure dissemination at state; district and community level - prepare pamphlets on policy for information dissemination, • Coordinate with the state and district level officials for acquisition of private land and implementation of RP; Liaison with district administration for dovetailing of government schemes for Income Restoration Schemes • Monitor physical and financial progress of implementation of RP, • Participate in the project level meetings, • Report progress, highlighting social issues not addressed, to provide for mid-course correction, • Coordinate training of project level staff with agencies involved. • Organize by-monthly meetings with NGO and RP monitoring consultants to review the progress of R&R, and gender actions
RP Implementing Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct the verification for the affected families and update the census and socio-economic data, • Develop rapport with PAFs and between PAFs and project, • Design and carry out information campaign and consultations with the local community during the implementation of the RP, • Provide information to PAFs and local community and conduct awareness on R&R Policy and distribute the policy to the affected families, • Prepare and submit the micro plans for the PAFs, • Assist the PAFs in receiving the compensation and rehabilitation assistance, • Motivate and guide PAP for productive utilization of the compensation and assistance amount, • Assess the level of skills and efficiency in pursuing economic activities, identify needs for training and organize training program, • Assist PAFs in approaching the grievance redressal mechanism, • Assist the PAFs in getting benefits from the appropriate local development schemes, • Prepare monthly progress reports and participate in monthly review meetings, • Participate in the training program for capacity building, • Carry out other responsibilities as required from time to time
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult community and PIU regarding location of construction camps. • Sign agreement with titleholder for temporary use of land and restore the land to equal or better condition upon completion. • Commence construction only when 50% of the project alignment is free of encumbrance. • Respond in a timely fashion to recommendations from GRCs
District level officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire land for the project at the request of PWD, • Provide any existing socioeconomic information, AFs, and other related information to DPR Consultant prior to the field data/information collection activities. • Act as the local focal point of information dissemination • Execute land acquisition process
M&E Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize indicators for concurrent monitoring and periodic evaluation, • Finalize reporting format in line with AIIB's requirement, • Conduct concurrent monitoring of RP implementation, • Suggest measures in case any gap is identified, • Carry out mid- term evaluation of RP implementation, • Suggest mid-term course correction if needed, • Conduct end term evaluation of RP implementation

8.2 Organogram



8.3 Institutional Capacity Development Program

The capacity development programs need to be conducted to facilitate implementation of the Project in accordance with AIIB safeguard requirements. The PMU will be responsible for training of staff of PWD and PIU on resettlement planning and implementation, social protection, addressing grievances, addressing gender issues including GBV, monitoring, reporting, and disclosure requirements.

The Social Specialist of PMU/PIU will be the nodal officer for implementation of the resettlement plan and other related activities. The Social Specialist of PMU will provide trainings and capacity building programs on resettlement management on issues concerning: (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) public consultation and participation; (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; (iv) grievance redress; (v) monitoring of resettlement operation and (vi) disclosure methods. 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. Institutional capacity building programs will involve training on environmental and social safeguard (ESS) for the PMU/PIU/ CSC staff and the Contractor's employees.

Capacity building of institutional actors (Staff of EA) has been assessed considering the projects carried out by the EA staff for multilaterally funded and are being implemented by the EA in the past and at present. It has been found that all the projects have been carried out with satisfaction from the funding agencies. However, the present project is the first kind funded by the AIIB. It is assumed that the EA staff may need capacity development to deal with the norms and guidelines of AIIB (ESS 1, 2 and 3) to implement the project. Thus, the EA staff, designated to supervise carrying out implementation of RP will need capacity building in respect to AIIB's requirements for doing so in a full proof manner. In addition to EA staff, the staff of civil contractor, RP implementing Agency will also be included in the process of capacity building.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Effective grievance redressal mechanism ensures good governance accountability and transparency in managing and mitigation of environmental and social issues of a particular project. This consists of defining the process for recording/receiving complaints and their redressal in respect of environmental and social matters.

An integrated system will be established with Grievance Redressal Cell (GRCs), with necessary officers, officials, and systems at PMU. Grievances, if any, may be submitted through various mediums, including in person, in written form to a noted address, e-mail, or through direct calls to concerned officials/s. The Social Specialist within PMU shall be responsible for coordination of grievance/complaints received.

The grievance redress mechanism should be in place at the time of initiating the implementation of R&RAP and civil construction activities in the project area. A platform for grievance redressal should be organized and its regular meetings may be conducted so as to allow people to put forth their grievances. It will help the appropriate authority to find solutions and amicably address the issues. The project, apart from web-based mechanism, will have a three-tier grievance redressal mechanism, i.e., (1) at the project site level, (2) PMU level, and (3) State level. In case the aggrieved person is not satisfied by all the three tiers, he/she has all the rights to approach the Judiciary.

Web based grievance mechanism⁷: In case of grievances received through toll free number or web-based system, a person should be made in-charge of screening and resolution of the same/communicating with the concerned divisions for resolution of the same. The person in-charge based on nature of complaint, should forward the same to the concerned official. A ticket or a unique number will be generated for all such complaints. The complainant should follow up based on that unique number. All calls and messages should be responded to within 15 days. If a response is not received within 15 days, the complaint should be escalated to the Project Director.

Tier I: (Site level): Under this project, the concerned Executive Engineer of the PIU will be the focal point who will receive, address, and keep record of the complaints and feedback. The Executive Engineer will be supported by a representative from (i) Construction Supervision Consultant; (ii) RP implementation Agency; (iii) Village level Committee; and (iv) project affected persons. If grievances or disputes cannot be solved at this level within 15 days of the submission of the grievances, the issue will be brought to PMU level for mediation.

Tier II: (PMU level) If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the verdict of site level grievance cell, he or she can escalate the grievance to the PMU level grievance cell. The tier II cell will be under the Chairmanship of Project Director cum Chief Engineer. The other members include (i) Senior Project Manager EAP, (ii) Concerned Sub Divisional Officer / Sub Deputy Collector, (iii) Social Specialist of PMU, and (iv) Team Leader of RP Implementing Agency. In case the aggrieved person belongs to tribal community, the Head of tribal village will be invited to be part of the GRC. PMU is expected to inform aggrieved persons or parties to disputes of the resolution in 21 days.

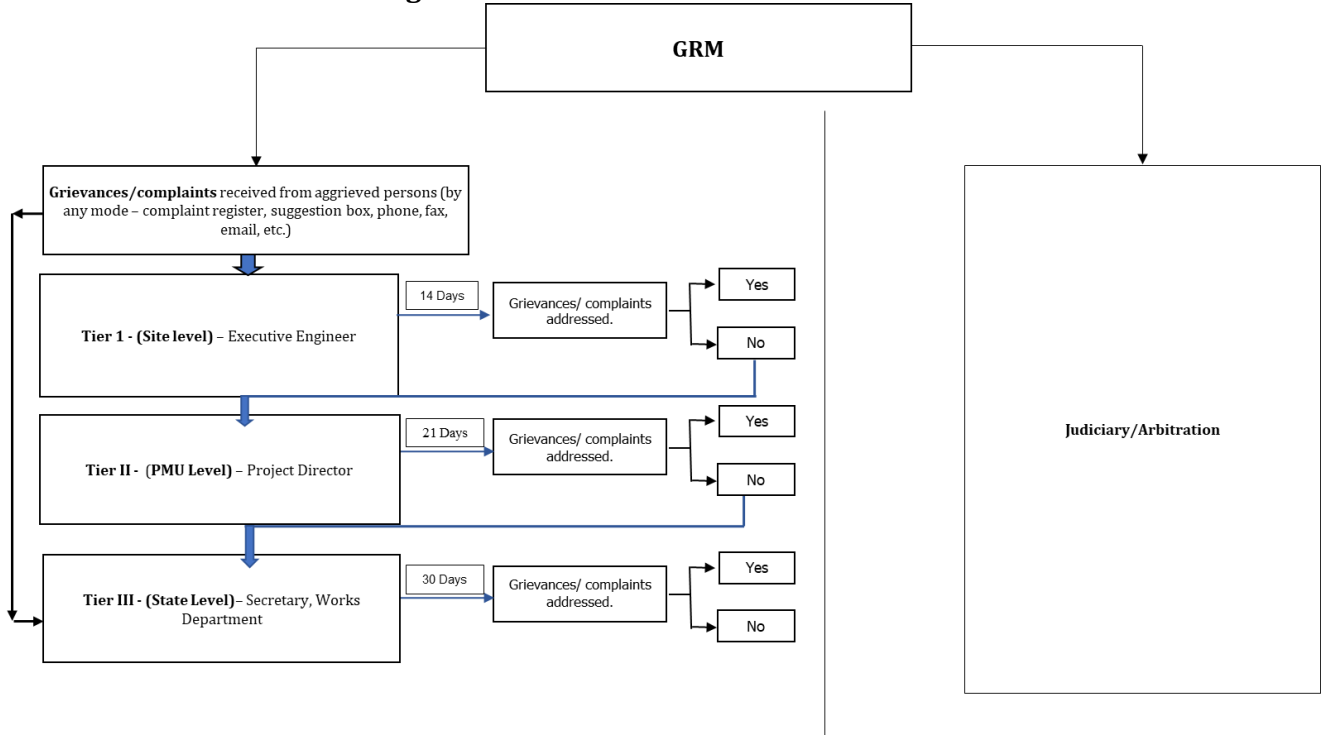
Tier III: (State Level). The aggrieved person if not satisfied with the verdict given by PIU level grievance cell, can approach the State level GRC. The state level will be headed by Administrative Secretary (Works), Government of Manipur and supported by (i) Project Director cum Chief Engineer, (ii) Deputy Commissioner or his/her representative not below the rank of ADM, (iii) representative from Directorate of Environment and (iv) Elected member from Zila Parishad. The State level of grievance cell will provide its view within 30 days of receiving the grievance.

⁷ Works Department, Manipur website will include a link where affected person(s) can register their complaints online. A telephone number will also be on the website of PWD and the project sites, so that the general public can register their complaint with the PMU office.

Judiciary: The aggrieved person if not satisfied with the verdict given by the State level grievance cell, will have the right to approach the Judiciary. Project will help the aggrieved person in all respect if person wants to approach the judiciary. This would include the District Commissioner and Legal courts. If the issue cannot be addressed or is outside the purview of the GRC, then it may be taken by the Office of the District Commissioner or a Legal Court.

The process of the project GRM is given in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1: Grievance Redressal Mechanism



9.1 Grievance management through Electronic Mode

A simplified mobile-based technology feedback system can be used at community level to capture and feed data into the Management Information System of the PMU. A toll-free Helpline number will also be established to make the mechanism widely accessible and gender friendly. This will also help an aggrieved person to approach PMU directly. The toll-free number will be widely disseminated and will also be displayed on the information board at all project sites.

9.2 Independent Accountability Mechanism

The PPM has been established by AIIB to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB's failure to implement the ESP in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through the Project-level GRM or the processes of AIIB's Management. Information on AIIB's PPM is available at: <https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html>

9.3 Documentation of grievances

The 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 to each grievance, including the following elements:

- ▶ initial grievance sheet with an acknowledgement of receipt to the complainant.
- ▶ grievance monitoring sheet with actions taken (investigation, corrective measures); and
- ▶ closure sheet, one copy of which will be handed over to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed off.

The updated register of grievances and complaints will be available to the public at the PIU/ PMU offices. Should the grievance remain unresolved, the person can seek alternative redress through the appropriate court of law which will be the last level recourse.

The local communities in project areas shall be informed on grievance redress procedures and contact people for lodging complaints. All the parties involved in project implementation i.e., contractor, CSC/AE, and PIU shall maintain complaint registers at their respective offices.

All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU.

A sample format for Grievance register is appended below:

Table 17: Sample Format for Grievance Register

Complaint Number	Name, address and contact details of the Complainant	Summary of the Complaint	Whether grievance redressed or not	If yes, summary of decision taken	If no, summary of reasons	Remarks

9.4 GRC – Information Disclosure

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

Project Affected Peoples’ Mechanism (PPM) of AIIB: The PPM has been established by AIIB to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project- affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB’s failure to implement its Environmental and Social Policy in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through a project-level GRM or AIIB Management’s processes. Information on AIIB’s PPM is available at: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies- strategies/operational-policies/policy on-the-project- affected-mechanism.html>

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A monitoring and evaluation program will be implemented to (a) record and assess project inputs and the number of persons affected and compensated, and (b) confirm that former subsistence levels and living standards are being re-established. The range of activities and issues that would therefore have to be recorded and checked, include (i) land acquisition and transfer procedures; (ii) compensation payments; (iii) construction of replacement houses for displaced Families; (iv) re-establishment of displaced Families and commercial enterprises; (v) resettlement and compensation packages; (vi) re-establishment of livelihood and income levels; and (vii) ability of vulnerable AFs to improve their livelihoods.

PMU with approval from AIIB will recruit an NGO for resettlement implementation to determine whether the provisions of the RP are being achieved, and if not, what corrective actions are needed. The expert will undertake a baseline survey of each Project area prior to implementation of RP to ensure that adequate pre-project data is collected and available for monitoring.

10.1 Need for Monitoring

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

10.2 Monitoring in the Project

RP implementation for the Project by the NGO will be closely monitored by the EA with the help of Construction Supervision Consultant. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the project and being categorised overall as 'B', the monitoring mechanism for this project will have only internal monitoring by PIU.

The NGO will submit the monthly progress report based on the MPR, the Construction Supervision Consultant will submit the Quarterly Progress Report and Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report. The reports should have detailed information on the implementation of resettlement Plan. The PMU will examine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihood and living standard have been restored/enhanced.

- (a) Review of socio-economic baseline census information of pre-Affected Persons and conduct (if necessary) baseline survey.
- (b) Identification and selection of impact indicators.
- (c) Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the Affected Persons.
- (d) Consultation with AFs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report.
- (e) Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring of the Project:

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

(g) disbursement of compensation; and

(h) level of satisfaction of AFs in the post resettlement period.

10.3 Stages of Monitoring and Monitoring Indicators

Project monitoring will be done on the basis of the monitoring indicators as per the table below.

Table 18: Monitoring Indicators

S. No.	Impact / Issues	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Measures	Monitoring frequency	Responsible Agency
1	Land acquisition	Quantum of land acquired vs required	Regular internal monitoring and evaluation	Monthly till completion of the process	MPWD, RP implementation agency
		Disbursement of compensation			
		Disbursement of Resettlement allowance			
		Disbursement of subsistence grant			
2	Loss of house/ structure	Disbursement of compensation	Regular internal monitoring and evaluation	Monthly till completion of the process	MPWD, RP implementation agency
		Disbursement of Assistance for Cattle shed			
		Disbursement of one-time shifting assistance			
		Disbursement of one-time Resettlement allowance			
3	Loss of livelihood or source of livelihood	Disbursement of Livelihood Restoration Assistance	Regular internal monitoring and evaluation	Monthly till completion of project	MPWD, RP implementation agency
		Livelihood Restoration Training			
		Status of Income Generation Activities			
4	Loss of access to private and / or common property Resources	Provisioning of alternate access	Regular internal monitoring and evaluation	Monthly till completion of project	MPWD, Civil Contractor
5	Loss of access to commercial establishments	Provisioning of alternate access	Regular internal monitoring and evaluation	Monthly till completion of project	MPWD, Civil Contractor
6	Relocation/ Restoration of CPRs	Alternate land for relocation	Regular internal monitoring	Monthly till completion of the process	MPWD, Civil Contractor
		Restoration of damaged portions			
7	Displacement of Non-Titleholders	Disbursement of replacement cost of structure	Regular internal monitoring, midterm and end term evaluation	Monthly till completion of the process	MPWD. Third party evaluation agency
		Disbursement of one-time shifting			

S. No.	Impact / Issues	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Measures	Monitoring frequency	Responsible Agency
		assistance Disbursement of one-time Resettlement allowance			
8	IPP (If applicable)	Disbursement of replacement cost of structure Disbursement of one-time shifting assistance Disbursement of one-time Resettlement allowance Disbursement of one-time lump sum assistance	Regular internal monitoring. Mid-term and end-term evaluation	Monthly. Mid-term and end term	MPWD, RP/IP implementation agency
9	Gender Action Plan	Adherence to GAP	Regular internal monitoring. Mid-term and end-term evaluation	Monthly. Mid-term and end term	MPWD. Third party evaluation agency

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

10.3.1 Preparatory Stage

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

- (a) Conduct baseline survey.
- (b) Consultations
- (c) Identification of AP and the numbers
- (d) Identification of different categories of AFs and their entitlements
- (e) Collection of gender disaggregated data
- (f) Inventory and losses survey
- (g) Asset inventory
- (h) Entitlements
- (i) Valuation of different assets
- (j) Budgeting
- (k) Information dissemination
- (l) Institutional arrangements
- (m) Implementation schedule review, budgets, and line items expenditure

10.4 Monitoring Indicators

The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The RP contains indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives

under the resettlement program. These indicators and benchmarks are of three kinds:

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

Some of the indicative monitoring indicators are as following.

10.4.1 Delivery of Entitlements

- Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix.
- Disbursements against timelines.
- Identification of the Affected Persons losing land temporarily, e.g., through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps, been included.
- Construction of relevant community infrastructure.
- Restoration of social infrastructure and services.
- Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan, for example, utilizing replacement land, commencement of production, the number of the Affected Persons trained in employment with jobs, microcredit disbursed, number of income-generating activities assisted.
- Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business.

10.4.2 Consultation and Grievances

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

10.4.3 Communications and Participation

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

10.4.4 Budget and Time Frame

- Land acquisition and resettlement staff appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work.
- Capacity building and training activities completed on schedule.
- Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan.
- Funds allocation for resettlement-to-resettlement agencies on time.
- Receipt of scheduled funds by resettlement offices.
- Funds disbursement according to the resettlement plan.
- Social preparation phase as per schedule.
- Land acquisition in time for implementation.

10.4.5 Livelihood and Income Restoration

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

10.4.6 Benefit Monitoring

- Noticeable changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation.
- Noticeable changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation.
- Changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation.
- Changes in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards.

- Changes occurred for vulnerable groups.
- Benefiting from the project by the Affected Persons.

10.5 Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

11. UPDATING OF RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

The RPF will be revised/modified, when necessary, in view of coming into effect any new legislations, government orders/policies/notifications etc. to meet the country/state government requirements or any unexpected major changes in the project. Any revision/modification in the RPF will be carried out in consultation with AIIB.

Annexure - 1 - Public Notice of Social Survey

OFFICE OF
THE PROJECT DIRECTOR
EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAP)
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
e-mail: eapmanipur@gmail.com

উপস্থাপনা/NOTICE

No. 5/PD/EAP/RIGID/DPR/2022/6330:- The Government of Manipur (GOM) through Manipur Public Works Department (PWD) is taking up the project **"Improvement of roads within Imphal city with rigid pavement including concrete lined drains"**. Under this Project all roads within the Greater Imphal area except the National Highways are to be paved with cement concrete roads. As a requirement for the Project, Social Survey is being carried out within the Project Corridor. **M/s Rodic Consultants Pvt. Ltd. in JV with M/s K&J Projects Private Limited** who is the consultant for the project shall be collecting Socio-Economic data in this regard. The public is requested to kindly co-operate with the consultant during the Social Survey. For any query, the public may communicate with the office of the Project Director, EAP, PWD, Manipur.

Yours faithfully,
Project Director,
Externally Aided Projects,
PWD, Manipur
Phone no: 0385-7961886
E-mail: eapmanipur@gmail.com

Px/787/10th



OFFICE OF
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e-mail: eapmanipur@gmail.com

উপস্থাপনা/NOTICE

No. 5/PD/EAP/RIGID/DPR/2022/6330:- The Government of Manipur (GOM) through Manipur Public Works Department (PWD) is taking up the project **"Improvement of roads within Imphal city with rigid pavement including concrete lined drains"**. Under this Project all roads within the Greater Imphal area except the National Highways are to be paved with cement concrete roads. As a requirement for the Project, Social Survey is being carried out within the Project Corridor. **M/s Rodic Consultants Pvt. Ltd. in JV with M/s K&J Projects Private Limited** who is the consultant for the project shall be collecting Socio-Economic data in this regard. The public is requested to kindly co-operate with the consultant during the Social Survey. For any query, the public may communicate with the office of the Project Director, EAP, PWD, Manipur.

Yours faithfully,
Project Director,
Externally Aided Projects,
PWD, Manipur
Phone no: 0385-7961886
E-mail: eapmanipur@gmail.com

Px/787/10th

Annexure - 2 - Census Survey Questionnaire Template

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

GENERAL INFORMATION:

SECTION-1

DATE: -

- 1.Questionnaire No: _____
- 2. Code No: _____
- 3.Chainage: _____
- 4.Name of the Place (s)/Village /(s): _____
- 5.Landmark of the Place: -----
- 6.Name of the Panchayat -----
- 7.District: _____
- 8.Plot NO. /House No.: _____
- 9.Mobile No.: -----
- 10. Email ID.: -----

PHOTO OF TITLE
HOLDER/LANDLORD

PHOTO OF
STRUCTURE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

SECTION-2

- 1. Name of the Affected Person (Please attach proof of ID)
- 2. Father's Name.....
- 3. Number of Family members: Total.....Male..... Female.....
- 4. Is it a woman headed household? 1. Yes 2. No
- 5. Is it a household owned by the physically handicapped? 1. Yes 2. No
- 6. Total Monthly income of the family (in Rupees)
- 7. Religion.....
- 8. Caste: _____
- 9. Social status
 - 1. General 2.OBC 3.SC 4.ST. 5. BPL 6.WHH

10. . Main Occupation of the Head of the Household (Main Source of Income)

1. Agriculture; 2. Commercial /business;
 3. Service Holder; 4. Others (Specify).....

11. Details of the Family Members

Sl. N°	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Occupation	Marital Status	Education
		Years	1. Male 2. Female	1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. Professional	1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Middle 5. Graduate 6. Above Graduate
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

Sl. N ^o	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Occupation	Marital Status	Education
		Years	1. Male 2. Female	1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. Professional	1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Middle 5. Graduate 6. Above Graduate
9						
10						

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTED STRUCTURE SECTION-3

Sl No	Particulars	Type of Construction (1). Simple (thatch/sack/bamboo/slats, (2) Earth/clay/sand, (3) Wood, (4) Brick, (5), RCC (Concrete) (6) Corrugated iron sheet, (7) Tile, (8), Asbestos sheet and (9) CPR (Temple/Mosque/Gurudwara/Church/School/Shed/Chabutra/Graveyard/Shrine/Stairs/Boundary Wall (10) Other (specify)
1	Roof	
2	Floor	
3	Wall	

1. Location 1. Left 2. Right

A	House	B	Huts	C	Sheds/Chabutra
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D	Shops	E	Kiosks and Vendors	F	Mobile Vendors
G	Small Eatery/Teas	H	Cattle Shed	I	Boundary Walls/Fences
J	Hand Pump/Well or Both	K	Septic Tank	L	Coop (House of Hen)
M	Others (Mention).....				

2. Use of Structure -Commercial/Residential

3. Market Value of the Structure (in Rupees)

4. Line diagram of Structure

Distance from centre Line-

5. Area of the affected structure (in Square Meter)

6. Type of Structure

1. Temporary 2. Semi-Permanent 3. Permanent

7. Age of the structure (Years).....

8. Status of the Property

1. Squatters 2. Encroachers 3. Tenant 4. Sharecropper

9. Willing to shift

1. Voluntarily 2. Need Resettlement

10. Compensation Option

1. Alternate structure
2. Cash for structure loss

11. Is there alternate site available for relocation? 1. Yes 2. No

12. If yes, how far and the name of the place.....

SECTION-4

OCCUPATIONAL DETAIL, IF TENANT/SHARECROPPER/AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

A. Agricultural Labour; 1. Yes; 2. No

B. Tenant; 1. Yes; 2. No

C. Sharecroppers; 1. Yes; 2. No

D. Agricultural Squatters/Non-Title holders; 1. Yes; 2. No

1. If yes, name of the Landowner

A. How many Agricultural Squatters/Non-Title holders.....

B. Names of Agricultural Squatters/Non-Title holders.....

2. Observation and Comments, if any

SECTION-5

LAND DETAILS

1. Government Land; 1 Yes; 2 No

2. Private Land; 1 Yes; 2 No

3. Irrigated Land; 1 Yes; 2 No

4. Non-Irrigated Land; 1 Yes; 2 No

5. Domestic Use of land; 1 Yes; 2 No

6. Commercial Use of land; 1 Yes; 2 No

7. Domestic & Commercial (Both) use of Land; 1 Yes; 2 No

8. Barren Land; 1 Yes; 2 No

9. Forest Land; Yes; 2 No

10. Total Area of Land in Sq. feet.....

11. Encroacher occupied area in Sq. feet.....

12. Squatter occupied area in sq. feet.....

13. Market value of Land in Sq. feet...../Sq. feet.....

14. Government value of land in Sq. feet.....as per govt notification no

15. Other use of Land, If Any.....

