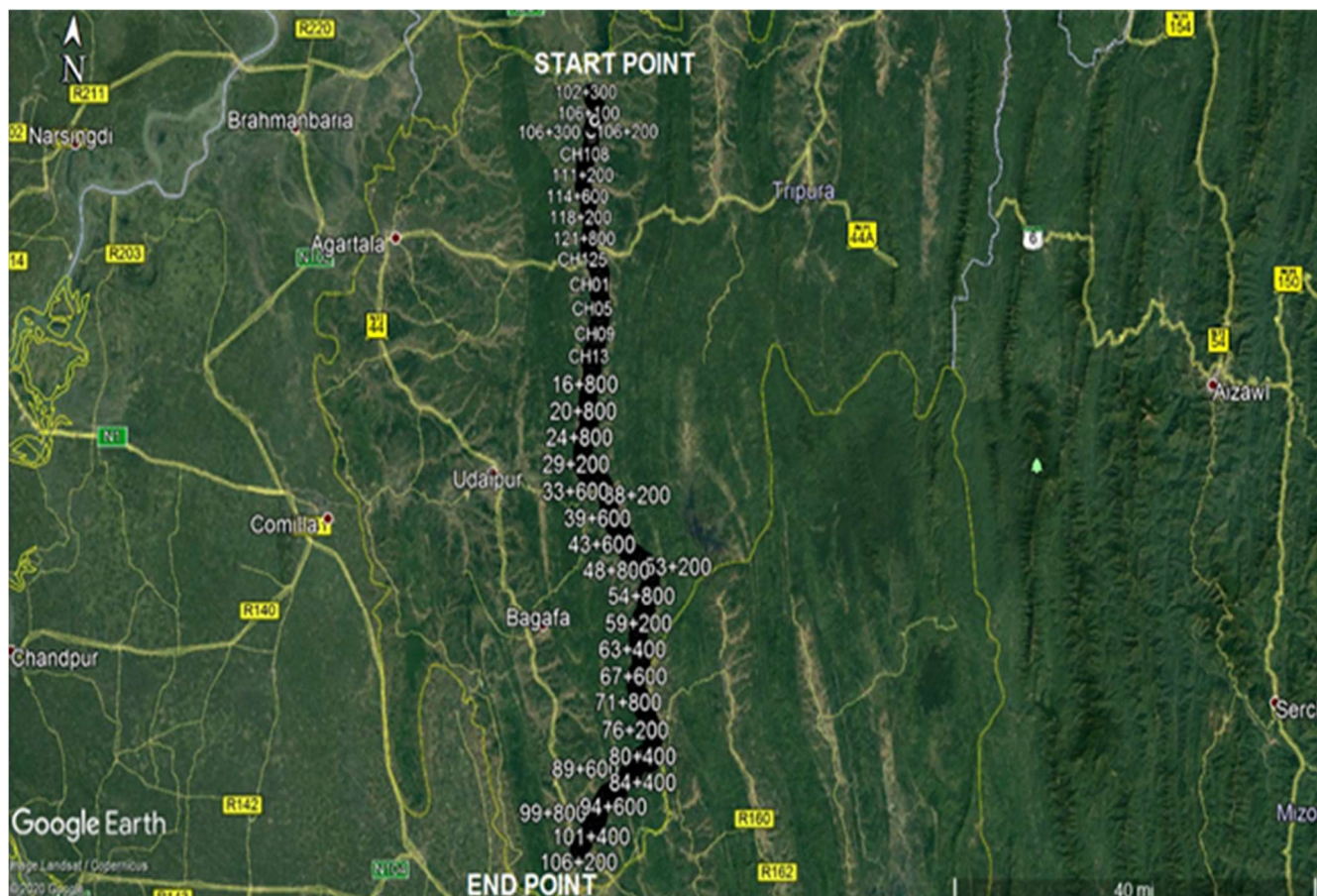


Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan (SIA & RAP)

For

Improvement/Widening of two lane with paved shoulder of Khowai to Sabroom section of newly declared NH – 208 (Design Length 134.71 km)



December-2020 (R1)



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ACRONYMS

ARO	: Assistant Resettlement Officer
AWC	: Anganwadi Centre
BDO	: Block Development Officer
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
BSR	: Basic Schedule Rates
CPR	: Common Property Resource
CPI	: Consumer Price Index
CPIAL	: Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
DGM	: Deputy General Manager
DC	: District Collector
DP	: Displaced Persons
DLC	: District Level Committee
DRO	: District Revenue Officer
DFBOT	: Design Finance Built Operate Transfer
DHs	: Displaced Households
DFs	: Displaced Families
EA	: Executing Agency
EIA	: Environment Impact Assessment
EMP	: Environment Management Plan
FGD	: Focus group discussions
GoI	: Government of India
GP	: Gram Panchayat
GRC	: Grievance Redressal Committee
GSB	: Paved sub base
HIV/AIDS	: Human Immunodeficiency virus / Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IA	: Implementing Agency
ICDS	: Integrated Child Development Services
JBIC	: Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	: Japan International Cooperation Agency
KII	: Key Informant Interview
LA	: Land Acquisition
MT	: Motorized traffic
NGO	: Non-Government Organization
NH	: National Highway
NHIDCL	: National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
NRRP	: National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
NMT	: Non-motorized traffic
MoRTH	: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
OBC	: Other Backward Castes

PHC : Primary health Centre
PMU : Project Monitoring Unit
PT : Pedestrian traffic
PAP : Project Affected Persons
PIU : Project Implementation Unit
RP : Resettle Plan
RCD : Road Construction Department
Rs : Rupee, Indian currency
R&R : Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RFCTLARR : Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition,
Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SDM : Sub divisional District Magistrate
SH : State Highway
SC : Scheduled Castes
ST : Scheduled Tribes
TTAADC : Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council

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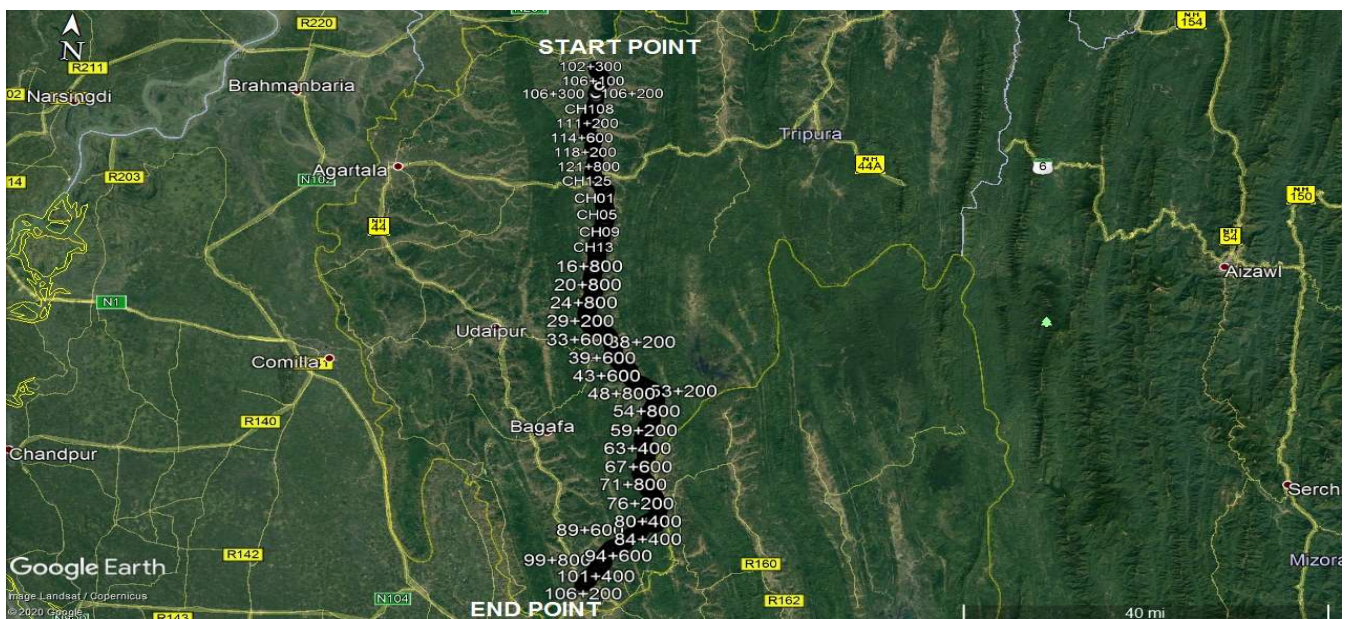
Executive Summary

Project Background

The proposed road alignment from Khowai to Sabroom having a design length of 134.71 km. The project road runs through Khowai, Gomati and South Tripura districts of Tripura. With the available options, best engineering solution and socio economic concerns had been adopted to avoid large scale land acquisition and involuntary resettlement as per the National Highway Policy for Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) with its operational policies of the execution agency, National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL). The SIA is prepared to mitigate all unavoidable negative impacts by the project, resettle the displaced persons, restore their livelihoods and improve the project design for the inclusive of the affected communities.

The proposed project transverses from 24°2'59.45"N 91°36'40.85"E (near Khowai town) and ends at 23° 2'26.16"N 91°40'10.92"E at Harina near Sabroom. The project road has designed length of 134.71km. The Project road runs parallel to the International border (India – Bangladesh) in some of its length. The project road runs through Khowai, Gomati and South Tripura districts of Tripura. The project road passes through village / localities namely, Khowai, Kalyanpur, Twidu, Sonacherra, Amarpur, Nutan Bazar, Karbook, Ailmara, Khedacherri, Ropaichari and ends at Harina (T-Junction with NH-08). Sabroom is 8.1 km away from Harina junction. The Project road runs parallel to the International border (India – Bangladesh) in some of its length. A project location Map of the present section is enclosed in below.

Project Location Map



The government of India requested Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the solely aid agency of Japan, to provide a project finance for the NH208 improvement project. As per the JICA's guidelines for environmental and social considerations (2010), this SIA is prepared to disclose the primary points of the SIA before the intended first stage stakeholder meetings.

Public/Stakeholders Consultation and Participation

To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders, the project information has been disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents.

The first stage Public/stake holder consultation has been conducted during first week of September, 2020 in six locations covering all the three benefits districts as per JICA guidelines. The disclosure of summary SIA have also been done in all six locations as per JICA guidelines. The second stage stakeholder consultation has been done in December, 2020 after disclosure of summary of final draft SIA and RAP report to the stake holders and in project affected villages covering all the three districts.

Brief Summary of the Resettlement Impacts

The project impacts can be broadly classified as (i) impacts on private land, (ii) impacts on private structures including Encroachers and Squatters, (iii) impacts on livelihoods due to loss of private properties and (iv) loss of common property resources.

The details of project impacts are presented in the table below.

***Brief Summary of the Resettlement Impact**

SI. No.	Impacts	Total
1	Total land acquisition requirements (in ha)	400.49
2	Total private land acquisition requirements (in ha)	266.69
3	Total Government land acquisition requirements (in ha)	133.76
4	Total number of private land units/plots/Structure affected	898

*Source: DPR and EIS Team survey

Entitlement Matrix

Compensation for the lost assets to all displaced persons will be paid on the basis of replacement cost. Resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods will be provided to both title holders and non-title holders. Special resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be made available to the “Vulnerable Group” comprises of DPs living below poverty line (BPL), SC, ST, women headed households, the elderly and the disabled. An Entitlement Matrix has been formulated, which recognizes and lists various types of losses resulting out of the project and specific compensation and resettlement packages. Entitlement Matrix is presented in table below:-

SI.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
PART I.TITLE HOLDERS-Compensation for Loss of Private Property			

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1	Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Replacement cost for Land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or(ii)average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies.</p> <p>Plus 100%solatium and 12%interest from date of notification to award.</p> <p>The multiplier factor adopted by GoR for land in rural area, based on the distance from urban area to the affected area, will be applied.</p> <p>In case of severance of land, house, manufactory or other building, As per Section 94(1), the whole land and /or structure shall be acquired, if the owner so desires.</p>
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land)	2.1	Compensation at replacement cost	<p>The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of rates (SR)N as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium</p> <p>For partly affected structures, the DP will have the option of – claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.</p>
<p>PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT- Both Land Owners and Families Whose Livelihood is Primarily Dependent on Land Acquired</p>				

SI.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
3	Loss of land	3.1	<p>Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/-for each affected household.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs, 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		3.2	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs, 3000/-per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.3	Transportation assistance of Rs, 50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.4	One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/- to all those who loss a cattle shed	
		3.5	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs, 50,000/- for affected house \hold who have to relocate	
		3.6	Additional onetime assistance of Rs, 50,000/-to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
4	Loss of Residence	4.1	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per IAY specification in rural areas and constructed house/flat of minimum 50sq.m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs, 70,000/-in the line with Gol IAY standards in rural areas and Rs, 1,50,000 in case of urban areas) , for those who do not have any homestead land and who have been residing in the affected areas continuously for a minimum period of 3years	Stamp Duty and registration charges will be borne by the project in case of new houses or sites.
		4.2	Employment to at least one number per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for any other law for the time being in force. Or One Time payment of Rs, 5,00,000/- for each affected household Or Annuity policy that shall pay Rs, 2000/- per month or 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	
		4.3	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs, 3000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to locate due to the project	
		4.4	Transportation assistance of Rs, 50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		4.5	One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/-to all those who lose a cattle shed	
		4.6	One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed and who has to relocate	
		4.7	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs, 50,000/-for affected household who have to relocate	
		4.8	Additional onetime assistance of Rs, 50,000/-to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.9	Right to salvage affected materials.	
5	Loss of shop /trade /commercial structure	5.1	<p>Employment to at least one number per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the</p> <p>Or</p> <p>One time Payment of Rs,5,00,000/-for each affected household</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs, 2000/-per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		5.2	Monthly subsistence allowance of 3000/- per month for a period of one year to affected household who require to relocate due to the project	

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		5.3	Transportation assistance of Rs, 50,000/-for affected household who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.4	One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/-for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate	
		5.5	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs, 50,000/-for affected household who have to relocate	
		5.6	Additional onetime assistance of 50,000/-to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.7	Right to salvage affected materials	

PART III.IMPACT TO SQUATTERS/ENCROACHERS- Those in the existing right-of way where no land acquisition is done

6	Impact of Squatters	6.1	Loss of House	Only those directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for all assistance Structure owners in RoW / Government lands who do not live there and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistance.
		6.1.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish the affected structure	
		6.1.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		6.1.3	House construction grant of Rs, 70,000/-for all those who have to relocate and who do not have a house. Additional house site grant of Rs, 50,000 to those who do not have a house site	
		6.1.4	One time subsistence allowance of Rs,18,000/-	
		6.1.5	Shifting time assistance of Rs, 10,000/-	
		6.2	Loss of shop	Only those directly affected squatters who do business there will be eligible for all assistance. Structure owners in RoW /
6.2.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with one-month notice to demolish affected structure			

SI.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		6.2.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	Government lands who do not live there and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The
		6.2.3	One time rehabilitation grant of Rs, 20,000/-for reconstruction of affected shop	
		6.2.4	One time subsistence allowance of Rs,18,000/-	occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistance.
		6.2.5	Shifting time assistance of Rs, 10,000/-	
		6.3	Kiosks/ Street Vendors	The PIU and the implementation support NGO/ agency will consult such DPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance and rehabilitation grant
		6.3.1	1-month advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity	
		6.3.2	For temporary loss of livelihood during construction period, a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs,3000/-will be paid for the duration of disruption to livelihood, but not exceeding 3-months	
		6.3.3	If relocation to nearby place and continuance of economic activity in the same place is not possible, then one time rehabilitation grant of Rs,18,000/-	
		6.4	Cultivation	
		6.4.1	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
7	Impact to Encroachers	7.1	Cultivation	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU, PWD in consultation with the agriculture or Horticulture Department
		7.1.1	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given	
		7.2	Structure	The value of commercial structure and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant scheduled rates (SR)as on date without depreciation
		7.2.1	1-month notice to demolish the encroached structure	
		7.2.2	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	
PART IV.IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLD				

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
8	Vulnerable Household	8.1	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.	One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development. The PIU with support from the
		8.2	One time assistance of Rs,25,000/-to DHs who have to relocate	NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the RP and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the DPs so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the DPs skill and the region. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
PART V. IMPACT DURING CIVIL WORKS				
9	Impact to structure / assets/tree/crops	9.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/tree/crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance
10	Use of private land	10.1	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	
PART VI. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
11	impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc	11.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	
12	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, tc	12.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor in accordance with the civil works schedule
PART VII. UNFORSEEN IMPACT				

SI.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
Unforeseen Impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RFCTLARR2013/ Safeguard policy Guidelines of Multilateral Institutions			

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Displaced Persons (DP) will present their grievance, concerning compensation for structures / land and R&R assistance to the District Level Committee (DLC/NGO). The DLC and NGO will examine the grievance, and where required will review with District Revenue Officer (DRO)/Competent authority (CA) and will do utmost to reach an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of the DPs. The DPs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the NHIDCL Head Office for its redressal. Failing the redressal of grievance at NHIDCL, the DPs will take the case to Arbitration. The Arbitrator(s) will be independent but appointed by NHIDCL. Taking grievances to arbitration and Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the GRC level.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. The Project

Tripura is a state in Northeast India. The third-smallest state in the country, it covers 10,491.69 km² (4,051 sq mi) and is bordered by Bangladesh (East Bengal) to the north, south, and west, and the Indian states of Assam and Mizoram to the east. In 2011 the state had 3,673,917 residents, constituting 0.3% of the country's population. The Bengali Hindu people form the ethno-linguistic majority in Tripura. Indigenous communities, known in India as scheduled tribes, form about 30 per cent of Tripura's population. The Kokborok speaking Tripuri people are the major group among 19 tribes and many sub tribes.

The area of modern 'Tripura' was ruled for several centuries by the Tripuri dynasty. It was the independent princely state of the Tripuri Kingdom under the protectorate of the British Empire which was known as Hill Tippera while the area annexed and ruled directly by British India was known as Tippera District (present Comilla District). The independent Tripuri Kingdom (or Hill Tippera) joined the newly independent India in 1949. Ethnic strife between the indigenous Tripuri people and the migrant Bengali population due to large influx of Bengali Hindu refugees and settlers from Bangladesh (former East Pakistan) led to tension and scattered violence since its integration into the country of India, but the establishment of an autonomous tribal administrative agency and other strategies have led to peace.

Tripura lies in a geographically disadvantageous location in India, as only one major highway, the National Highway 8, connects it with the rest of the country. Five mountain ranges—Boromura, Atharamura, Longtharai, Shakhan and Jampui Hills—run north to south, with intervening valleys; Agartala, the capital, is located on a plain to the west. The state has a tropical savanna climate, and receives seasonal heavy rains from the south west monsoon. Forests cover more than half of the area, in which bamboo and cane tracts are common. Tripura has the highest number of primate species found in any Indian state. Due to its geographical isolation, economic progress in the state is hindered. Poverty and unemployment continue to plague Tripura, which has a limited infrastructure. Most residents are involved in agriculture and allied activities, although the service sector is the largest contributor to the state's gross domestic product.

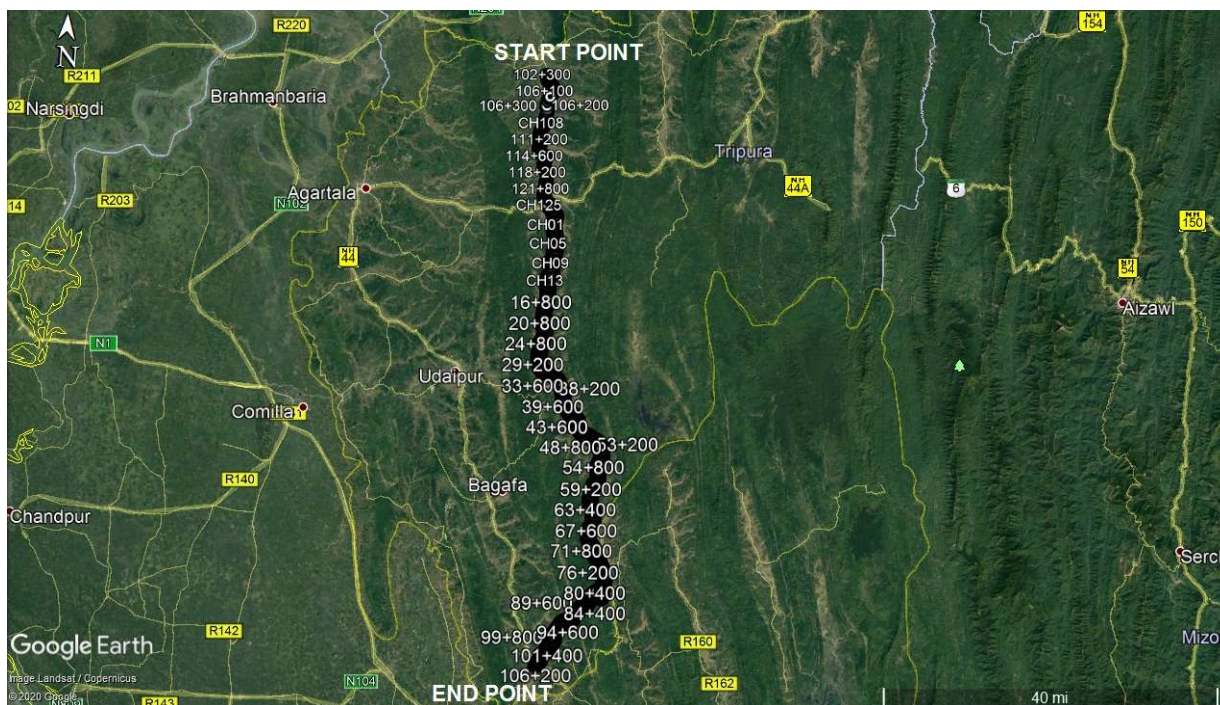
Tripura is a landlocked state in North East India, where the seven contiguous states—Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura – are collectively known as the Seven Sister States. Spread over 10,491.69 km² (4,050.86 sqmi), Tripura is the third-smallest among the 29 states in the country, behind Goa and Sikkim. It extends from 22°56'N to 24°32'N, and 91°09'E to 92°20'E. Its maximum extent measures about 184 km (114 mi) from north to south, and 113 km (70 mi) east to west. Tripura is bordered by the country of Bangladesh to the west, north and south; and the Indian states of Assam to the north east; and Mizoram to the east. It is accessible by national highways passing through the Karimganj district of Assam and Mamit district of Mizoram.

Agartala is the capital as well as the largest city of the Indian state of Tripura and also is the second largest city in North-east India after Guwahati, both in municipal area and population. The city is the seat of the Government of Tripura. Agartala is one of the fastest developing cities of India.

The overall area of the Agartala Municipal Corporation was 76.504 Square Km and the population was 438,408 after the completion of the restructuring of the Agartala Municipal Corporation in 2013. The percentage of literacy according to 2011 census was 93.88, higher than the national literacy rate. As per Municipal Census of 2015, the population of Agartala is 522,613.

In January 2012, major changes were implemented in the administrative divisions of Tripura. Beforehand, there had been four districts – Dhalai (headquarters Ambassa), North Tripura (headquarters Kailashahar), South Tripura (headquarters Udaipur), and West Tripura (headquarters Agartala). **Four new districts were carved out of the existing four in January 2012 – Khowai, Unakoti, Sipahijala and Gomati.** Six new subdivisions and five new blocks were also added. Each is governed by a district collector or a district magistrate, usually appointed by the Indian Administrative Service. The subdivisions of each district are governed by a sub-divisional magistrate and each subdivision is further divided into blocks. The blocks consist of Panchayats (village councils) and town municipalities. The project road runs through Khowai, Gomati and South Tripura districts of Tripura.

The proposed project transverses from 24°2'59.45"N 91°36'40.85"E (near Khowai town) and ends at 23° 2'26.16"N 91°40'10.92"E at Harina near Sabroom. The project road has designed length of 134.71km. The project road runs through Khowai, Gomati and South Tripura districts of Tripura. The project road passes through village / localities namely, Khowai, Kalyanpur, Twidu, Sonacherra, Amarpur, Nutan Bazar, Karbook, Ailmara, Khedacherri, Ropaichari and ends at Harina (T-Junction with NH-08). Sabroom is 8.1 km away from Harina junction. The Project road runs parallel to the International border (India – Bangladesh) in some of its length. A project location Map of the present section is enclosed in below in figure 1.1.



Source: Google earth

Figure 1.1: Depicting Map of the Project Road.

Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement impacts. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternative alignments. With the available options, best engineering solution have been adopted to avoid large scale land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts.

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared to mitigate all unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project, resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. The final Resettlement Plan will be prepared on the basis of census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with National Highway policy for involuntary resettlement and rehabilitation.

1.2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

As discussed, the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of availability of limited ROW (20m to 40m) and construction of two lane with paved shoulder will not be accommodated within the available right of way. According to the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) prepared as a part of Project Report, 400.49 Ha out of which 266.69 Ha Private land, 133.76 Ha Government Land will be acquired for the project. Total numbers of private land units/plots/Structure affected are 898. A project census survey has been done to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation.

The impacts can be broadly classified as (i) impacts on private land, (ii) impacts on private structures (Encroachers and Squatters), (iii) impacts on livelihoods due to loss of private properties and (iv) loss of common property resources. The census survey reveals that altogether 898 land units/plots/Structures will be affected due to the project work. All these

privately occupied structures are residential, commercial or residential cum commercial structures. The details of project impacts as revealed in the study have been depicted in the following section and the summary of the project impacts are presented in the (**Table 1.1**).

Table: 1.1: Brief Summary of the Resettlement Impact.

Sl. No.	Impacts	Total
1	Total land acquisition requirements (in ha)	400.49
2	Total private land acquisition requirements (in ha)	266.69
3	Total Government land acquisition requirements (in ha)	133.76
4	Total number of private land units/plots/Structure affected	898

Source: DPR and EIS Team

1.3. Stakeholders Consultation and Participation

- First stage Public/stake holder consultation

The first stage Public/stake holder consultation has been conducted during first week of September, 2020 in six locations covering all the three benefits districts as per JICA guidelines. The disclosure of summary SIA have also been done in proposed six locations as per JICA guidelines. Focus Group Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out during various phases of project preparation. Key person and focus group consultations at section of the society were arranged at the stage of project preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two way process. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews. Photographs and attendance sheet of first public/stakeholder meetings are provided in Annexure 1 and Annexure 2 respectively.

The second stage Public/stake holder consultation have been conducted in six locations on 10.12.2020, 11.12.2020 and 14.12.2020 after informing stakeholders vide NHIDCL letters NHIDCL/BO Agt./DPR/12(6)/2016-17/1531-42 dated 02.12.2020 in district Khowai, NHIDCL/BO Agt./DPR/12(6)/2016-17/1578-89 dated 02.12.2020 in district Gomati, NHIDCL/BO Agt./DPR/12(6)/2016-17/1543-51 dated 02.12.2020 in district South Tripura covering all the three benefits districts as per JICA guidelines, the copies of these intimation letters have been attached in Disclosure as Annexure 3. Public notice for the second stage Public/Stakeholder consultation was also published in two local newspapers. Photographs and attendance sheet for public/stakeholder consultation for all the six locations have been attached as Annexure 4 and Annexure 5 respectively.

To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders, the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. This report with the Entitlement Matrix after accepted by the EA and NHIDCL would be available for disclosure on both EA's and NHIDCL website.

1.4. Legal and Policy Framework

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the proposed legislation and policies of the Government of Tripura, Government of India, and NHIDCL guidelines. Prior to the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, a detailed analysis of the proposed national and state policies was undertaken and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the entire program. The section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and NHIDCL policy requirements.

The objectives of the Resettlement Framework as per the policies are as follows: -

- + To minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives.
- + To plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families, (PAFs) including special needs of Tribal and vulnerable sections.
- + To provide better standard of living to DPs; and
- + To facilitate harmonious relationship between the Requiring Body and DPs through mutual cooperation.
- + The involuntary resettlement would be avoided wherever possible or minimized as much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives.
- + The Project or all sub-projects under the program will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.
- + The scope of resettlement planning will be determined through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- + Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations will be carried out and all displaced persons will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of resettlement programs will be ensured.
- + Particular attention will be paid 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.
- + An effective grievance redress mechanism will be established to receive and Facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population will be supported through proper planning. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

- + The livelihoods of all displaced persons will be improved or at least restored through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value 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.
- + Physically and economically displaced persons will be provided with needed assistance, including (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) Transportation support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- + The standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, will be improved to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas legal and affordable access to land and resources will be provided, and in urban areas appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing will be provided to the displaced poor.
- + If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, procedures will be developed in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. If, however, the negotiated settlement fails, the normal procedure of land acquisition will be followed.
- + Displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land will be ensured that they are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- + A resettlement plan will be prepared elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- + The draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final resettlement plan and its updates will also be disclosed to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- + Involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Full costs of resettlement will be included 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.

- + All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement. The resettlement plan will be implemented under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- + Resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons will be monitored; it will be assessed whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs.
- + Land acquisition for the project would be done as per NHIDCL and the RTFCLARR 2013. To meet the replacement cost of land payment of compensation in revised rate.
- + The uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is less than the average land holding of the district.
- + People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under RTFCLARR Act, 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by the executing agency will be considered as cut-off date.
- + All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or Compensated by the project.

The project will recognize three types of displaced persons like (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

1.5. JICA Guidelines

Applicability of JICA's Guidelines for Environment and Social Considerations (**here in after, ESC**) is required if a project is funded by JICA. If a significantly adverse impact on the environment or society has been identified in JICA-assisted project, the following has to be thoroughly considered and studied.

1) **ESC are pre-requisite**

- a. JICA will take necessary measures to ensure that the appropriate ESC is given;
- b. When JICA reviews a project proposal and finds that the project could cause negative impacts on the environment or society, JICA advises the project proponents to provide

appropriate ESC;

- c. If the negative impact of the project cannot be avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level, JICA will not support its implementation.

2) Respect human rights

- a. Development project should aim for fair distribution of its benefits and must not burden or exclude certain stakeholders for the sake of others;
- b. The project proponents must respect the rights of all people concerned, and pay special attention to vulnerable social groups such as women, elderly, the poor, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, and other minority groups to ensure that they are involved in decision-making processes and that they benefit from the project;
- c. JICA's ESC Guidelines defines 'stakeholders' as local residents including non-titleholders who are affected by the project as well as local NGOs. By involving local stakeholders from the early stage of the project, the project proponents can receive their inputs and plan appropriate measures to address their concerns, avoid conflict, and achieve higher results with their support. For this reason, the project proponents should conduct a series of consultations with local stakeholders in an interactive and meaningful manner. During this process, appropriate consideration must be given to socially vulnerable or different people such as women, children, the elderly and ethnic minorities.

3) Avoid adverse impacts

- a. Priority should be given to the avoidance of adverse impacts on the environment or society when a project is planned;
- b. Minimization or mitigation of impacts should be considered only if avoidance is not feasible and if the benefit of the project outweighs the cost of mitigation measures;
- c. The project proponents must assess the environmental and social impacts at the earliest possible stage of planning, and implement ESC measures in accordance with the ESC Guidelines.

4) Information on ESC must be disclosed to the public

- a. Information disclosure is key in ESC. Project proponents must proactively release relevant information to the public;

- b. Sharing information with a wide range of stakeholders from the early stage, the project proponents can utilize their feedback to improve the plan/project. In addition, the project proponents can ensure that unnecessary concerns and misunderstandings among the stakeholders are ameliorated.

5) Host country's laws, standards, policies and plans

- a. JICA-funded project must comply with the laws, standards, policies, and plans of the host country;
- b. If the standard set by the host country differs from the international standard, the project proponents are advised to adopt international standard that better serves the purpose of attaining a higher level of ESC.

6) The World Bank's Safeguard Policies

ESC in a JICA project must be in line with the World Bank's Safeguard Policies including:

- a. Operational Policy on Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01);
- b. Natural Habitats (OP 4.04);
- c. Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12);
- d. Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) and other relevant policies.

1.6. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the beginning of the census survey. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

Compensation for the lost assets to all displaced persons will be paid on the basis of replacement cost. Resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods will be provided to both title holders and non-title holders. Special resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be

made available to the “Vulnerable Group” comprises of DPs living below poverty line (BPL), SC, ST, women headed households, the elderly and the disabled. The detail of the assistance and entitlements has been discussed in the following chapters.

1.7. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

The EA will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date.

1.8. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

Due to loss of land and structures, many households shall lose their livelihoods or shall get economically displaced. The DPs losing their livelihoods includes titleholders land, agricultural labourers, agricultural tenants, and sharecroppers, DPs having commercial structures and employees of the affected structures. In the case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced, the EA will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The EA will also provide assistance such as credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre-displacement levels.

1.9. Resettlement Budget

The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for land and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total R&R budget for the proposed project RP will be calculated in draft final R&R based on final census survey & affected properties.

1.10. Institutional Arrangements

For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involve at various levels and stages of the project. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is NHIDCL. They have already set up a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) headed by a Project Director (PD) with Technical Manager and Deputy General Managers (DGM) assisted by other staffs. This office will be functional for the whole Project duration. The EA, headed by PD will have overall responsibility for implementation of the project and will also be responsible for the overall coordination among NHIDCL, Government of Tripura and PIU. For resettlement activities, PIU will do the overall

coordination, planning, implementation, and financing. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established at project level for the implementation of sub-projects. An experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the PIUs in the implementation of the RP.

1.11. Implementation Schedule

Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the following chapters. The cut-off date will be notified formally for titleholder as the date of LA notification and for non-titleholders as the date of census survey. However, the sequence had change or delay had occurred due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The present implementation schedule may be structured through package wise. The entire stretch can be divided in to various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package.

1.12. Monitoring and Reporting

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

PIU responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to EA. EA will submit quarterly reports to NHIDCL. The Resettlement Expert under CSC would be responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a quarterly review report to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement documents by the EA. An External Monitor to be engaged to review and monitor the implementation process and time frame of the resettlement and rehabilitation of the DPs. The External Monitor may submit a biannual report on the progress of the implementation of the Resettlement action plan to NHIDCL through the EA.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. General

The proposed road alignment from Khowai to Sabroom having a design length of 134.71 km. The project road runs through Khowai, Gomati and South Tripura districts of Tripura. The project road passes through village / localities namely, Khowai, Kalyanpur, Twidu, Sonacherra, Amarpur, Nutan Bazar, Karbook, Ailmara, Khedacherri, Ropaichari and ends at Harina (T-Junction with NH-08). Sabroom is 8.1 km away from Harina junction. The Project road runs parallel to the International border (India – Bangladesh) in some of its length.

2.2. The Project Road and its Location

The proposed project transverses from 24°2'59.45"N 91°36'40.85"E (near Khowai town) and ends at 23° 2'26.16"N 91°40'10.92"E at Harina near Sabroom. The project road has designed length of 134.71km. The project road runs through Khowai, Gomati and South Tripura districts of Tripura. The project road passes through village / localities namely, Khowai, Kalyanpur, Twidu, Sonacherra, Amarpur, Nutan Bazar, Karbook, Ailmara, Khedacherri, Ropaichari and ends at Harina (T-Junction with NH-08). Sabroom is 8.1 km away from Harina junction. The Project road runs parallel to the International border (India – Bangladesh) in some of its length

2.3. Profile of the Project Area

The project road section passes through Khowai, Gumti & South Tripura district in the State of Tripura

2.4. The Profile of the District of Khowai

Khowai is a town located in the Indian state of Tripura and a recent nagar panchayat forming into a Khowai Municipal Council in newly formed Khowai district in the Indian state of Tripura. The city lies on the banks of Khowai River and hence from the river the city gets its name. Located near the Bangladesh border it has boundaries with it on its entire Southern part.

As of 2011 India census, Khowai had a population of 3,27,564. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Khowai has an average literacy rate of 87.78%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 92.17%, and female literacy is 83.17%. In Khowai, 9% of the population is under 6 years of age.

There are two range sector offices in the sub-division of Khowai - (i) Khowai & (ii) Padmabil. The Khowai range has 13578 hector land of forest whereas the Padmabil range has 6468 hector of forest land. Some of the vital statistics of Khowai are presented in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: More Statistic of Khowai District

Description	2011
Estimated total Population	3,27,564
Estimated Male Population	1,67,401

Estimated Female Population	1,60,163
Estimated ST Population	1,39,537
Estimated SC Population	63,062
Estimated Literacy Rate (%)	87.78
Estimated Male Literacy Rate (%)	92.17
Estimated Female Literacy Rate (%)	83.17
Estimated Child Population(0-6 yr)	38,659
Forest Area (in Sq.km)	587.224
Production of rice(in MT) (P)	69,580
Production of other pulses (in MT)	341
Production of potatoes (in MT)	Nil
Production of fruits (in MT)	Nil
Veterinary hospitals	1
Veterinary dispensary	4
Veterinary Sub Centre (First Aid centre/Stockman centre)	48
Veterinary AI Centre	2
Cultivable water area (in ha)	2,910.85
Production of fish (in MT) (P)	8,138.14
Number of Co-operative Societies	178
Number of Vehicles	Nil
Number of Primary Schools	267
Number of Middle Schools	122
Number of High Schools	61
Number of H.S.(+2) Schools	35
Number of General Degree Colleges	2
Number of Anganwadi Centre	1,041
Number of Hospitals	1
Number of PHC/RH	7
Number of Dispensary/ Sub-Centre	109
Number of Ayurvedic Institutions	5
Number of Homeopathic Institutions	4
Number of beds	196
No. of Accident happening	87
No. of Persons killed by accident	19
No. of Goan Panchayats with ADC area	113

Source: Website of Tripura State

2.5. The Profile of the District of Gumti.

The Gumti District is headquartered at Udaipur, created in the year 2012. Udaipur is popularly known as the city of lakes and was the capital of Tripura till 1760 A.D. The city is famous for its Mata Tripura Sundari Temple which is situated about 3 KM away from Udaipur at Matabari.

As per recent administrative reorganization effected in October last year the Gomati district comprising of Udaipur, Amarpur and newly created Karbook subdivisions was created as truncated version of the erstwhile South Tripura district. There are 3 Revenue divisions, 1 Municipality and 1 Nagar Panchayat in the district comprising of 173 villages. Some of the vital statistics of Gumti are presented in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Statistic of Gumti District

Description	Census 2011
Actual Population	441538
Male	225428
Female	216110
Geographic Area sq. km	1522.8
Population Density/km ² (undivided district)	286
Sex Ratio (undivided district)	957
Average Literacy % (2013)	100
Male Literacy % (2013)	100
Female Literacy % (2013)	100

Source: Website of Tripura State (www.gomati.nic.in)

2.6. The Profile of the District of South Tripura

The district came into existence on 1 September 1970, when the entire state was divided into three districts. The undivided district headquarter was located at Udaipur. The newly established district South Tripura District was inaugurated on 6th January, 2012, by former Chief Minister, Tripura, Manik Sarkar. The district headquarter is located at Belonia town, south Tripura. District has three sub divisions (Belonia, Sabroom and Santirbazar). The district resides in two Lok Sabha constituencies: Tripura West (shared with West Tripura district) and Tripura East (shared with Dhalai and North Tripura districts).

The people of Tripura are mostly tribals, bengalines, Manipurians and Muslims the largest tribal group in Tripura. In south Tripura district mainly Bengali, Muslim, and Reang, Chakma, Tripuri & Mog tribes inhabiting in the district. The most commonly spoken languages here are Bengali, Kokborok, Chakma, Mog and various dialects of the Tripuri language.

All details regarding South Tripura District have been processed by us after receiving from Govt. of India. We are not responsible for errors to population census details of South Tripura District. Some of the vital statistics of South Tripura are presented in Table 2.3.

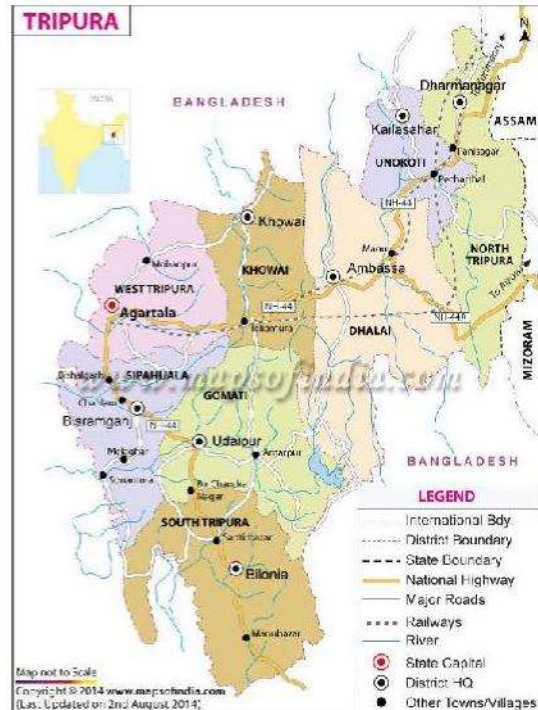
Table 2.3: Statistic of South Tripura District

Description	2011
Actual Population	453079
Male	234118
Female	218961
Sex Ratio	935
Area Sq. Km	1514.3
Population Density/km2	299
Average Literacy	85.09
Male Literacy	93.39
Female Literacy	79.54

Source: Website of Tripura State

2.7. The Profile of the State of Tripura

Tripura is a landlocked state in North East India, where the seven contiguous states – Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura – are collectively known as the Seven Sister States. Spread over 10,491.69 km² (4,050.86 sq mi), Tripura is the third-smallest among the 29 states in the country, behind Goa and Sikkim. It extends from 22°56'N to 24°32'N, and 91°09'E to 92°20'E. Its maximum extent measures about 184 km (114 mi) from north to south, and 113 km (70 mi) east to west. Tripura is bordered by the country of Bangladesh to the west, north and south; and the Indian states of Assam to the north east; and Mizoram to the east. It is accessible by national highways passing through the Karimganj district of Assam and Mamit district of Mizoram.



The physiography is characterized by hill ranges, valleys and plains. The state has five anticlinal ranges of hills running north to south, from Boromura in the west, through Atharamura, Longtharai and Shakhan, to the Jampui Hills in the east. The intervening synclines are the Agartala–Udaipur, Khowai–Teliamura, Kamalpur–Ambasa, Kailasahar–Manu and Dharmanagar–Kanchanpur valleys. At an altitude of 939 m (3,081 ft), Betling Shib in the Jampui range is the state's highest point. The small isolated hillocks interspersed throughout the state are known as tillas, and the narrow fertile alluvial valleys, mostly present in the west, are called lungas. A number of rivers originate in the hills of Tripura and flow into Bangladesh. The Khowai, Dhalai, Manu, Juri and Longai flow towards the north; the Gumti to the west; and the Muhuri and Feni to the south west.

In January 2012, major changes were implemented in the administrative divisions of Tripura. Beforehand, there had been four districts – Dhalai (headquarters Ambassa), North Tripura (headquarters Kailashahar), South Tripura (headquarters Udaipur), and West Tripura (headquarters Agartala). Four new districts were carved out of the existing four in January 2012 – Khowai, Unakoti, Sipahijala and Gomati. Six new subdivisions and five new blocks were also added. The subdivisions of each district are governed by a subdivisional magistrate and each subdivision is further divided into blocks. The blocks consist of Panchayats (village councils) and town municipalities. As of 2012, the state had eight districts, 23 subdivisions and 45 development blocks. Agartala, the capital of Tripura, is the most populous city. Other major towns with a population of 10,000 or more (as per 2011 census) are Sabroom, Dharmanagar, Jogendranagar, Belonia, Khowai, Kailashahar,

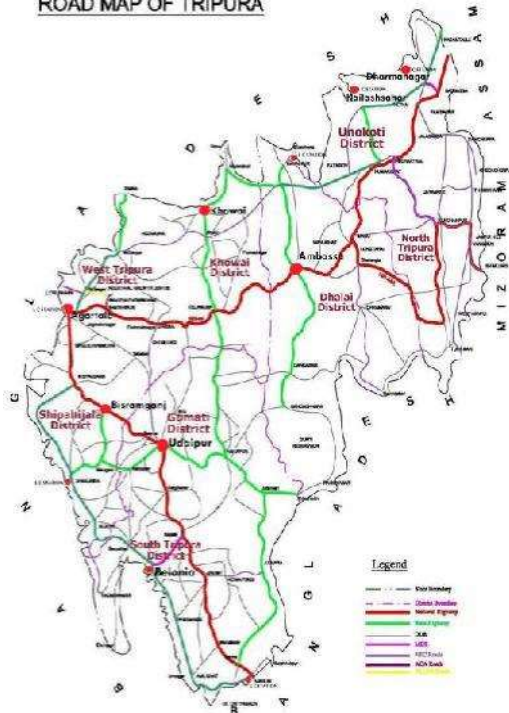
Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Amarpur, Gandhigram, Ranirbazar, Bishalgarh, Teliamura, Melaghar, Ambassa, Kamalpur, Bishramganj, Kathaliya and Baxanagar.

Tripura ranks second only to Assam as the most populous state in North East India. According to the provisional results of 2011 census of India, Tripura has a population of 3,673,917 with 1,874,376 males and 1,799,541 females. It constitutes 0.3 per cent of India's population. The sex ratio of the state is 960 females per thousand males, higher than the national ratio 940. The density of population is 350 persons per square kilometer. The literacy rate of Tripura in 2011 was 87.22 per cent, higher than the national average 74.04 per cent, and third best among all the states. Percentage wise population growth in Tripura has been presented in table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Percentage wise population growth in Tripura

Population growth		
Census	Population	Percentage
1951	639,000	—
1961	1,142,000	78.7%
1971	1,556,000	36.3%
1981	2,053,000	31.9%
1991	2,757,000	34.3%
2001	3,199,203	16%
2011	3,673,917	14.7%

ROAD MAP OF TRIPURA



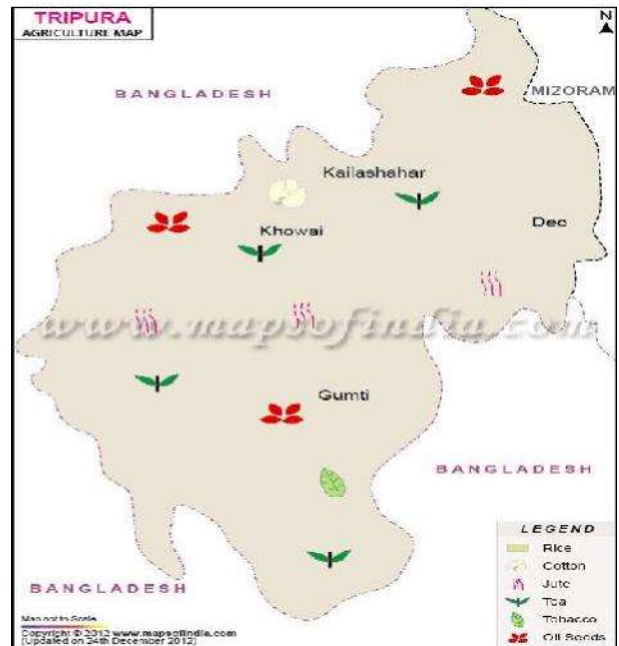
Roads Network

The total length of roads in the state is 16,931 km (10,520 mi) of which national highways constitute 88 km (55 mi) and state highways 689 km (428 mi), as of 2009–10. Residents in rural areas frequently use waterways as a mode of transport. Only one major road, the National Highway 8 (NH-8), connects Tripura to the rest of India. Starting at Sabroom in southern Tripura, it heads north to the capital Agartala, turns east and then north-east to enter the state of Assam. Locally known as "Assam Road", the NH-8 is often called the lifeline of Tripura. However, the highway is single lane and of poor quality; often landslides, rains or other disruptions on the highway cut the state off from its neighbours. Another National Highway, NH 8A, connects the town Manu in South Tripura district with Aizawl,

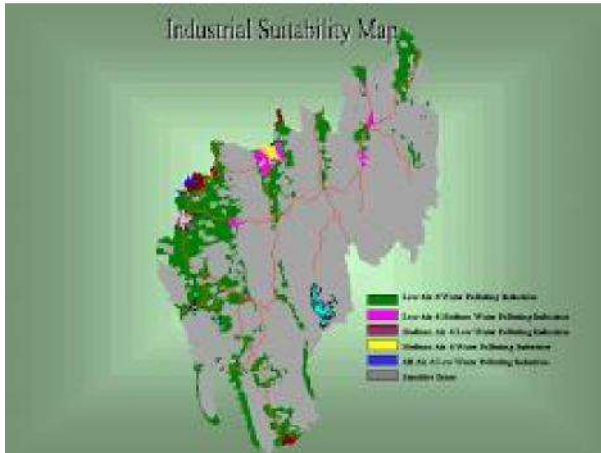
Mizoram. The Tripura Road Transport Corporation is the government agency overlooking public transport on road. A hilly and land-locked state, Tripura is dependent mostly on roads for transport.

Agriculture

From the distant past, agriculture in various forms has been the mainstay in the lives of people in Tripura. The primary sector (Agricultural) contributes about 64% of total employment in the state and about 48% of the State Domestic Product (SDP). A variety of Horticultural/ Plantation Crops are produced in Tripura like Pineapple, Orange, Cashew nut, Jackfruit, Coconut, Tea, Rubber, Forest Plantations etc. At present both conventional settled agriculture in the plains and Jhum system of cultivation in the hills are practiced, although earlier many tribal people depended more on Jhum system of cultivation, perhaps due to their life-pattern i.e. predominantly living in the hill areas.



Industries



The Industry Sector has remained undeveloped so far, despite the vast potential. The secondary sector contributes only about 5% of total employment and about 7% of the total income (SDP) of the state at present. Tourism has been declared as an Industry in the state since 1987. Handicraft is emerging as a potential industry in Tripura. The Handloom Industry also plays an important role in rural Industry of Tripura.

Of late various industries have begun to come up with the possible encouragement from the state government, although industrial development as such, is yet to fall in place in true sense in the absence of big industries. In the industrial sector, rubber and tea-based industries form the prime share with cement, steel etc. industries following suit.

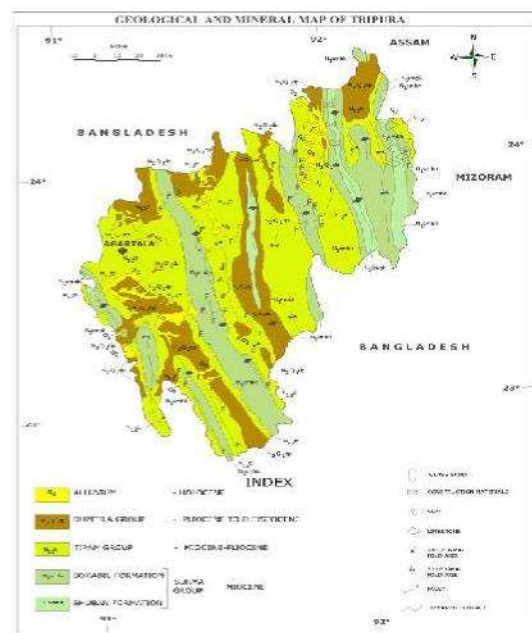
Mineral

The most important minerals in the state are oil and natural gas. The ONGC has carried out drilling at several sites. Two thermal power stations run on natural gas is operational in baramura hills and rokhia. Another important mineral resource of the state is glass sand.

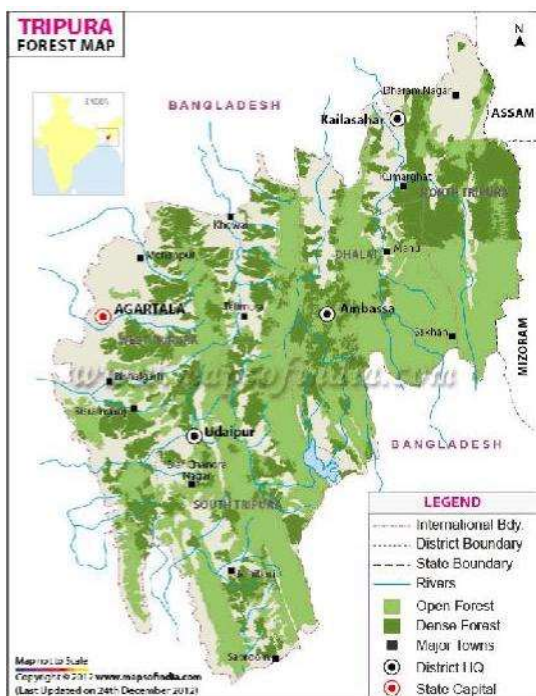
The ONGC-Tripura Power Company Ltd (OTPC) was set-up in September 2008 for subscribing the equity by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd (IL&FS) and Government of Tripura (GoT) for implementation of 726.6 MW thermal power project at Palatana in Gomati District for the North Eastern States.

The mineral resources of any state provide a avenue for economic development but the process of mining may have extensive impact on land, soil and water resources. The mining projects have as a consequence become a part of development sector requiring environmental clearance under environmental protection act, 1986, EIA Notification 1994.

In Tripura, the mineral resources are mainly glass sands, limestone, plastic clay and hard rock; all of these materials are being used to a variable degree. However, the single most important



resources in the state is oil and natural gas. ONGC or oil and natural gas corporation has initiated massive exploration programme in the state, details of which are dealt later.



Forest

The state of Tripura, with a geographical area of 10491 km² is predominantly hilly (60%) & is surrounded on three sides by a deltaic basin of Bangladesh. The state is situated between 22°57' & 24 ° 32'N and 91 ° 10' & 92 ° 20'E with tropic of cancer passing through it. The State is situated in the south-western extremity of North-East region of the country. It shares border (1001 km in perimeter) with Bangladesh, Assam and Mizoram. International border with Bangladesh is 856 km, which is almost completely open and porous.

The forests in the state are mainly tropical evergreen, semi evergreen, and moist deciduous. Sizeable area is covered with bamboo brakes which virtually form a “Sub climax” resulting from

shifting cultivation from time immemorial. The details of forest resources are given below in table 2.5.

- a) Forest Area : 6292.681Km²
- (b) Percentage of forest area to geographical area : (10491 Km²) 59.98%

Table 2.5: Legal classification of forests in the state

Status	Area (sq.Km)	Percentage of Geographical Area of the State
1. Reserve Forests (RF)	3588.183	34.20
2. Proposed Reserve Forests (PRF)	509.025	4.85
3. Unclassified Govt. Forests (UGF) (recorded as per rule 16 of TLR & LR rules)	2195.473*	20.93
Total	6292.681	59.98

Project road is passing through reserve/protected forest at considerable length. The stage-1 clearance has already been obtained for Khowai to Teliamura section and for Teliamura to Sabroom, forest diversion of 126.2014 ha of land is under process. The details of Districts wise forest land diversion for Teliamura to Sabroom are presented in table 2.6 below:

Table 2.6: District wise forest land diversion for Teliamura to Sabroom

S.N	District	Area (sq. m)	Area (Ha.)
1	Khowai	126213.2959	12.6213
2	Gumti	729811.6598	72.9811
3	South Tripura	405989.4599	40.5989
	Total	126.2014	126.2014

River

The State of Tripura is well endowed with surface water resources. As many as ten major rivers is reported to generate an annual flow of 793 million cubic meter of water. All rivers are rain-fed and ephemeral in nature. All major rivers originate from hill ranges and show a typical drainage pattern called trellis, except a few instances of dendrite pattern. The Khowai, the Manu, the Haorah, the Muhuri and the Gomati are some important rivers of Tripura. Gomati is the largest river. Like the Ganges in North India, the Gomati is considered to be the most sacred of all the rivers in Tripura. The source of the river is taken to be Tirthamukh where lies the beautiful Dumbur falls - one of the most important holy places. The rivers Khowai, Doloi, Manu, Juri and Langai are flowing towards the north and those flowing towards west are the Gomati, Muhuri and Feni. Name of the river with origin and flow has been presented in Table 2.7.



Table 2.7: Showing name of the river with origin and flow

Sl.	Name of the River	Origin & Flow
1	Longai	Jampui Hill Northerly flow 98 km long
2	Juri	Jampui Hill Northerly flow through Dharmangar valley
3	Deo	Jampui Hill Northerly flow through Kanchanpur valley, meets Manu river 98 km long.
4	Manu	Sakhan range Northerly flow via Kailasahar to Bangladesh 167 km long
5	Dhalai	Longtharai range Northerly flow via Kamalpur to Bangladesh 117 km long
6	Khowai	Longtharai range North-west flow and then northerly via Khowai town to Bangladesh 70 km long
7	Haroa	Baramura range Westward flow via Agartala to Bangladesh 53 km long
8	Gumti	Longtharai and Atharamura range Flow westward via Amarapur, Sonamura to Bangladesh
9	Muhuri	Deotamura range Westward flow via Belonia to Bangladesh 64 km long
10	Fenni	Originate at the border by confluence of three streams, of which as along is the main channel

It is obvious that much of the surface water passes through a combined distance of 896 km flow into Bangladesh.

2.8. Impact and Benefits

The road project is associated with some adverse impacts as well as some benefits. The major impacts of the road project include loss of agricultural land due to acquisition of land all along the project corridor. But it should be kept in mind that the project road strategically boost in export and industrial development can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction which will bring substantial social and economic development in the region. The social benefits arising due to the project will be triggered off due to improved accessibility to various services such as easy access to markets, health facilities, schools, workplace etc. which in turn increases the income of the locals, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. The possible direct and indirect positive impacts of the project are listed below.

- + Road network will not only link the village communities to better international markets, but also open up wider work opportunities in distant places. People can shuttle to distant worksites and engage in construction, mining, factories, business as well as domestic works.
 - + The immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of direct employment opportunities for the roadside communities and specially those who are engaged as wage labourers, petty contractors and suppliers of raw materials.
 - + Effective drainage system to ensure that there will be no pooling of water
 - + Safety measures for Highway signs, Pavement marking, Traffic signals, Truck lay byes, Bus stops and Bus bays
 - + Rectification of geometric deficiencies (both Horizontal & Vertical).
 - + Provision of Pedestrian passes.
 - + Provision of ROBs to fly over the traffic and minimize the traffic congestion, if required.
 - + Provision of ROBs over railway crossings, if required.
 - + Slope protection.
 - + Provision of crash barrier at Bridge approaches.
 - + Improvement of all Major and Minor Intersections.
 - + Facilities for public amenities such as Restrooms, Telephone booths, Toilets, shops and Trauma Centres.
- Other benefits: -
- + It will give a major fillip to the quest for all weather connectivity.
 - + It will reduce travel time between towns and cities by 50% to 60%.
 - + It will enhance the spirit of enterprise.
 - + Help the locals to ply their trade.
 - + Provide direct employment in road construction and allied activities.
 - + Lower accident and provide quick accessibility to services like hospital, market, office etc.
 - + Will help in growth of tourism activities immensely.

2.9. Minimizing Resettlement

Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed project design phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement impacts. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternative alignments. With the available options, best

engineering solution have been adopted to avoid large scale land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Following are the general criteria adopted for the selection of the alignment:

- + It should serve as uninterrupted traffic for proposed Tourist centers.
- + It should provide linkage to other roads in the region.
- + It should take in to account the future traffic growth and management.

- + It should be coordinated with local and national development plans.
- + It should minimize environment impact along the corridor.
- + It should take in to consideration the opinions of local people in selection of alignment

The specific measures adopted for minimizing the resettlement impacts for the sub

Project is as follows:

- + Exploration of several alternate alignments in consultation with engineering team, concerned government departments and local community
- + Following proposed local roads as much as possible to minimize the land acquisition in the bypass alignments.
- + Avoiding major settlements and urban areas to minimize the large scale physical displacement.
- + Avoiding productive agricultural land to minimize the adverse economic displacement;
- + Diverting the alignment towards the available unused government land to minimize impact on private property.

2.10. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan (RP)

The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This Full Resettlement Plan has been prepared on the basis of project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with NHIDCL policy for involuntary resettlement. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- + Type and extent of loss of land/ non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure.
- + Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society.
- + Public consultation and people's participation in the project.
- + Proposed legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project.

- + Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income.

R&R cost estimate including provision for fund and Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

2.11. Primary Responsibility for Land Acquisition & Resettlement

NHIDCL is the nodal agency for implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, the prime responsibility for land acquisition lies with the NHIDCL, Tripura. However, such land acquisition is normally done through the State level District Administration and the compensation amount is deposited with the District Administration by the acquiring body for disbursement. Similarly, the resettlement of the affected population will be implemented by the Revenue Department, Tripura like it is being done in other projects. The IA will hire the services of some experienced NGO to implement the RAP on its behalf. However, the NHIDCL do conduct its own internal monitoring of RAP implementation through PIU. An independent External Monitor would be engaged to review and monitor the implementation process and time frame of the resettlement and rehabilitation of the DPs. The External Monitor may submit a biannual report on the progress of the implementation of the Resettlement action plan to NHIDCL through the EA.

3. METHODOLOGY FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This Chapter presents an analysis of the project impacts based on census survey data. The purpose of the analysis is to (a) develop profiles of DPs and communities affected by the project. (b) Identify the nature and types of losses. The following sections briefly describe the methods used to ascertain various types of impacts.

3.1. The Census Survey

The census survey was carried out in the month November- December, 2020 as per the alignment. The objectives of the census survey was to generate an inventory of social impacts on the people affected by the project, their structures affected, social profile of the project affected people, their poverty, their views about the project and also their views on various options of rehabilitation and resettlement. A questionnaire was used to collect detailed information on affected households/business for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. A structured census questionnaire was used to collect detailed information on affected households/ properties for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. The census survey includes the following:-

- .. Inventory of the affected assets
- .. Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- .. Physical measurements of the affected assets/structures
- .. Identification of trees and crops
- .. Household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile
- .. Identification of non-titleholders
- .. Assessment of potential economic impact

The present census survey has covered 100% structures affected within the proposed ROW including titleholders and non-titleholders. The additional information about the titleholders land will be collected on completion of landholders' data collection from revenue department which is in the progress. The results of census survey presented in the report will also be updated further after completion of landholders' data collection.

3.2. Land Acquisition Planning

The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment. All the village maps were collected from the local revenue offices. The village maps were digitized by the consultant. Following the digitization of village maps, the engineering design of the alignment was superimposed in the digitized cadastral map in order to identify the number of land parcels and their demarcation including the quantification. The superimposition of alignment on the village map provided all the plot numbers. A Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) has to be prepared accordingly.

3.3. Inventory of Assets

Following finalization of the road alignment and identification of the land parcels, cross-sections design and land acquisition requirements, census of all displaced persons (DPs) was carried in the sub-project. The objective of the project census survey was to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The survey team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. Additionally, socio-economic data was also collected as part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. The census survey includes the following.

3.4. Survey of Affected Structures

Different types of structures will be affected by the road improvements. In order to assess market/ replacement value for the affected structures, the survey considered the types of construction, material used for roof, walls and floor; levels/ stories of structures, and land area of each structure.

3.5. Public Consultation

To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews and formal and informal consultations. The vulnerable sections of DPs and women were also included in this consultation process.

Consultation held with various government officials and local people from the fringe area of the project road. Divisional Forest Officers of all the three project districts were consulted during the field study along with higher officials from the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council. Informal public consultations were held at six important locations of the project road covering all the three district. All of them welcomed the road development and improvement project. Suggestion received mainly on improved drainage system, adequate compensation, protection measures for water bodies (mainly ponds) and petty contracts for the local contractors during the construction phase of the project road.

Two stage Public/stake holder consultations have also been done in September ,2000 & December, 2020 as per JICA guidelines.

4. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

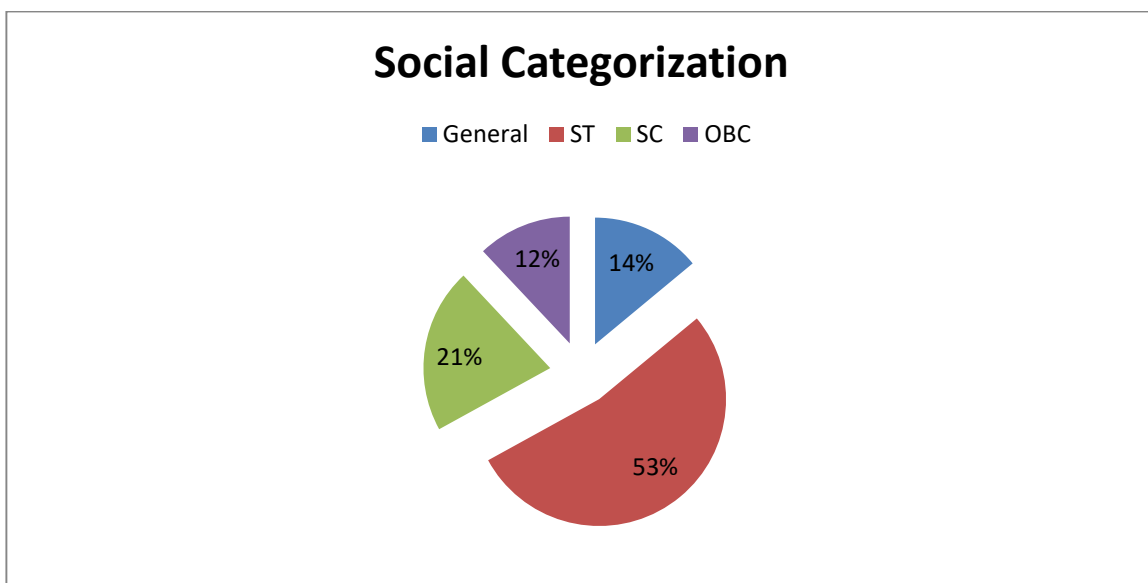
4.1. Socio-economic Profile of Project Area

To understand the socio-economic profile of project area, the socio-economic information of APs was collected through the Socio Economic Survey (SES) and Census survey. The analysis of impacts confirms that a total of PAHs are 898 and PAPs are 2834. The gross findings of the survey are presented in the following sections.

4.2. Social Categories of the PAHs

The social stratification of the project area shows the dominance of ST population with 53% households. The second stratum of the social grouping in the area is of schedule Caste (SC) population in the project area is 21% and General population with 14% households followed by Other Backward Caste 12% households. The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the **(Figure 4.1)**.

Figure 4.1: Social Categories of DPs along the Project Road



Source: DPR and Census Survey by EIS Team, Data, Nov- Dec, 2020

4.3. Religious Categories of the PAHs

The project area is dominated by Hindu community as they form 83% of the total PAHs, followed by Buddhist which is 10%, Christian 5% and Muslim 2%.

4.4. Number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

There are altogether 2834 PAPs concerning to titled and non-titled categories, that are being affected by the project. It includes 57% males and 43% females. The number of PAPs is substantially significant in the project area mainly because presence of joint family system and a large number of shareholders of landed properties.

4.5. Vulnerable Households being affected in the project

In the project area there are 2% households falling in the vulnerable category. These 2% vulnerable households belong to ST category. There are 55% of the total PAHs which are BPL.

4.6. Income Level of the Affected Households

Census Survey on the monthly income levels of each PAHs in affected districts indicates that approx. 25% have income less than INR 5000, 40% of PAHs have monthly income in the range of INR 5000-10000, 29% PAHs have monthly income in the range of INR 10000-20000, 5% of PAHs have income in the range of INR 20000-50000, and 1% have monthly income in the range of INR 50000-1 lakh. The average income level of households in the project area is summarized in the **(Table 4.1)**.

Table 4.1: Monthly Income Level of the Affected Households

Sl. No.	Monthly Income Categories in (Rs)	% Age
1	<5000	25%
2	>5000 to <10000	40%
3	>10000 to <20000	29%
4	>20000 to <50000	5%
5	>50000 to <100000	1%
	Total	100%

Source: Census Survey by EIS Team, Data, Nov- Dec, 2020

4.7. Occupation by PAHs

The occupational status of head of the households i.e. the primary occupation by the households reveals that 36% households are having agriculture as their primary source of income. About 20% households are depending on business and this includes the business they are carrying out in the road side mainly shops, Wage Earner are 25%, 18% are engaged in private service and 1% are engaged in Government jobs. The details of occupations by the DPs are presented in the **(Table 4.2)**.

Table 4.2: Occupational Status of DPs

Sl. No.	Occupational Status of APs	% Age
1	Government/ Semi Government Service	1%
2	Business	20%
3	Agriculture	36%
4.	Wage Earner	25%
5.	Private Service	18%

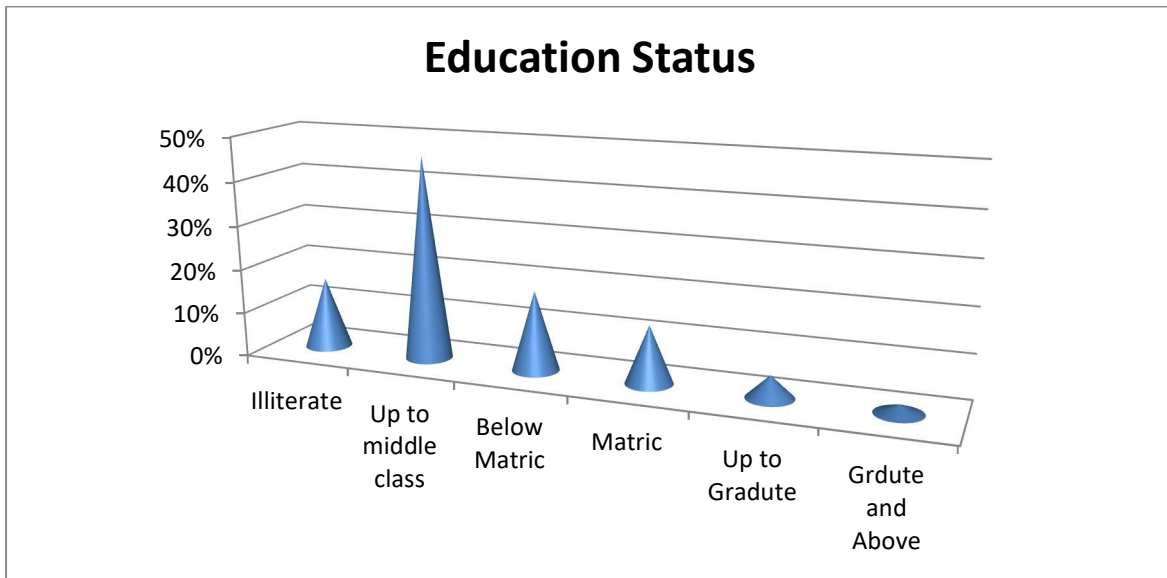
	Total	100%
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Source: Census Survey by EIS Team, Data, Nov- Dec, 2020

4.8. Educational Status of DPs

The educational status of head of the households reveals that overall scenario of literacy level is not encouraging in the project area as significant percentage of population, i.e., 16% are still illiterate. Another 46% has attained the education up to middle class level, 18% attained the education below matric which are presented in the (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Educational Status of DPs



Source: Census Survey by EIS Team, Data, Nov- Dec, 2020

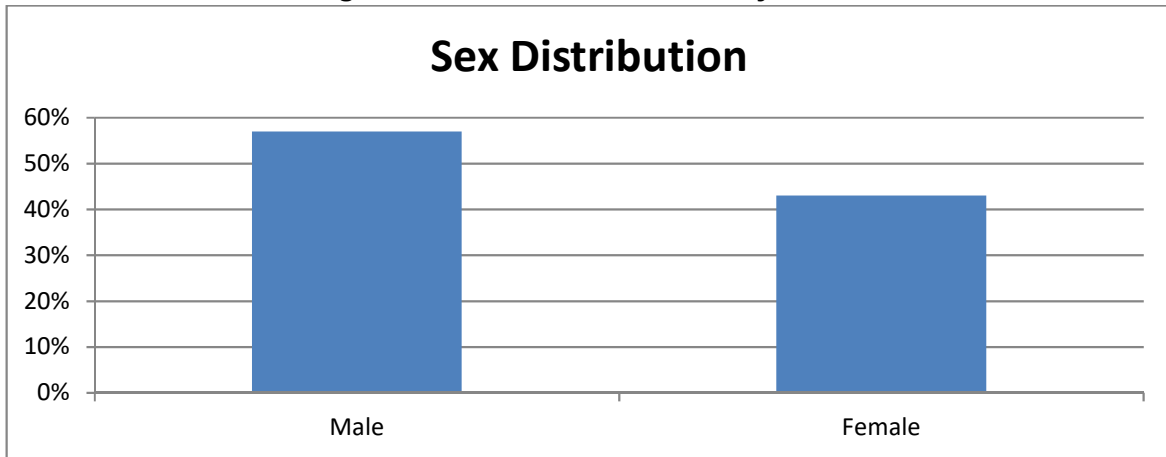
4.9. Impact on Indigenous People

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the project area is considered to be IP. The presence of ST population in the project area as affected person is about 53%.

4.10. Gender Impact and Mitigation Measures

The gender composition of PAPs shows that the male accounts for 57% and female accounts for 43%.

Figure 4.3: Gender Ratio in study area



The working women and girl students face lot of problem for travel, due to non-availability of good road and transport network. Especially in rainy season, the problem increases manifold which sometimes compels the girl students abstains from classes.

Only primary health centers (PHCs) are located at some villages and the quality of treatment and medical facilities are less than satisfactory. In emergency they have to reach hospitals at district headquarters only.

Health status will improve as they will be able to visit Govt. hospital at Agartala if sick and especially during pregnancy and will not have to depend on uneducated rural midwife for safe delivery, which are common in villages. Incidence of child mortality & maternal mortality rate will reduce with easy access to Govt. health care facility centres.

The women feel that their mobility will increase as market & relatives' places will be easily accessible for them as better road condition will induce more transport vehicles to operate. More shops, markets will open within the village approach area and as a result they will get quality leisure time at their disposal.

Women from poor families will get job opportunity during construction work as casual labour or at office. Besides, women can operate individual / family enterprise by opening small tea stalls, shops/eateries to provide meals to the construction labourers. This will enhance their family income as well as their entrepreneurial skill which may be useful in future.

Women labourers feel that improved road network will provide them with better job opportunity as they will be able to travel further and even can commute from home.

Moreover, travel by public transport system, like Govt. bus service, will become cheaper and money saved on transport can be better utilized for household needs.

The girl students will be able to attain higher education at colleges, since journey time and cost will be greatly reduced and the girls can commute from home all by themselves free of hazard.

Women will not be affected negatively due to the program. Any negative impacts of the project on female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and

provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Additionally, women headed households are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance (lump sum amount @ Rs.10,000/- per affected households) has been made in the entitlement of the RP. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the EA. Therefore, the sub project activities will not have any negative impact on women.

5. DEFINITIONS

The Definition of various terms used in this Policy Document is as follows:

- (a) “Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation” means an officer not below the rank of District Collector of the State Government appointed by it for the purpose of resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Families of the Project concerned provided that if the appropriate Government in respect of the project is the Central Government, such appointment shall be made in consultation with the Central Govt.
- (b) “affected zone”, in relation to a project, means declaration of this Policy by the appropriate Government area of villages or locality under a project for which the land is being acquired under Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 2013 or any other Act in force or an area that comes under submergence due to impounding of water in the reservoir of the project.
- (c) “agricultural family” means a family whose primary mode of livelihood is agriculture and includes family of owners as well as sub-tenants of agricultural land, agricultural labourers, occupiers of forest lands and of collectors of minor forest produce.
- (d) “agricultural labourer” means a person normally resident in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected zone who does not hold any land in the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood.
- (e) “Agricultural land” includes lands used or capable of being used for the purpose of-
- + agriculture or horticulture;
 - + Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding or livestock and nursery growing medical herbs.
 - + raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and
 - + Land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for the cutting of wood only.
- (f) “Appropriate Government” means,-
- (i) In relation to acquisition of land for the purposes of the NHIDCL, the Central Government;
 - (ii) in relation to a project which is executed by Central Government agency(NHIDCL)/Central Government undertaking or by any other agency on the orders/directions of Central Government, the Central Government, otherwise the State Government and in relation to acquisition of land for other purposes, the State Government.
- (g) ‘BPL Family’: the Below Poverty Line Families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time.

- (h) “Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation”, in relation to a project, means the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation appointed by the State Government not below the rank of Commissioner/Secretary of that Government.
- (i) “Displaced family” means any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of his land including plot in the abadi or other property in the affected zone for the purpose of the project, has been displaced from such land or other property.
- (j) “Family” means Project Affected Family consisting of such persons, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him and dependent on him for their livelihood.
- (k) “Holding” means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both;
- (l) “Marginal farmer” means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to one acres or irrigated land holding up to half acres.
- (m) “non-agricultural laborer” means a person who is not an agricultural laborer but is normally residing in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected zone and who does not hold any land under the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labor or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labor or as such artisan in the affected zone.
- (n) “Notification” means a notification published in the Official Gazette;
- (o) “Occupiers” mean members of Scheduled Tribe community in possession of forest land prior to 25th October, 1980;
- (p) “Project” means a project displacing 500 families or more enmasse in plain areas and 250 families or more enmasse in hilly areas, DDP blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India as a result of acquisition of land for any project.
- (q) “displaced family” means a family/person whose place of residence or other properties or source of livelihood are substantially affected by the process of acquisition of land for the project and who has been residing continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone or practicing any trade, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected zone, preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone.
- (r) “Resettlement zone”, in relation to a project, means the declaration of any area under our National Policy by the appropriate Government acquired or proposed to be acquired for resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families as a resettlement zone.
- (s) “Requiring Body” shall mean any company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government if the acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent allotment of such land in public interest to a body corporate,

institution, or any other organization or to any company under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land to such company, as the case may be.

(t) “Small farmer” means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to two acres or with an irrigated land holding up to one acre.

6. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

6.1. Scope of Land Acquisition

As discussed earlier also the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of availability of limited ROW. According to the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) prepared as a part of Project Report, 400.49 Ha out of which 266.69 Ha Private land, 133.76 Ha Government Land will be acquired for the project. Total numbers of private land units/plots/Structure affected are 898. The area is excluding the area that already lies with Executing Agency in terms of proposed roads falling in the alignment. A project census survey will be carried out to identify the persons who would be affected by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The major findings of the land acquisition estimates and census of 100% affected structures are discussed in the following sections which will be further updated after completion of landholder's data collection.

6.2. Loss of Land

Many APs will be losing their land to the project and their livelihoods as well as dwellings are affected. The details of project impact on land and various types of loss due to the land loss are discussed in this section.

6.3. Ownership of Land Being Acquired for the Sub-project

According to the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) prepared as a part of Project Report, 400.49 Ha out of which 266.69 Ha Private land, 133.76 Ha Government Land will be acquired for the project. Total numbers of private land units/plots/Structure affected are 898.

6.4. Loss of Structure in the Sub-project

The census survey reveals that altogether 898 land units/plots/structure will be affected due to the project work. All these privately occupied structures are residential, commercial or residential cum commercial structures.

6.5. Loss of Community Property Resources (CPRs)

During census, it was observed that there are forty nos. of community property resources including community, religious and government properties within the proposed Toe Line as well as proposed ROW.

6.6. Summary Project Impacts

The project impacts can be broadly classified as (i) impacts on private land, (ii) impacts on private structures including Encroachers and Squatters, (iii) impacts on livelihoods due to loss of private properties and (iv) loss of common property resources. From the analysis of impacts, it is noted that altogether 898 land units/plots will be affected due to the project work. All these

privately occupied structures are residential, commercial or residential cum commercial structures. As per the socio economic survey, total household 898 will be affected in the project. The Summary of Resettlement Impacts is provided in table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Sl. No.	Impacts	Total
1	Total land acquisition requirements (in ha)	400.49
2	Total private land acquisition requirements (in ha)	266.69
3	Total Government land acquisition requirements (in ha)	133.76
4	Total number of private land units/plots/Structure affected	898

**Source: DPR and EIS*

7. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The procedure mentioned in this chapter shall be followed for declaration of the affected area, carrying out survey and census of affected persons, assessment of government land available and land to be arranged for rehabilitation and resettlement, declaration of the resettlement area or areas, preparation of the draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan and its final publication.

Where the appropriate Government is of the opinion that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families en masse in plain areas, or two hundred or more families en masse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, area of villages or localities as an affected area.

Every declaration made in our policy shall be published in at least three daily newspapers, two of which shall be in the local vernacular having circulation in villages or areas which are likely to be affected, and also by affixing a copy of the notification on the notice board of the concerned gram panchayats or municipalities and other prominent place or places in the affected area and the resettlement area, and/or by any other method as may be prescribed in this regard by the appropriate Government.

Once the declaration is made, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall undertake a baseline survey and census for identification of the persons and families likely to be affected.

Every such survey shall contain the following village-wise information of the affected families:-

- + Members of the family who are permanently residing engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area.
- + Families who are likely to lose, or have lost, their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade, business, occupation or vocation.
- + Agricultural labourers and non-agricultural labourers.
- + Families belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe categories.
- + Vulnerable persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above sixty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family.
- + Families those are landless (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either

homestead or agricultural land) and below poverty line, but residing continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area.

- + Scheduled Tribes families who are or were having possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the LA Notice Publication date.
- + Every survey undertaken under shall be completed within a period of ninety days from the date of declaration.

On completion of the above surveyor on expiry of a period of ninety days, whichever is earlier, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, by notification, and also in such other manner so as to reach all persons likely to be affected, publish a draft of the details of the findings of the survey conducted by him and invite objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby. This draft shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area.

On the expiry of thirty days from the date of publication of the draft of the details of survey and after considering the objections and suggestions received by him in "this behalf, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit his recommendations thereon along with the details of the survey to the appropriate Government.

Within forty-five days from the date of receipt of the details of the survey and recommendations of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the appropriate Government shall publish the final details of survey in the Official Gazette. The appropriate Government shall, by notification, declare any area (or areas) as a resettlement area (or areas) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the affected families may be settled, wherever possible, in a group or groups in such resettlement areas. However, it has to be ensured that the affected families may be resettled with the host community on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, consistent with the desire of each group to preserve its own identity and culture.

The Administrator for Resettlement and rehabilitation shall draw up a list of lands that may be available for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

The lands drawn up shall consist of:-

- + Land available or acquired for the project and earmarked for this purpose
- + Government wastelands arid any other land vesting in the Government available for allotment to the affected families.
- + Lands that may be available for purchase or acquisition for" the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.
- + A combination of one or more of the above.

However, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement should ensure that such acquisition of land does not lead to another set of physically displaced families. The

Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, on behalf of the appropriate Government, may either purchase land from any person through consent award and may enter into an agreement for this purpose, or approach the state Government concerned for acquisition of land for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.

After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall contain the following particulars, namely:-

- (a) The extent of land to be acquired for the project and the name(s) of the affected village(s);
- (b) A village-wise list of the affected persons, family-wise, and the extent and nature of land and immovable property owned or held in their possession in the affected area, and the extent and nature of such land and immovable property which they are likely to lose or have lost, indicating the survey numbers thereof;
- (c) A list of agricultural laborers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depends on agricultural activities;
- (d) A list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been or likely to be alienated wholly or substantially from their main sources of trade business, occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land for the project or involuntary displacement due to any other cause;.
- (e) A list of non-agricultural laborers, including artisans;
- (f) A list of affected landless families, including those, without homestead land and below poverty line families;
- (g) A list of vulnerable affected persons.
- (h) A list of occupiers, if any;
- (i) A list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected;
- (j) Details of public and community properties, assets and infrastructure;
- (k) A list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to the affected families;
- (l) Details of the extent of land available in the resettlement area for resettling and for allotment of land to the affected families.
- (m) Details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided for resettlement.
- (n) The time schedule for shifting and resettling the displaced persons in the resettlement area or areas.

(o) Such other particulars as the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement may consider necessary.

The draft scheme or plan may be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and the resettlement area (or areas) in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

The consultation with the gram sabha or the panchayats at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996).

In cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils may also be consulted.

While preparing a draft scheme or plan, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan forms an integral part of the cost of the project for which the land is being acquired. The entire expenditure on rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and the expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families are to be borne by the requiring body for which the land is being acquired. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families is communicated to the requiring body for incorporation in the project cost.

The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit the draft scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement to the appropriate Government for its approval. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, it shall be the responsibility of the appropriate Government to obtain the consent of the requiring body, to ensure that the necessary approvals as required under this policy have been obtained, and to make sure that the requiring body has agreed to bear the entire cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other, expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families as communicated by the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, before approving it. After approving the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, the appropriate Government shall publish the same in the Official Gazette. On final notification of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, it shall come into force.

It shall be the responsibility of the requiring body to provide sufficient funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for proper implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan. As soon as the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan is finalized, the requiring body shall deposit one-third cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement

scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall keep proper books of accounts and records of the funds placed at his disposal and submit periodic returns to the appropriate Government in this behalf.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, an exercise for fast-track updating of land records shall be undertaken on currently with the land acquisition proceedings. Persons who have acquired any right prior to the date of issue of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 24 of the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 (or such notification under any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is being undertaken) as per the updated' records shall also have right to proportionate compensation along with the original landowners referred to in the notification.

(a) The compensation award shall be declared well in time before displacement of the affected families. Full payment of compensation as well as adequate progress in resettlement shall be ensured in advance of the actual displacement of the affected families.

(b) The compensation award shall take into account the market value of the property being acquired, including the location-wise minimum price per unit area fixed (or to be fixed) by the State Government.

(c) Conversion to the intended category of use of the land being acquired (for example, from agricultural to non-agricultural) shall be taken into account in advance of the acquisition, and the compensation award shall be determined as per the intended land use category.

(d) The applicable conversion charges for the change in the land use category shall be paid by the requiring body, and no reduction shall be made in the compensation award on this account.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, and if the requiring body is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, the affected families who are entitled to get compensation for the land or other property acquired, shall be given the option to take up to twenty percent of the compensation amount due to them in the form of shares or debentures or both of the requiring body, as per the guidelines to be notified by the Central Government: Provided that the appropriate Government, at its discretion, may raise this proportion up to fifty percent of the compensation amount.

Land compulsorily acquired for a project cannot be transferred to any other purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the appropriate Government.

If land compulsorily acquired for a project or part thereof, remains unutilized for the project for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the appropriate Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body. Whenever any land acquired for a public purpose is transferred to an individual or organization (whether in private sector, public sector or joint sector) for a consideration, eighty percent of any net unearned income so accruing to the transferor, shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired.

The fund shall be kept in a separate account which shall be administered in such manner as may be prescribed.

8. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS FOR THE AFFECTED FAMILIES

The rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be extended to all the affected families who are eligible as affected families on the date of publication of the declaration under as stated above, and any division of assets in the family after the said date may not be taken into account.

Any affected family owning house and whose house has been acquired or lost, may be allotted free of cost house site to the extent of actual loss of area of the acquired house but not more than two hundred and fifty square meter of land in rural areas, or one hundred and fifty square meter of land in urban areas, as the case may be, for each nuclear family Provided that, in urban areas, a house of up to one hundred square meter' carpet area may be provided in lieu thereof. Such a house, if necessary, may be offered in a multi-storied building complex

Each affected below poverty line family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the affected area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area, shall be entitled to a house of minimum one hundred square meter carpet area in rural areas, or fifty square meter carpet area in urban areas (which may be offered, where applicable, in a multi-storied building complex), as the case may be, in their settlement area:

Provided that any such affected family which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a suitable one-time financial assistance for use construction, and the amount shall not be less than what is given under any programme of house construction by the Government of India.

Each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose entire land has been acquired or lost, may be allotted in the name of the khatedar(s) in the affected family, agricultural land or cultivable wasteland to the extent of actual land loss by the khatedar(s) in the affected family subject to a maximum of one acres of irrigated land or two acres of irrigated land or cultivable wasteland, if Government land is available in the resettlement area. This benefit shall also be available to the affected families who have, as a consequence of the acquisition" or loss of land, been reduced to the status of marginal farmers.

In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families shall be given preference in allotment of land-for-land in the command area of the project, to the extent possible. Such lands may be consolidated, and plots of suitable sizes allotted to the affected families who could be settled their in-groups. In case a family cannot be given land in the command area of the project or the family opts not to take land there, such a family may be given monetary compensation on replacement cost basis for their lands lost, for purchase of suitable land elsewhere.

In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the State Governments may formulate suitable schemes for providing land to the affected families in the command areas of the projects by

way of pooling of the lands that may be available or, otherwise, could be made available in recommended areas of such projects.

(a) In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, fishing rights in the reservoirs shall be given to the affected families, if such rights were enjoyed by them in the affected area; (b) In other cases also, unless there are special reasons, fishing rights shall be given preferentially to the affected families.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body.

The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy shall be free from all encumbrances.

The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.

In case of allotment of wasteland or degraded land in lieu of the acquired land, each khatedar in the affected family shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifteen thousand rupees per acres for land development.

In case of allotment of agricultural land in lieu of the acquired land, each khatedar in the affected family shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than ten thousand rupees, for agricultural production.

Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifteen thousand rupees, for construction of cattle shed. Each affected family that is displaced shall get a onetime financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than ten thousand rupees, for shifting of the family, building materials belongings and cattle.

Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person and who has been displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than twenty-five thousand rupees, for construction of working shed or shop.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, -

- + The requiring body shall give preference to the affected families – at least one person per nuclear family - in providing employment in the project, subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person for the employment.
- + Wherever necessary, the requiring body shall arrange for training of the affected persons, so as to enable such persons to take on suitable jobs.
- + The requiring body shall offer scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families as per the criteria as may be fixed

by the appropriate Government.

- + The requiring body shall give preference to the affected persons or their groups or cooperatives in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops or other economic opportunities coming up in or around the project site.
- + The requiring body shall give preference to willing landless labourers and unemployed affected persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase.

The affected persons shall be offered the necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the affected families who have not been provided agricultural land or employment shall be entitled to a rehabilitation grant equivalent to seven hundred fifty days minimum agricultural wages or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government: Provided that, if the requiring body is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, such affected families shall be given the option of taking up to twenty percent of their rehabilitation grant amount in the form of shares or debentures of the requiring body, in such manner as may be prescribed provided further that the appropriate Government may, at its discretion, raise this proportion up to fifty per cent of the rehabilitation grant amount.

In cases where the acquisition of agricultural land or involuntary displacement takes place on account of land development projects, in lieu of land-for-land or employment, such affected families would be given site(s) or apartment(s) within the development project, in proportion to the land lost, but subject to such limits as may be defined by the appropriate Government.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each affected family which is involuntarily displaced shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to twenty-five days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of one year from the date of displacement.

The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons, of such amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees per month.

If land is acquired in cases of urgency under the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 or similar provision of any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force, each affected family which is displaced shall be provided with transit and temporary accommodation, pending rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, in addition to the monthly subsistence allowance and other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits due to them under this policy.

In case of linear acquisitions, in projects relating to railway lines, highways, transmission lines, laying of pipelines and other such projects wherein only an arrow stretch of land is acquired for the purpose of the project or is utilized for right of way, each khatedar in the affected family shall be offered by the requiring body an ex-gratia payment of such amount

as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than twenty thousand rupees, in addition to the compensation or any other benefits due under the Act or programme or scheme under which the land, house or other property is acquired provided that, if as a result of such land acquisition, the land-holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a "small" or "marginal" farmer, other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits available under this policy shall also be extended to such affected family.

8.1. Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits for Project Affected families belonging to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families, a Tribal Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the detailed procedure for settling land rights due but not settled and restoring titles of tribal on alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition. The Plan shall also contain a programme or development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce (NTFP) resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years sufficient to meet requirements of tribal communities who are denied access to forests.

The concerned gram sabha or the panchayats at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution or as the case may be, Councils in the Schedule VI Areas shall be consulted in all Cases of land acquisition in such areas including land acquisition in cases of urgency, before issue of a notification under the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 or any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is undertaken, and the consultation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and other relevant laws. Further, in cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs) may also be consulted.

Each affected family of Scheduled Tribe followed by Scheduled Caste categories shall be given preference in allotment of land-for-land, if Government land is available in the resettlement area.

In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each Scheduled Tribe affected family shall get an additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights or usages of forest produce.

The Scheduled Tribes affected families will be re-settled, as far as possible, in the same Schedule Area in a compact block, so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity. Exceptions would be allowed only in rare cases where the requiring body in case of

a project involving land acquisition, or the State Government in other cases of involuntary displacement is unable to offer such land due to reasons beyond its control.

The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes shall get land free of cost for community and religious gatherings, to the extent decided by the appropriate Government.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the Scheduled Tribes affected families resettled out of the district will get twenty-five percent higher rehabilitation and resettlement benefits in monetary terms in respect of the items specified in

Any alienation of tribal lands in violation of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated, as null and void. In the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits would be available to the original tribal land-owners.

In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected Scheduled Tribes, 'other, traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes families having fishing rights in a river or pond, or' dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.

The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes affected families enjoying reservation benefits in the affected area shall be entitled to get the reservation benefits at the resettlement area(s).

The affected Scheduled Tribes families, who were in possession of forest / lands in the affected area prior to January, 2013, shall also be eligible for the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits under this policy.

8.2. Amenities and Infrastructural facilities to be provided at Resettlement area

In all cases of involuntary displacement of four hundred families or more en masse in plain areas, or two hundred families or more en masse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, comprehensive infrastructural facilities and amenities notified by the appropriate Government shall be provided in the resettlement area (such facilities and amenities shall, inter alia, include roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, safe drinking water, drinking water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, land for fodder, plantation (social forestry or agro forestry), Fair Price shops, panchayat grams, Cooperative Societies, Post Offices, seed-cum-fertilizer storage, irrigation, electricity, health centers, child" and mother supplemental nutritional services, children's playground, community centers, schools, institutional arrangements for training, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, burial / cremation grounds, and security arrangements.

In cases of involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families enmasse in plain areas, or less than two hundred families or more enmasse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, all affected families shall be provided basic infrastructural facilities and amenities at the resettlement site(s) as per the norms specified by the appropriate Government. It would be desirable that provision of drinking water, electricity, schools, dispensaries, and access to the resettlement sites, amongst others, be included in the resettlement plan approved by the appropriate Government.

If relocation takes place in a proposed settlement area, the same infrastructure shall also be extended to the host community.

While shifting the population of the affected area to the resettlement area, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, as far as possible, ensure that:

- a) In case the entire population of the village or area to be shifted belongs to a particular community, such population or families may, as far as possible, be resettled in a compact area, so that socio-cultural relations and social harmony amongst the shifted families are not disturbed.
- b) In the case of resettlement of the Scheduled Caste affected families, it may, as far as possible, be ensured that such families are resettled in the areas close to the villages.

The appropriate Government shall ensure that a resettlement area forms part of a gram panchayat or municipality.

8.3. Indexation of Rehabilitation grant and other benefits

The rehabilitation grant and other benefits expressed in monetary terms in this policy shall be indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the first day of April following the date of coming into force of this policy as the reference date, and the same shall also be revised by the appropriate Government at suitable intervals.

8.4. Periphery Development

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the requiring body will be responsible for development of the defined geographic area on the periphery of the project site as decided by the appropriate Government, and will be required to contribute to the socio-economic development of the areas contiguous to its area of operation. For this purpose, the requiring body will earmark a percentage of its net profit or, in case no profit is declared by the requiring body in a particular year, for that year, such minimum alternative amount as may be determined by the appropriate Government after consultation with the requiring body, to be spent within the specified zone. The requiring body will carry out the developmental activity within this zone in close coordination with the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The State Governments will be free to frame their own rules and guidelines for this purpose.

9. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES

9.1. Introduction

The social economic survey and census survey to the project sites identified some critical social issues related to gender impacts associated with project impacts. Typically, vulnerability is relatively higher among this group. Dislocation and loss of livelihood caused by road widening and development may further aggravate their disadvantaged situation, unless special attention is paid to them. This chapter particularly examines the issues from social safeguard considerations to develop specific mitigation measure.

9.2. Women's Participation in the Project

The gender composition will be identified after census survey of PAPs.

The Gender Development Index (GDI) value for India is very low and the socio-economic profile of the project area shows much lower socio-economic standing for women. They are largely involved in domestic work and have very low economic participation rate (i.e. productive or gainful employment). In the project, women are affected in a variety of ways. For example, they face hardship and stress and continue to suffer during the transition period until the time the project -affected households are able to regain their lost income and livelihood. Often, the duration of this process is lengthened due to delays in payment of compensation, rehabilitation assistance and implementing the R&R., reconstructing the livelihood systems. The longer the transition period, more are the miseries for women. The census identified 1% women headed households. The vulnerability of women headed households has been addressed in the RAP with social attention and gender specific attention. During project implementation, project affected women will receive preferential treatment for the civil work in the project. Each field team of the RAP implementation agencies/partner agencies shall include at least one woman investigator/facilitator. The PIU will ensure that the women are consulted and invited to participate in group based activities to gain access and control over the resource as a part of the RAP. The monitoring and evaluation team(s) shall include woman. Further, during RAP implementation, NGO's will make sure that women are actually taking part in issuance of identity cards, opening accounts in the bank, receiving compensation amounts by cheque in their names. This will further widen the perspective of participation by the women in the project implementation. The implementing agencies will provide training for upgrading women's skill for alternative livelihoods and income restoration.

9.3. HIV/ AIDS and Health Risks

HIV/ AIDS are major development challenges in India. Given the epidemic nature of the problem, it may reverse India's achievements in health and development. According to National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) HIV estimates for 2001, India has close to 4 million HIV infected people. This is less than one percent of the adult population but still more than any country in the region. It is estimated that HIV infection could grow to 5 percent of adult population – more than 37 million by 2005/6 without successful intervention. HIV infection is typically concentrated among the poor marginalized groups including sex workers, drug users, migrant labourers and truck drivers. These groups, particularly the truckers drive the HIV/AIDS epidemic and many studies indicate that infection is spreading rapidly to the general population. Recently, the Government of India (GOI) has shown increasing commitment to HIV/AIDS control. GOI

established a consortium like collaboration of external partners (UNAIDS, USAID, DFID, CIDA and others) to provide technical and financial assistance to NACO to design and help implement GOI's national policy on HIV/AIDS control before mass spread into general community. There is need to improve awareness level in the state, particularly in the project area. In recognition of the importance of HIV/AIDS issue, EA has decided to carry out HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign under this project through the use of NGOs. Information and education campaign on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) will be conducted by a qualified NGO during project implementation. The campaign will target the project construction workers at campsites, truckers at truck stops and Dhaba and the public at large along the alignment.

The NGO will work closely with the relevant state agencies and other proposed networks dedicated to prevention work for further building up of awareness programs in the project area. HIV/AIDS awareness brochures would also be developed for distribution to local communities, local markets, truck/bus stations and other appropriate places to increase awareness about risks/dangers of HIV/AIDS. This would ultimately lead to lowering the risk for the general community in the project affected area.

The Project Area is not much affected by HIV/AIDS as per NACO reports on 2011 on the study for 2005, 2006 and 2007 the district of the least HIV/AIDS affected districts and the State of Tripura lies in the Category B, the second category HIV/AIDS affected districts of India.

10. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public Consultations or community participation is an integral part and process of any projects which involves resettlement or rehabilitation issues. It helps to incorporate valuable indigenous suggestions and perceptions of development. In the process, stakeholders get the opportunity to address issues, which are resolved after making appropriate changes in design and

alternative finalization. The stakeholders become aware of the development schemes and at the same time influence and share to control over these initiatives, decisions and resources. Community consultations also help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur.

The overall objectives of the consultation program in preparing RAP were to disseminate project information and to incorporate public and DP's views in Resettlement and Environmental Action Plans, which are guided by specific objectives like:

- + Awareness amongst stakeholders by disclosing the updated R.P. according to GOI's Involuntary resettlement policy.
- + Improvement in project design minimizing potential conflicts and delays in Implementation.
- + Facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options.
- + Increase project sustainability.
- + Reduce problems of institutional co-ordination.
- + Make the R&R process transparent and reduce leakage.
- + Increase re-settler commitment, ensure effectiveness and sustainability of the income restoration strategies, and improve coping mechanisms.
- + Creating sense of belongingness among the stakeholders.

10.1. Identification of the stakeholders

The stakeholders are all the people getting affected by the project or are responsible for the project, whether directly or indirectly. The community participation programmes in social assessment ensured that information is disseminated to all the DPs and other stakeholders in appropriate ways. The information dissemination has taken place in vernacular, detailing about the main project features and the entitlement framework. Due consideration has also been given to address the views of the vulnerable groups.

Certain issues conditioned the participation of the stakeholders, as follows:

- + Who might be affected (positively or negatively) by the proposed development?
- + Who are voiceless for whom special efforts may have to be made?
- + Who are representatives of those which are likely to be affected?
- + Who is responsible for what is intended?
- + Who can make what is intended more effective through their participation or less effective by their non-participation or outright opposition?
- + Who can contribute financial and technical resources?
- + Whose behavior has to change for the effort to succeed?
- + Both primary and secondary stakeholders were identified, based on the above criteria. They were invited to take part in the consultation series, and were solicited to participate in planning and implementation of the R&R programme.

Primary stakeholders included those affected negatively or positively by the project, like the DPs, project beneficiaries and project implementing agencies. Secondary stakeholders included other individuals and groups, with an interest in the project, viz., the NHIDCL, the highway users etc.

10.2. Discloser of Project Information

The sharing of information is essential for sustainable development. It stimulates public debate on and broadens understanding of development issues, and enhances transparency and accountability in the development process. It also strengthens public support to improve the lives of people, facilitates collaboration among the many parties involved in development, and improves the quality of projects and programs. It is now accepted everywhere that the expanded access to information by the public will enhance the dialogue on development, and make an important contribution to efforts to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. In this development project the discloser of project information (during the feasibility stage) to the public in general and to the people who are likely to be impacted negatively in particular have been done by way of consultation process. During the consultation session it was observed that the local people are aware of this project through local newspaper, published from time to time.

10.3. Consultations for Determining Principle

The consultation process is not only targeted at project information dissemination to the people but another important aspect covered is determining of principle for formulating an entitlement frame work and eligibility policy for the project. The consultation process throws light of the people's expectations, aspirations etc. from the project as well as their expectations in terms of compensation and assistance from the project in case of adverse impacts.

10.4. Participants at different levels

The extent or the likely level of adverse impacts was one of the major criteria in deciding locations for public consultation sessions. The consultation programme has been tiered and conducted at several levels, such as:

- + Heads of the households, likely to be impacted
- + Members of the households, likely to be impacted
- + Clusters of DPs
- + Villagers
- + Village Panchayats
- + Local voluntary organizations and NGOs
- + Government agencies and departments

10.5. Levels of Consultation

The enactment of the participation and consultations with the stakeholders has been done at different levels throughout the project preparation stage. The Public Consultation was carried out at various stages of project preparation: Social Screening stage and Feasibility stage.

10.6. Consultation during Project Preparation

The first stage Public/stake holder consultation has been conducted during first week of September, 2020 in six locations covering all the three benefits districts as per JICA guidelines. The disclosure of summary SIA have also been done in proposed six locations as per JICA guidelines. Focus Group Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out during various phases of project preparation. Key person and focus group consultations at section of the society were arranged at the stage of project preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two way process. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews. Photographs of first public/stakeholder meeting and attendance sheet are provided in Annexure 1 and Annexure 2 respectively. The schedule of public stake holder meeting, location along with nos. of participants details are presented in table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Schedule of public stake holder meeting, location along with nos. of participants details

Sr. No	Date & Time	Name of District	Locations	Nos. of participants
1.	04.09.2020 10.00 am to 12.30 pm	Khowai	Near Community hall Bchaibari, Tripura	35
2.	04.09.2020 2.00 pm to 04.30 pm	Khowai	Near Community hall Kalyanpur, Tripura	34
3.	05.09.2020 10.00 am to 12.30 pm	Gomati	Near Community hall Lalgiri, Tripura	12
4.	05.09.2020 2.00 pm to 04.30 pm	Gomati	Near Community hall, Suknachari, Tripura	21
5.	06.09.2020 10.00 am to 12.30 pm	South Tripura	Near Community hall, Rupaichari, Tripura	42
6.	06.09.2020 2.00 pm to 04.30 pm	South Tripura	Near Community hall, Harina, Tripura	40

Design considerations have been made to incorporate most of the suggestions and demands of the local people except those which are beyond the scope of project like extra advantage to the affected persons, health services etc. Summary of key points discussed in Public Consultation conducted during September, 2020 presented in table 10.2.

Table 10.2: Summary of key points discussed in Public Consultation conducted during September, 2020

S No	Public Hearing Comments	Response
Kalyanpur, Khowai District		
1	Mr. Nilay Sutradhar told that the curves in the road result in accidents. What is the solution for it?	The revised alignment /bypass at such places will improve the horizontal geometry and eliminate the reverse curves which will reduce the accidents.
2	Mr. Souvik Chandra asked what amount of compensation will be provided for the land acquisition.	Compensation for land acquisition will be provided as per RFCTLARR- 2013 guidelines.
3	Mr. Sanjay Das asked can we built our shops on the side of road after it's constructed?	It will be decided as per local government rules and regulations.
4	Mr. Viswajeet Sheel (Farmer) asked will we get compensation for the trees that will be cut from our land?	Compensation will be provided as per RFCTLARR- 2013 guidelines
Bachai Bari, Khowai District		
1	Mr. Chandra Kumar asked what is the width of the road that will be constructed.	The proposed road is two lane with paved shoulder having carriage width 7.0 m, paved shoulder 1.5, on both sides and earthen shoulder 1.0 and 1.0 RCC drain.
2	Mr. Bishwambar Dev Verma asked will jobs be provided to the people whose land will be acquired?	Compensation will be provided for the acquired land as per RFCTLARR- 2013 guidelines. However job preference will be given to the local people by contractor during construction period.
3	Mrs. Munda told that she has her vegetable shop on the road side. It will be destructed during road construction. Will compensation be provided?	Compensation will be provided as per RFCTLARR- 2013 guidelines and as per entitlement matrix disclosed in executive summary.
4	Mr. Bisarod Dev Burma (Labour) asked will we get employment in the road construction work?	Local labour will be given preference in the road construction work by the contractor.
5	Mr. Kirid Dev Burma told that domestic / wild animals come on the road now and then which lead to accidents on the road. How it can be prevented?	Barriers will be provided along road side to prevent domestic / wild animals coming on the road in settlement area in consultation with local people/Forest dept.
Lalgiri, Gomti District		
1	Mr. Indra Jamatia (Farmer) told that there are no provisions of shelter while waiting	These facilities will be provided as per IRC guidelines.

	for local buses for travelling and to protect from rainfall. What can be done about it?	
2	Mr. Mani Chandra Jamatia (Tea shop owner) asked will toilets be made along road side for public?	These facilities will be provided as per IRC guidelines.
3	Mr. Rajhari Jamatia (Labour) told that during heavy rainfall potholes get created in the roads. What provisions will be provided to improve the drainage system.?	Road side drains will be provided for proper drainage. The road is maintained during operation period.
4	Mr. Amar Manik Jamatia told that he has a meat shop on the road side. It will be destructed during road construction. Will compensation be provided?	Compensation will be provided as per RFCTLARR- 2013 guidelines.
5	Mr. Hriday Jamatia asked about the measures taken to reduce the air pollution during the construction phases of the road.	All necessary precautions such as regular water sprinkling, metal carring trucks shall be covered, hot mix will be installed with pollution control measures and located away from the settlements. And regular ambient air quality monitoring to check the air pollution level.
Suknachari, Gomti District		
1	Mr. Nurwan Mokhri (Worker) asked what amount of compensation will be provided for the land acquisition?	Compensation for land acquisition will be provided as per RFCTLARR- 2013 guidelines.
2	Mr. Shibu Chakma (Student) asked will jobs / employment be provided during road construction?	Local people will be given preference in the road construction work
3	Mr. Sukamal Chakma (Shop owner) told that the curves in the road result in accidents. What is the solution for it?	The revised alignment /bypass at such places will improve the horizontal geometry and eliminate the reverse curves which will reduce the accidents.
Rupachari, South Tripura District		
1	Mr. Bipul Devnath (shop owner) told that there are no provisions of shelter while waiting for local buses for travelling and to protect from rainfall. What can be done about it? He also asked about provision of toilets facilities along the roads.	These facilities will be provided as per IRC guidelines.
2	Mr. Narayab Devnath (Service personnel) asked completion period of this road?	The road will be completed approx. 2 to 3 year after getting final approval.
3	Mr. Bhatranjan Nath (Business) told that he has a shop on the road side. It will be	Compensation will be provided as per RFCTLARR- 2013 guidelines

	destructured during road construction. Will compensation be provided?	
4	Mr. Arnab Das asked will jobs / employment be provided during road construction.	Local people will be given preference in the road construction work
	Harina, South Tripura District	
1	Mr. Nikhil Chandra Dey (Shop owner) asked what amount of compensation will be provided for the land acquisition.	Compensation for land acquisition will be provided as per RFCTLARR- 2013 guidelines.
2	Mr. Jagnath Bal (Farmer) asked will we get compensation for the trees that will be cut from our land also nos. of trees need to be cut in Government/Forest land? How the same will be compensated?	Compensation of trees in private land will be provided as per RFCTLARR- 2013 guidelines. The compensatory afforestation in Government/Forest land will be done at the ratio 1:10 or as per condition of forest dept.
3	Mr. Bajan Mallick (Service personnel) asked will jobs / employment be provided during road construction?	Local people will be given preference in the road construction work
4	Mr. Ashish Bhowmick (Driver) told that what road sides amenities will be provided?	The necessary road furniture like shelter, common toilets as per IRC guidelines.
5	Mr. Saikat Dey (Shop owner), Mrs. Basanti Debnath (House Wife), Mr. Haider Roy (Student) and Mr. Sushant Das (Driver) said they welcome the construction of new road as it will create employment opportunities and make travel easier.	Thanks for their appreciation for the proposed project.

10.7 Second stage public/Stakeholder consultation

The second stage Public/stake holder consultation have been conducted in six locations on 10.12.2020, 11.12.2020 and 14.12.2020 after informing stakeholders vide NHIDCL letters NHIDCL/BO Agt./DPR/12(6)/2016-17/1531-42 dated 02.12.2020 in district Khowai, NHIDCL/BO Agt./DPR/12(6)/2016-17/1578-89 dated 02.12.2020 in district Gomati, NHIDCL/BO Agt./DPR/12(6)/2016-17/1543-51 dated 02.12.2020 in district South Tripura covering all the three benefits districts as per JICA guidelines, the copies of these intimation letters have been attached in Disclosure as Annexure 3. Public notice for the second stage Public/Stakeholder consultation was also published in two local newspapers. Photographs and attendance sheet for public/stakeholder consultation for all the six locations have been attached as Annexure 4 and Annexure 5 respectively.

Below Table 10.3 shows the schedule, locations, nos. of people attended public/stakeholders consultation and along with the observations.

Table 10.3: Schedule, Locations, nos. of people attended Public/Stakeholders Consultation and along with the observations

S. No	Stake holder Meeting Location/ Venue	Date and time	No of attendees	Area Coverage	Observations
1.	Khowai: Hachwkni Kharang Community Hall, Bachaibari, Khowai, Tripura	10.12.2020 from 10.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	42	District Khowai	Attendees including local representatives of various groups and individuals, Panchayat heads and members were well aware of widening and strengthening of the road. They all were keen to know about the compensations process and opportunities of upgrading livelihood by way of employment, Reskilling and better civic amenities
2.	Khowai: Kalyanpur Community Hall, Kalyanpur, Khowai, Tripura	10.12.2020 from 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	45	District Khowai	Attendees including local representatives of various groups and individuals, Panchayat heads and members were well aware of widening and strengthening of the road. They all were keen to know about the compensations process and opportunities of upgrading livelihood by way of employment, Reskilling and better civic amenities
3.	Gomati: Community hall Lalgiri, Tripura	11.12.2020 from 10.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	42	District Gomati	All the Attendees were well aware of the project and benefits of road widening. PAP's had similar questions as were asked at Khowai meetings and most of them were satisfied with the answers. Govt. officials presence made the stakeholder meeting interactive and fruitful.
4.	Gomati:	11.12.2020	55	District	All the Attendees were

	Community hall, Suknachari, Tripura	from 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.		Gomati	well aware of the project and benefits of road widening. PAP's had similar questions as were asked at Khowai meetings and most of them were satisfied with the answers. Govt. officials presence made the stakeholder meeting interactive and fruitful.
5.	South Tripura: Rupaichari Community Hall Rupaichari, Tripura (India)	14.12.2020 from 10.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	37	District South Tripura	All the Attendees were very well aware of the project and benefits of road widening. PAP's had questions with the Govt. officials and most of them were satisfied with the answers. Govt. official's presence made the stakeholder meeting interactive and fruitful.
6.	South Tripura: Harina Bazar Community Hall, Harina, Tripura	14.12.2020 from 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	69	District South Tripura	All the Attendees were very well aware of the project and benefits of road widening. PAP's had questions with the Govt. officials and most of them were satisfied with the answers. Govt. official's presence made the stakeholder meeting interactive and fruitful.

All the presentations during public/stakeholder consultations were conducted in Bengali (local language) and Hindi. Questions and Answers were raised during meeting in Bengali & Hindi as well. Most questions were about land and livelihood impact and PAP's were curious to know the process of Land Acquisition, Compensation Timeline, vocational skills and training and any other Govt. schemes as maybe applicable. Questions raised during public/stakeholder with their replies are presented in Table 10.4 below.

Table 10.4: Questions raised during public/stakeholder

S.No.	Questions	Reply
	District Khowai	

1	My shop is being impacted by the road which is in urban area	Provisions as per RFCTLARR-2013 will be applicable and necessary compensation will be provided two times of circle rate.
2	We are farmers in this land since generations but don't have any papers of land.	The compensation will be disbursed as per RFCTLARR-2013 and for local rate, please check with your local SDM / ADM office.
3	My house is in forest land and I also have tree planted at my home premises, how I can be compensated.	The compensation will be given for structure & tree as per RFCTLARR-2013.
4	Rate of standing crops being damaged	Provisions as per RFCTLARR-2013 will be applicable and accordingly compensated
5	Our Rubber trees are being impacted which are on leased government land. Compensation is given for land or not	The compensation for Tree will be given not for land.
6	Any plan for training and reskilling of effected people?	NHIDCL conducts multiple training from time to time for local PAP in conjunction with local administration and contractors.
District Gomati		
1	We will face difficulties during road constructions, how our problems will be solved.	During constructions all precautions will be taken as per Environment Management and safety Plan. To address the issues ,A District level Grievance Redressal Committee will be formed to address any issue related to the project and compensation
2.	What is the width of road and proposed length of the project.	Information are disseminated in village panchayat ,however the width of the road is two lane (7m) with paved shoulders(1.5m on both side).The project length is approximately 134 Km. The RoW of road varies from 30 to 40 Meter.
3	A widow asked about that how her home will be rebuilt as she is the only survivor in her family.	NHIDCL official replied that compensation will be done as per RFCTLARR-2013 and all benefits of vulnerable family will be given.
4.	Lot of road side tree will be cut ,how these will be compensated.	The plantation will be done as per compensatory plantation programme in consultation with forest Department and NPV(Net present Value) will be given to forest department
District South Tripura		
1	Have non-title holder Patta for rubber plantation. What will be the methodology to arrive at suitable compensation for the rubber plantation?	The compensation will be given for plants not for land, however applicable benefits as per RFCTLARR-2013 will be given
2	How are we protected due to dust generated by road construction.	Regular water sprinkling will be done and environmental monitoring will be done to check air pollution during construction phase.
3	Have no title documents but have standing crop, Rubber Plants, what will be the compensation process?	NHIDCL officials and SDM, explained him the provisions of The Right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement act, 2013 (RFCTLARR 2013) will be applicable for livelihood impact.
4	My boundry wall is affected. Is there a provision for us to get compensation and rehabilitation as per policy?	Provisions as per the RFCTLARR-2013 Also, NHIDCL ensures that road, shoulder & ROW are maintained before any structure is impacted/exempted. Compensation for wall will be given.

10.8 Plan for further Consultation in the Project

The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. A local NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the sub-project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the Plan:

- In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- Together with the NGO, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the DP's in Plan implementation.
- During the implementation of RP, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.
- Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and OBC's to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultation.

10.8. Information Disclosure

To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The EA will submit the following documents to NHIDCL for disclosure on NHIDCL's website:

- + The final resettlement plan endorsed by the EA after the census of displaced persons has been completed;
- + A new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if any; and
- + The resettlement monitoring reports.

The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in local language (Hindi) and distributed to DPs.

11. OBJECTIVES AND POLICY FRAME WORK

This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with National Highway Safeguard Policies and RTFCLARR Act, 2013. Policies are designed to protect the rights of the affected persons and communities. The primary objectives of the RP are to mitigate the adverse impacts of the project and to assist the displaced persons (DPs) in resettlement and restoration of their income and livelihoods.

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the proposed legislation and policies of the GOI, the state Government of Tripura and in accordance with the principles of NHIDCL. Prior to the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, a detailed analysis of the proposed national and state policies was undertaken and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the entire program. The section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and NHIDCL policy requirements. A summary of applicable acts and policies is presented in the following paragraphs and the detailed policy review and comparison is provided in the entitlement matrix.

11.1. Objectives of the Policy

The objectives of the Policy are as follows: -

To minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;

To plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families, (PAFs) including special needs of Tribal and vulnerable sections;

To provide better standard of living to DPs; and

To facilitate harmonious relationship between the Requiring Body and DPs through mutual cooperation.

11.2. The National Highways Act

For LA, the Act defines the various DPs of the process as follows: (i) section 3A - power to acquire land; (ii) 3B - power to enter for surveys; (iii) 3C - hearing of objections; (iv) 3D - declaration of acquisition; (v) 3E - power to take possession; (vi) 3F - power to enter into the land where land has vested in the central government; (vii) 3G - determination of amount payable as compensation; and (viii) 3F - deposit and payment of amount. The Act requires that the processes must be completed within a year from 3A to 3D. The acquisition process is faster due to central government co-ordination and provision for arbitration or power of civil court for trying any LA-related dispute. Although NHIDCL Act significantly reduces the time frame for acquisition, the rules and principles of compensation are derived from the LA Act of 1894 amended from time to time. The Act covers only legal title holders and provides for: (i) market value of the land; (ii) a solarium of 30% on the market value for compulsory acquisition; (iii) additional amount for trees, crops, houses or other immovable properties; (iv)

damage due to severing of land, residence, place of business; (v) compensation to sharecroppers for loss of earning; and (vi) an interest of 12% on the market value from the date of notification to award.

The LA Act does not address many of the social and economic issues associated with displacement and resettlement of "illegal" or non-titled informal settlers/squatters. However, in many donor-funded or DFBOT (Design Finance Built Operate Transfer) projects, EA assisted affected and/or displaced persons even without any legal title. The impacts of the present project are also on the roadside SBEs/households - people who are "non titled" informal dwellers and encroachers.

11.3. Right to Fair Price Compensation of Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

The Government of India (GOI) in December 2013 had enacted RTFCLARR Act, 2013 from 1st January 2013. It recognizes the following essential features:

- v That Displaced Households (DHs) not only lose their lands, other assets and livelihoods, they also experience adverse psychological social/cultural consequences.
- v The need to minimize large-scale displacement and where displacement and where inevitable, resettlement and rehabilitation has to be handled with care. This is especially necessary for tribal, small and marginal farmers and women.
- v That cash compensation alone is often inadequate to replace agricultural land, homesteads and other resources. Landless labor, forest dwellers, tenants, artisans are not eligible for cash compensation. The need to provide relief especially to the rural poor (with no assets) and marginal farmers, SCs/STs and women; the revised draft of NPRR include poor (BPL) and deprived groups, vulnerable, an ex-gratia of Rs 20,000/- for linear acquisition, per family.
- v The importance of dialogue between DFs and the administration; responsible for resettlement for smoother implementation of projects R&R.

Displaced agricultural labourer who has been working for a period of minimum three years and who used to earn his livelihood by working on the land which is now under acquisition and who has become jobless because of the acquisition, shall be entitled for onetime payment of two hundred days wages as fixed by the govt. under minimum wages act and shall also be entitled for National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

The policy specifies that the entire cost for Resettlement and Rehabilitation, in addition to the cost of acquisition of land shall be borne by the respective requisitioning authorities. The Requisitioning Authority shall deposit an amount equivalent to 0.5 percent of the estimated cost of land under acquisition for the project to the Collector-cum- Administrator, Resettlement and Rehabilitation through a bank draft subject to maximum of Rs. 2 lacs (Two lacs) only. This amount shall be over and above the amount paid for establishment expenditure under LAA. This additional amount shall be paid for outsourcing the work of survey for Resettlement,

Monitoring, Stationeries, POL and other incidentals like vehicle, Computer, Computer Operator, Amins, Drafts man, Chainman etc.

11.4. National Highway Policy of Social Considerations

The NHIDCL Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations refer not only to the natural environment, but also to social issues such as involuntary resettlement and respect for the human rights of indigenous peoples.

The objective of the Guidelines is to encourage project proponents seeking funding from NHIDCL to implement appropriate environmental and social considerations in accordance with the Guidelines. In doing so, it endeavors to ensure transparency, predictability and accountability in its confirmation of environmental and social considerations.

One of the basic principles of Guidelines regarding confirmation of environmental and social considerations is that the responsibility for environmental and social considerations for the project shall be that of the project proponent. NHIDCL confirms environmental and social considerations by undertaking screening, environmental review, and monitoring and follow ups.

Environmental and social considerations required for funded projects cover underlying principles, examination of measures, scope of impact to be examined, compliance with laws, standards and plans, social acceptability and social impacts, involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples and monitoring.

The following are summary of requirements under the Guidelines.

Social acceptability and social impacts

Projects must be adequately coordinated so that they are accepted in a manner that is socially appropriate to the country and locality in which the project is planned. For projects with a potentially large environment impact, sufficient consultations with stakeholders, such as local residents, must be conducted via disclosure of information from an early stage where alternative proposals for the project plans may be examined. The outcome of such consultations must be incorporated into the contents of the project plan; and

Appropriate consideration must be given to vulnerable social groups, such as women, children, the elderly, the poor and ethnic minorities who are susceptible to environmental and social impact and who may have little access to the decision-making process within society.

11.5. Policy Framework for this Project

Based on the above analysis of applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and in consistent with NHIDCL's policy requirements the broad resettlement principle for this project shall be the following:

The involuntary resettlement would be avoided wherever possible or minimized as much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives.

The Project or all sub-projects under the program will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The scope of resettlement planning will be determined through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations will be carried out and all displaced persons will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options. DP's participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of resettlement programs will be ensured.

Particular attention will be paid 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.

An effective grievance redress mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population will be supported through proper planning. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

The livelihoods of all displaced persons will be improved or at least restored through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value 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.

Physically and economically displaced persons will be provided with needed assistance, including (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) Transportation support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

The standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, will be improved to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas legal and affordable access to land and resources will be provided, and in urban areas appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing will be provided to the displaced poor.

If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, procedures will be developed in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. If, however, the negotiated settlement fails, the normal procedure of land acquisition will be followed. Displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land will be ensured that they are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

A resettlement plan will be prepared elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

The draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final resettlement plan and its updates will also be disclosed to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

Involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Full costs of resettlement will be included 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.

All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement. The resettlement plan will be implemented under close supervision throughout project implementation.

Resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons will be monitored; it will be assessed whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs.

Land acquisition for the project would be done as per both National Highway Safeguard Policies and the RTFCLARR ACT, 2013. To meet the replacement cost of land payment of compensation in revised market rate.

The uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is less than the average land holding of the district.

People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by the executing agency will be considered as cut-off date.

All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project.

The project will recognize three types of displaced persons like (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its

entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized

or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

11.6. Methodology for Determination of Valuation of Assets

All lands proposed to be acquired under this project will be compensated as per replacement cost. Land surveys to determine compensation rates will be conducted on the basis current land use and assessment of market value. Records as they are on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration while determining the current use of land. The EA will determine the replacement cost as per RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 based on market survey and in consultation with DPs. After notification for acquisition as per National Highway Safeguard Policies, the EA will negotiate with DPs for voluntary acquisition and ensure payment of additional registration cost and solatium to all DPs. The EA will ensure that the rates established for the project are sufficient to purchase the same quality and quantity of land in the specific area.

The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost as on date without depreciation. The EA will determine the replacement cost of structures in consultation with the owners by assessing (i) sources and cost of materials, whether the materials are locally available; (ii) type of shops (private or state-owned); (iii) distance to be traveled to procure materials; (iv) obtaining cost estimates through consultation with three contractors/suppliers in order to identify cost of materials and labor; (v) identifying the cost of different types of houses of different categories and compare the same with district level prices.

Cash compensation for properties belonging to the community if opted by the community, will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the community/local self-governing bodies / appropriate authority in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies / authority to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber trees will be compensated at their replacement cost while the compensation for the loss of fruit bearing trees will be calculated as annual produce value for at next 15 years depending on the nature of crops/trees.

11.7. Procedure and Steps of Land Acquisition

The land acquisition in this project context will be accordingly the RTFCLARR Act, 2013, along with additional provision made under RTFCLARR ACT, 2013. The process for land acquisition in the project will be as follows:

- + All the land identified for the project will be placed under the RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 and a notification with Government's intension to acquire land will be issued by the District Collector (DC).
- + Objections if any must be made within 30 days to the District Collector by the

landowners.

- + The land will be then placed under the LA Authority where a declaration will be made by the Government for acquisition of land for public purpose.
- + The DC will take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed and notice will be issued by the DC in the name of persons interested.
- + Once the land is placed under the EA with the help of NGO will negotiate with DPs for voluntary acquisition to ensure payment of additional registration cost and solarium to all DPs.
- + The DC will make declaration of award and disburse the compensation to the DPs

12. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE, AND BENEFITS

12.1. Definition of DPs and Eligibility

The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons. DPs entitled for compensation, assistance and rehabilitation provisions under the sub project are:

All DPs losing land either covered by formal legal title, recognizable title, or without legal status;

Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;

Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land;

and DPs losing business, income, and salaries

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the beginning of the census survey which is decided by the EA. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

12.2. Entitlements

The entitlement provisions various categories of DPs in terms loss of land house and income as per census survey are detailed below:

Agricultural land impacts will be compensated at replacement cost. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be determined according to RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 or replacement of land if available. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the DP becomes a marginal farmer, three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance which are (i) The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, the EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it and (iii) If the DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. 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.

Loss of homestead /Commercial land will be compensated at replacement cost. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be determined according to RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 or replacement of land if available. 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.

Loss of Structures Residential/Commercial/Other will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance. The details on the determination of compensation will be as (i) Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation, (ii) Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-, (iii) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc, and (iv) Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rentals.

Loss of rental accommodation by the tenants will be compensated as rental assistance and shifting assistance. The details assistance will be as per (i) Rental assistance for both residential & commercial tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rentals, (ii) Additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount, (iii) Shifting assistance based on type of house and household assets, (iv) Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences and (v) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by tenants

Loss of structure by non-title holder will be also compensated as per applicable guidelines. The squatters will be compensated for structure and also get shifting assistance, whereas, the vulnerable encroachers only, who are having structure within the proposed ROW will get compensation for affected properties. The detail assistance will be as per (i) compensation for both residential & commercial squatter as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rentals, (ii) Shifting assistance will be Rs. 10,000/-, (iii) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by squatters

Loss of Trees will be compensated to Land holders, Share- croppers and Lease holders based on the market value to be computed with assistance of horticulture department. This can further be detailed in specific ways such as (i) Advance notice to DPs to harvest fruits and remove trees, (ii) b) For fruit bearing trees compensation at average fruit production for next 15 years to be computed at current market value and (iii) For timber trees compensation at market cost based on kind of trees

Loss of Crops will be compensated to Land holders, Share- croppers and Lease holders based on the market value to be computed with assistance of agricultural department. The detailed compensation methods are (i) Advance notice to DPs to harvest crops and (ii) In case of standing crops, cash compensation at current market cost to be calculated of mature crops based on average production.

Loss of Livelihood due to Loss of primary source of income will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. There are various categories of entitled persons under this category which are (i) Titleholders losing income through business, (ii) Titleholders losing income through agriculture, (iii) Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income, (iv) Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure, (v) Agricultural labourer/share-cropper and (vi) Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided rehabilitation assistance through a lump sum Transportation allowance of Rs. 9,000/-

Titleholders losing income through agriculture will be provided with the rehabilitation assistance which are (i) Training Assistance will be provided for income generating vocational training and skill up gradation options as per DPs choice at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per affected household to those households losing their primary source of income and (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them.

Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income will be provided with rehabilitation assistances through (i) Training would be provided for up-gradation of skills @ Rs. 5,000/ - per family to the DPs, (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and/if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be assisted through rehabilitation assistance which are; (i) persons indirectly affected due to the employer having being displaced, on case-by-case, based on local wage rates for three months, (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Rehabilitation assistance for Agricultural labourer/share-cropper will be paid as per the details such as (i) Assistance is to be paid as per the prevailing local wage rates for 100 days., (ii) b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators will be provided with the rehabilitation assistance which are (i) Mobile vendors are not eligible for compensation or assistance (ii) Those mobile vendors in possession of a permit from local authorities to operate in the affected area will be treated as kiosks operators, (iii) Kiosk operators and vendors licensed to operate from affected locations will be entitled to a one time lump sum assistance of Rs. 5,000/-.

Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community

Additional Assistance to vulnerable groups (Vulnerable households including BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly) will be paid with Special Assistance which will be one time lump sum assistance of Rs. 20,000/ to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per this entitlement matrix.

Other Unanticipated Impacts (Temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site) will be compensated to either individual or community in the form of (i) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant and (ii) All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of Construction camps by contractors in consultation with RCD.

Any unanticipated impacts (if any) due to the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principle agreed upon in this entitlement matrix.

12.3. Entitlement Matrix

Compensation for the lost assets to all displaced persons will be paid on the basis of replacement cost. Resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods will be provided to both title holders and non-title holders. Special resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be made available to the “Vulnerable Group” comprises of DPs living below poverty line (BPL), SC, ST, women headed households, the elderly and the disabled. An Entitlement Matrix has been formulated, which recognizes and lists various types of losses resulting out of the project and specific compensation and resettlement packages. Entitlement Matrix presented in table 12.1.

Table 12.1: Entitlement Matrix

Sl.	Impact Category		Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
PART I.TITLE HOLDERS-Compensation for Loss of Private Property				
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1	Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible	Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
				Replacement cost for Land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii)average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies.
				Plus 100%solatium and 12%interest from date of notification to award.
				The multiplier factor adopted by GOI for land in rural area, based on the distance from urban area to the affected area, will be applied.
				In case of severance of land, house, manufactory or other building, As per Section 94(1), the whole land and /or structure shall be acquired, if the owner so desires.
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land)	2.1	Compensation at replacement cost	The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined by NHIDCL on the basis of relevant NHIDCL Schedule of rates (SR)N as on date without depreciation.
				Plus 100% solatium

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				For partly affected structures, the DP will have the option of – claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.
PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT- Both Land Owners and Families Whose Livelihood is Primarily Dependent on Land Acquired				
3	Loss of land	3.1	Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force.	
			Or	
			One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/-for each affected household.	
			Or	
			Annuity policy that shall pay Rs, 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	
		3.2	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs, 3000/-per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.3	Transportation assistance of Rs, 50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.4	One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/- to all those who loss a cattle shed	
		3.5	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs, 50,000/- for affected house \hold who have to relocate	

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		3.6	Additional onetime assistance of Rs, 50,000/-to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
4	Loss of Residence	4.1	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per IAY specification in rural areas and constructed house/flat of minimum 50sq.m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs, 70,000/-in the line with GoI IAY standards in rural areas and Rs, 1,50,000 in case of urban areas) , for those who do not have any homestead land and who have been residing in the affected areas continuously for a minimum period of 3years	Stamp Duty and registration charges will be borne by the project in case of new houses or sites.
		4.2	<p>Employment to at least one number per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for any other law for the time being in force.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>One Time payment of Rs, 5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs, 2000/- per month or 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		4.3	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs, 3000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to locate due to the project	
		4.4	Transportation assistance of Rs, 50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.5	One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/-to all those who lose a cattle shed	
		4.6	One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed and who has to relocate	
		4.7	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs, 50,000/-for affected household who have to relocate	
		4.8	Additional onetime assistance of Rs, 50,000/-to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.9	Right to salvage affected materials.	

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
5	Loss of shop /trade /commercial structure	5.1	<p>Employment to at least one number per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the</p> <p>Or</p> <p>One time Payment of Rs,5,00,000/-for each affected household</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs, 2000/-per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		5.2	Monthly subsistence allowance of 3000/- per month for a period of one year to affected household who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.3	Transportation assistance of Rs, 50,000/-for affected household who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.4	One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/-for each affected family of an artisan or self employed or small trader and who has to relocate	
		5.5	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs, 50,000/-for affected household who have to relocate	
		5.6	Additional onetime assistance of 50,000/-to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due- to the project	

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines		
		5.7	Right to salvage affected materials			
PART III.IMPACT TO SQUATTERS/ENCROACHERS- Those in the existing right-of way where no land acquisition is done						
6	Impact of Squatters	6.1	Loss of House	<p>Only those directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for all assistance</p> <p>Structure owners in RoW / Government lands who do not live there and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistance.</p>		
		6.1.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish the affected structure			
		6.1.2	Right to salvage the affected materials			
		6.1.3	House construction grant of Rs, 70,000/-for all those who have to relocate and who do not have a house. Additional house site grant of Rs, 50,000 to those who do not have a house site			
		6.1.4	One time subsistence allowance of Rs,18,000/-			
		6.1.5	Shifting time assistance of Rs, 10,000/-			
		6.2	Loss of shop		<p>Only those directly affected squatters who do business there will be eligible for all assistance.</p> <p>Structure owners in RoW / Government lands who do not live there and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistance.</p>	
		6.2.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with one-month notice to demolish affected structure			
		6.2.2	Right to salvage the affected materials			
		6.2.3	One time rehabilitation grant of Rs, 20,000/-for reconstruction of affected shop			
		6.2.4	One time subsistence allowance of Rs,18,000/-			
					6.2.5	Shifting time assistance of Rs, 10,000/-
					6.3	Kiosks/ Street Vendors
		6.3.1	1-month advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity			

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		6.3.2	For temporary loss of livelihood during construction period, a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs,3000/-will be paid for the duration of disruption to livelihood, but not exceeding 3-months	allowance and rehabilitation grant
		6.3.3	If relocation to nearby place and continuance of economic activity in the same place is not possible, then one time rehabilitation grant of Rs,18,000/-	
		6.4 6.4.1	Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
7	Impact to Encroachers	7.1 7.1.1	Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU, NHIDCL in consultation with the agriculture or Horticulture Department
		7.2 7.2.1	Structure 1-month notice to demolish the encroached structure	
		7.2.2	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	The value of commercial structure and other immovable properties will be determined by NHIDCL on the basis of relevant scheduled rates (SR)as on date without depreciation
PART IV.IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLD				
8	Vulnerable Household	8.1	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.	One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development. The PIU with support from the
		8.2	One time assistance of Rs,25,000/-to DHs who have to relocate	NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the RP and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the DPs so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the DPs skill and the region. Suitable trainers or local resources

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
PART V. IMPACT DURING CIVIL WORKS				
9	Impact to structure / assets/tree/crops	9.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/tree/crops in privet/public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance
10	Use of private land	10.1	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	
PART VI. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
11	impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc	11.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	
12	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, tc	12.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor in accordance with the civil works schedule
PART VII. UNFORSEEN IMPACT				
<p>Unforeseen Impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RFTLARR2013/ Safeguard policy Guidelines of Multilateral Institutions. In addition to the all entitlements given in the non-tribal area, Tribal Development Plan will be prepared for development assistance of the affected tribal communities in course of the competent authorities' community and human development plans including TTAADC's plans covering the following aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution of existing tribal development and/or human development plans Assistance of competent authorities to prepare new tribal development plans and implement the plans Development of alternate fuel, fodder and non timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands 				

13. GRIEVANCE REDRESS CELL

There is a need for an efficient grievance redressal mechanism, which will assist the DPs in resolving queries and complaints. Any disputes will be addressed through the grievance redressal mechanism.

Formation of Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) is most important for grievance redressal and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievances, are settled by the GRC. Detailed investigation will be undertaken which may involve field investigation with the concerned DPs. The GRCs are expected to resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time.

The GRCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The response time prescribed for the GRCs is 15 days. The GRC will meet once in a fortnight to expedite redressal of grievances.

People are not debarred from moving to the court for issues including those related to R&R Entitlement. However, it is expected that the GRCs will play a very crucial role in redressing grievances of the DPs, and will help the implementation of the project as scheduled.

13.1. Constitution of Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

The committee will comprise of representatives of local NGOs; public representatives (viz., Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly, etc) from respective district; representative of women group, squatters and vulnerable DPs; line department and affected persons especially women as well as the representative of respective District Administration. Minimum participation of women in GRC will be 33%. At least two persons from each group will be there in the GRC. The functions of the GRC will be:

- + To provide support for the DPs on problems arising out of Land/ Property acquisition.
- + To record the grievances of the DPs, categorizes and prioritize and solve them within a month.
- + To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- + To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU.

13.2. Operational Mechanism

It is proposed that GRC will meet regularly (at least once in 15 days) on a pre-fixed date (preferably on first 7th day of the month). The committee will look into the grievances of the people and will assign the responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. The committee will deliver its decision within a month of the case registration.

The mechanism will be based on proposed laws. The Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) will be set up at each district. Grievance not resolved amicably at the district level will be routed through NGO to the GRC. Arbitrator may also be appointed for unresolved cases. Arbitrator will be selected by PIU.

The various queries, complaints and problems that are likely to be generated among the DPs will primarily relate to disputes of ownership of assets, identification of legal heirs of deceased property owner and other non-land related issues.

The PIU and office of NHIDCL will act as Public Information Centres, which will be in possession of all documents relating to the Project including compensation packages and grievance redressal procedures, and will provide any information regarding compensation and grievance redressal.

Through public consultations, the DPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redressal. The DPs can call upon the support of NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redressal body.

13.3. Grievance Redressal Mechanism for DPs

The successive grievance redressal stages are illustrated in the flow chart shown below: Figure 13.1

Flow Chart

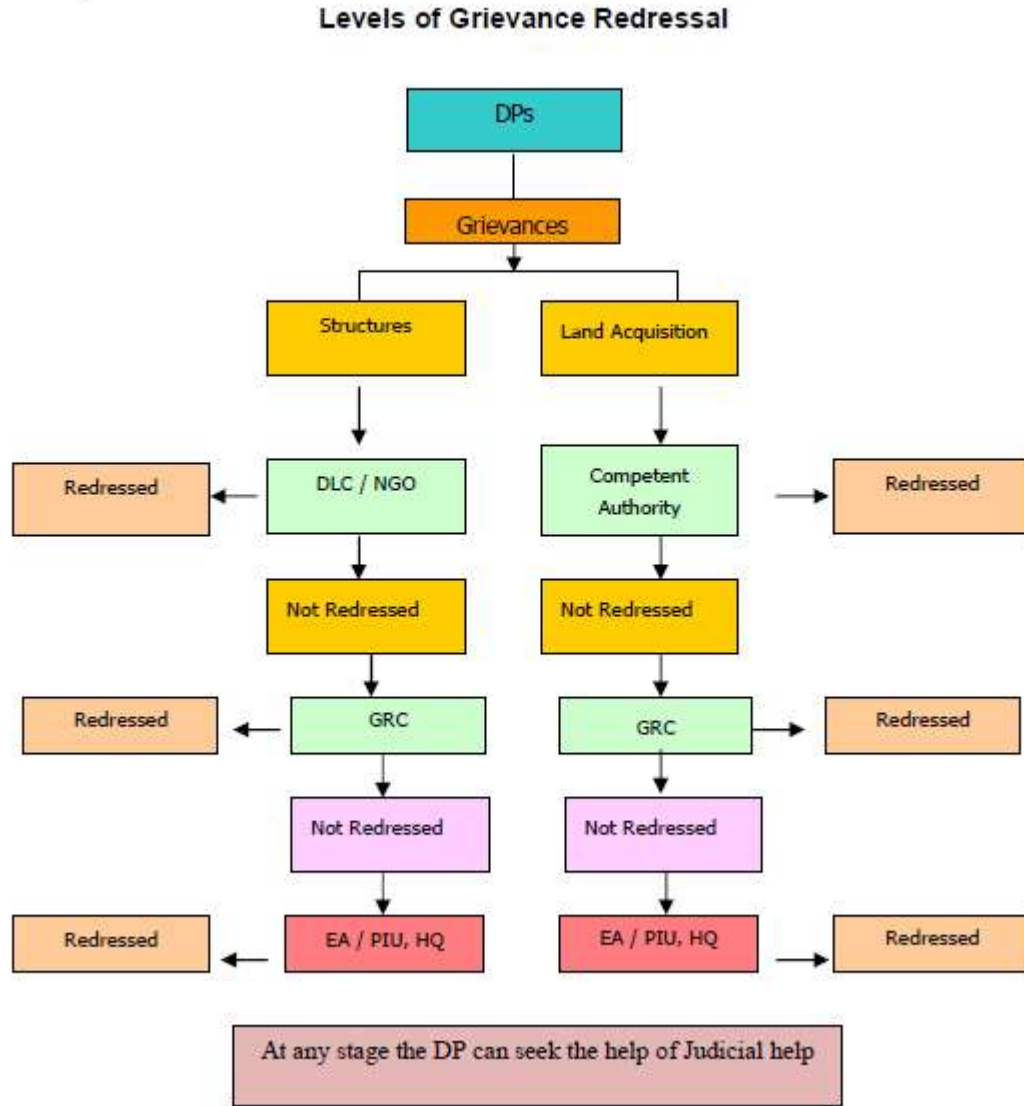


Figure 13.1: Flow Chart Levels of Grievances Redressal

District Level Committees: The first stage will be District Level Committees (DLCs) and the NGOs. The DPs will be encouraged to be part of DLCs composed of:

- V Representatives of affected persons;
- V Panchayat members of the affected villages; and
- V NGO field worker

33% participation of women from affected families and full participation of women from the women headed households will also be encouraged.

The DLCs and the NGOs will meet at regular intervals as decided by the community, specifically for grievance redressing purposes at a pre-decided date, time and place. The DPs can be formally present in these meetings and discuss their queries and grievances. At the community level, the committee will have the power to resolve matters either by providing information or agreeing on a follow-up action. It may also reject some grievances for not being legitimate. However, it will have to explain to the AP, the premise for not recording the grievance. Legitimate grievances, which the DLC is unable to resolve, will be taken to the GRC, which will then take the necessary action after reviewing the findings of a thorough investigation. The DLC will maintain a register of all queries and grievances, and the subsequent action taken.

The DPs will present their grievance, concerning compensation for structures / land and R&R assistance to the DLC/NGO. The DLC and NGO will examine the grievance, and where required will review with DRO/CA and will do utmost to reach an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of the DPs.

13.4. Role of NHIDCL/EA Headquarters

The DPs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the NHIDCL/EA Head Office for its redressal. Failing the redressal of grievance at NHIDCL/EA, the DPs will take the case to Arbitration. The Arbitrator(s) will be independent but appointed by NHIDCL. Taking grievances to arbitration and Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the GRC level.

14. INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES

14.1. Introduction

The Development projects have an adverse impact on the income of project-affected persons. They also have a negative impact on the socio- cultural systems of affected communities. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities.

As indicated by the Income Restoration Study in road sector projects, income restoration interventions are much more complex due to occupational diversity of DPs. For example, there may be a mix of a large number of land title holders (big, small and marginal farmers) and share croppers due to bypass option and non-title holders engaged in small business enterprises (vehicle repairing shops, small hotels, other rural/semi urban small activity based shops, commercial squatters etc.) as displaced people. This complex nature of occupational diversity poses a problem for mitigation measures in the context of economic rehabilitation. The task becomes even more challenging due to the inherent pressure of completion of road construction work in a time bound manner.

However, the R&R framework proposed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. Attempts have been made towards improving the Income restoration strategies. The focus of restoration of livelihood is to ensure that the Affected Persons (DPs) are able to at least "regain their previous living standards". To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with, providing employment to the local people during construction phase will enable them to participate in the benefits of the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces & keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake & sense of ownership in the project.

The R&R framework of the project provides that the loss of livelihood which would mainly result from the loss of land will be compensated by way of:

- .. Alternate economic rehabilitation support and training for up-gradation of skills or imparting new skills; and various R&R assistance such as Transportation Allowance, Economic rehabilitation grant for vulnerable.
- .. Preference of providing employment through the contractors for road works specially to those belonging to vulnerable groups.

Alternate village income sources such as village based industries will be promoted by the project in association with the local NGOs/CBOs. Villagers will be supported & encouraged to develop industries that are suited to their resources, skills and interests. Support in the form of technical assistance and training, marketing, business management and coordination will be provided by the appointed NGOs and as per applicable law.

The project will assist the DPs in liaison with NGO, to encourage the DPs to work in the road construction services. The project will:

- + Assist to establish contact with the construction contractors for road works;
- + Encourage to enlist labour for work to handle road related contract services;
- + Compensate them for the loss of livelihood and income resulting from land acquisition;
- + Identify training needs & modules;
- + Assist access to poverty alleviation programs of the Govt. such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojna especially for those below poverty line.
- + Also assist to identify self-employment options.

14.2. Self-Employment Generation Scheme

PAPs will be encouraged to take up training for income generating activities, with active support from the project through the NGO, in self-employment schemes.

Besides the land losers, other DPs namely homestead losers; daily wage labourers and DP in the vulnerable category are eligible for enrolment into the training program. For training and up gradation of skills Rs. 5000 per family has been worked out as per the entitlement matrix. The NGOs will take the initiative to make necessary arrangements for providing infrastructure and other institutional support that will be required, to assist the DP to get financial support through local bank and Government program. The said activities will be facilitated in collaboration with the PIU. The NGO would generate awareness among the DPs about the different income earning opportunities and facilitate and training among DPs. The PIU-R&R cell will not only take the initiative for self employment generating schemes and also arrange for appropriate training programmes so that the trained DPs will be eligible for others jobs.

The principles governing the resettlement and rehabilitation will take into consideration:

- + Rehabilitation assistance in the form of shop space if opted by 50 people or more;
- + Transportation allowance.
- + Women, handicapped and BPLs will be in the vulnerable category, will be given priority in allotment of shops.
- + Only occupiers at the time of eviction will be considered for assistance for squatters.
- + Compensation for those who don't want shop space, these DPs will be assisted for alternate livelihood scheme. Till then, the amount paid for assistance will be kept in banks as joint account with the Project Authority.
- + Only one shop per DP will be considered, multiple occupations will not be considered.
- + Only those DPs will be eligible for such compensation whose primary source of income is from shops that will be lost.

- + Conditions for shop allotment to DPs will be laid down which will include formation of market committees with DP participation, representative of this committee for smooth operation and maintenance of the complex. A nominal license fee will be charged.
- + Access to loans will be facilitated by the Project Authority.
- + Shops will be allotted based on the type of business carried out prior to eviction.

14.3. Option of self-employment and EA's Assistance

It is perceived that the EA will be unable to provide direct employment to the DPs. Hence, an alternative programmes are proposed as outlined in the above sections. Training for self-employment and assistance in setting up micro-enterprises is the primary vehicle of rehabilitation.

The following order of priority would be considered for the DPs entitled for self-employment:

- + Have the requisite educational qualification.
- + Have taken training in some micro-enterprise scheme and appeals to the EA for assistance; and
- + Possess previous experience in running micro-enterprises.

However, relaxation will be made for women, those below poverty line, and minorities and vulnerable DPs who have taken training, but may not have requisite educational qualifications and experience. In both cases, the R&R cell in consultation with the NGO and the DLCs will vet appeals.

The key parameters of the EA level of assistance in setting up of micro-enterprises are as follows:

- + Survey of marketing opportunities by the NGO and information on DPs under the supervision of R&R Cell.
- + Identification of training needs and modules that matches market opportunities. This will be done by the NGO.
- + NGO to assist the DPs to form groups/cooperatives that can bid for contracts tendered by the construction contractors or its sub-contractors. Activity to be supervised by R&R Cell.
- + R&R cell through the NGO will assist the DPs to get access to capital by facilitating formation of a credit window affordable to the DPs as individuals or groups in the local bank.
- + EA will co-ordinate with the local bank to extend credit to the DPs. EA will extend a letter of introduction to the bank.
- + Encourage the DPs to service loans and through awareness generation and training programmes by the NGO.
- + R&R cell in collaboration with the NGO will also facilitate the DPs access to poverty

alleviation programmes of the Government.

- + R&R cell will monitor the ventures established and incomes derived from these programmes. The information will be fed into the R&R database. The ventures and incomes derived will again be monitored by an independent agency and the Lending Institute vets the reports submitted by the PIU-R&R cell.

14.4. Market Feasibility Study

No business enterprise or income restoration program will sustain until and unless it is based on the market need and demand. Hence, EA through its PIU and contracted NGO who will undertake the detailed market feasibility study to clearly prepare the list of all viable and feasible enterprises. The scope of this study covers service and non-service based enterprises, the raw material availability and assured consumer market. The findings of the study will also be matched with the profile of the DPs and accordingly the options will be offered to the DPs. However, R&R consultants in the local district and village markets to make reconnaissance of the proposed demand and supply situation conducted rapid market survey. The local district markets comprise of all types of shops; hardware, construction materials, general store, vegetable markets, cloth stores, auto repair shops etc. The development of the project is expected to increase urbanization and commercialization of the society in particular along the project corridor. Demand for consumer goods in the area would consequently increase. Initiation of road construction activities will also result in a heavy spree of construction activities in and around the project area. This would consequently increase cash flow in the area.

Co-operatives of women markets can be set up for preparation of jams and pickles, basket making and moulding of leaf cups and plates. Poultry and animal husbandry units can also be set up in villages. Nursery to raise plants could also be quite viable since EA is committed to plant trees, as they would be felling many for the project. PIU through NGO will facilitate marketing facilities support through backward and forward linkages in order to make the self-employment schemes successful. The NGO will conduct periodical monitoring of these units over the implementation period and will take midterm correction measures if required. For marketing purposes, the NGO may tie these units up with khadi and village industries cooperatives (KVIC) or with the export promotion board or similar organizations. After establishment of the initial marketing linkages, the NGO will have to be gradually phase out their involvement.

14.5. Training Needs of DPs

Very few DPs possess any professional skills in the project area. Hence, a large scale and intensive training programme need to be undertaken. The DPs eligible for training will either be trained in the Training Institutes identified by NGOs. Training will be provided to vulnerable DPs as per the entitlement matrix. It is expected that such training will be organized within 12 months of property acquisition. NGO shall carry out the detail exercise of skill mapping and training need assessment before finalization of any training schemes.

14.6. Comprehensive Training Policy

Training is an important part of RP. Following training modules will be developed;

14.7. Training for NGO Personnel

The NGO will be trained to upgrade their skills so as to deliver the R&R components more effectively. Since reporting and documentation is an essential component of NGO activity, NGO will be provided with EA Guidelines to prepare the formats etc. during orientation, which will be conducted just after signing of the contract.

14.8. Training of DPs

The training imparted will be essentially of two types: a technical training relevant for jobs and the other for non-land and land based self-employment and skill development schemes. The policy is devised under the following parameters:

- + Eligible DPs will get training assistance.
- + Provision for training has already been made in the RP budget. This amount is not redeemable in cash. It is based on an estimate of a minimum of 6 weeks of training per person, which may be stretched to :
- + Maximum of one year, which could allow daily allowance to EP, cost of experts, trainers and other incidental expenses. In case where the type of training requested by the DPs exceeds the budgeted amount, the EA will review the request on a case-by-case basis through the R&R cell or the shortfall will be met from ERG in case DP is eligible for that.
- + DPs will have the right to participate in institutional form of training at proposed institutions facilitated by NGO.
- + DPs will have the right to transfer his/her training entitlement to his/her immediate family member if the DP desires to do so. The nodal NGO will coordinate the process.
- + DPs shall request the EA for participation in a particular training in consultation with the NGO. The EA will approve and pay the Training Institution directly and the cost will be deducted from the DPs training entitlement.
- + Eligibility criteria for training will feature on the ID card.
- + On completion of training DPs will receive an introductory letter/certificate from the EA. This will assist the DPs in approaching the bank for loans to start micro enterprises.

14.9. Training Mechanism

The implementation of the training procedure would involve the following DPs:

- . . R&R cell in consultation with the Rehabilitation officers will prepare TOR for the NGO vis-à-vis its role in the training program. Facilitation training for DPs will be in the TOR of NGOs.
- . . Once the NGO is selected, it will map all relevant proposed institutions/programs in

the area that would impart training.

- . . Regular survey of perceived training needs of DPs by NGO in collaboration with the R&R cell and Panchayat level committees will lead to prioritizing and selection of schemes for training.
- . . Identification of Training Institutes/individuals/experts by the NGO can be subcontracted to conduct relevant training demanded by DPs within the financial means of the entitlement and preparation of TOR for the same by the NGO.
- . . Preparation of list of trainees (phase wise) by the NGO in collaboration with the DLCs and R&R Cell.
- . . Awareness generation and information dissemination on the schemes by the NGO to the selected trainees to ensure transparency about the training schemes and the entitled amounts.
- . . Registration of the DPs, payment of courses and maintenance of all records, regarding portion of entitlement used by DP for a particular course, will be done by the NGO. The NGO will submit the information to the R&R cell, for inclusion in the R&R database.

The PIU, EA will co-ordinate with the different recognized training organization, including professionals who will be engaged by the EA, to impart training in different trades to the DPs either in the project area or any other place fixed by the institutes. Care shall be taken by the R&R cell and NGO that the funds for training are utilized in best possible ways.

14.10. Women's Needs & Participation

In the process of R&R, women require special attention. Change caused by relocation does not have equal implications for members of both the sexes and may result in greater inconvenience to women. Due to disturbance in production system, reduction in assets like land and livestock, women may have to face the challenge of running a large household in limited income and resources. This in turn may force woman as well as children to participate in work for supplementing the household income. In contrast to this, due to changes that are likely to take places for any development project, especially changes in environment and land labour ratio, those women who at present are engaged in activities like agriculture labour, or collection and sale of forest produce may find themselves unemployed and dependent.

EA would, therefore, make efforts to maintain the social support network for women headed households as far as possible so that they remain closer to their locations and /or provide special services at the new sites. Special assistance would consist of the following:

- + Allowing them priority in site selection
- + Relocating them near site wherever possible
- + Arranging with the contractor to construct their houses
- + Providing assistance with dismantling salvageable materials from their original home

- + Providing them priority access to all other mitigation and development assistance, and
- + Monitoring their nutritional & health status.

Some examples of meeting practical needs of women that will be implemented by EA through NGO are:-

- + Reduce women's workloads by providing standpipes, toilet facilities, and the likes.
- + Improve health services by providing safe drinking water, family planning and HIV/AIDS counselling, sanitation training, immunization, etc.
- + Assist in childcare services for wage earning mothers, primary schools, inputs in kitchen gardening etc.
- + Increase access to productive resources.
- + Promote equal opportunities for women's employment.

Encouraging women's participation in development projects is a policy being followed by GOI. There are several ways in which women will be able to participate in the implementation programme:-

- + At least 50 percent of the NGO personnel involved must be women and recruited from the local area specifically from among the DPs.
- + The independent agency for monitoring and evaluation will have 33% representation of women key professionals and technical support team.

14.11. Measures towards income restoration and uplift of vulnerable people

EA has evolved a number of measures towards resettlement and rehabilitation of the vulnerable families including the women headed households, SC/ST below poverty line and the poor (BPL in general) getting affected by its projects. The considerations therein have been compiled as follows:

- + All the affected families falling under the vulnerable category including the BPL are going to be assisted to uplift their economic status irrespective of their ownership status. Thus, it implies that whether they do or do not possess legal title of the lands/assets, whether they are tenants or encroachers or squatters, they will be assisted in restoring their livelihood.
- + Additional grant for severance of land, residual plots, expenses on fees, taxes, etc. and alternative economic rehabilitation support and training for up-gradation of the skills.
- + In case of loss of non-agricultural private property, option for residential/commercial plot at resettlement site will be provided free of cost to vulnerable families if so opted by a group of them apart from all other considerations like compensation at replacement value, Transportation allowance, shifting allowance, rental allowance for

disruption caused to BPL tenants, compensation for advance rental deposits, right to salvage materials for the demolished site, etc.

- + Even in case of illegal use of the ROW, the vulnerable encroachers and all squatters are to be assisted in accordance with the entitlement matrix by considering relevant facts on family income and proposed assets only in the case of the person being under the poverty line. A vulnerable person in this case is eligible to receive assistance for structures at replacement cost. He/she will also have the right to salvage materials for the demolished structure.
- + There is a provision for additional support to the vulnerable people who have been affected by the loss of livelihood / primary source of income. The assistance will be the economic rehabilitation grant supported with vocational training of DPs choice. The training will include starting of a suitable production or service activity. In case the money is not spent on the training program, the equivalent amount is to be paid as per DPs choice.
- + Inter agency linkages for income restoration.

Majority of the eligible families for income restoration earn their livelihood from marginal agriculture or petty businesses, and it is imperative to ensure that the DPs are able to reconstruct their livelihood. Based on the market feasibility study, the list of livelihood schemes will be developed, and based on felt needs of the target group population the activities will be prioritized through people's participation. Further, these options will be tested for their viability against availability of skill, raw material and available appropriate technology. Suitable alternative livelihood schemes will be finally selected, where training on skill up gradation, capital assistance and assistance in the form of backward-forward linkages (with respect to the selected livelihood schemes) can be provided for making these pursuits sustainable for the beneficiaries, of the target group. Income generation schemes will be developed in consultation with the project affected/displaced families. The grants received for such purpose for the project, will be used for the skill development training to upgrade their proposed skill, purchase of small scales capital assets etc. While developing the enterprise development or the income generation activities, the NGOs will contact the local financial institutions for financing the economic ventures. The marketing and milk federations will also be contacted for planning sustainable economic development opportunities.

14.12. Short-Term Income Restoration Activities

Short term IR activities mean restoring DPs' income during periods immediately before and after relocation. Such activities will focus on the following:

- + Ensuring that adequate compensation is paid before relocation.
- + Transit allowances.
- + Providing short term, welfare based grants and allowances such as:
- + One time relocation allowance or free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport.

- + Free or subsidized items.
- + Special allowance for vulnerable groups as per entitlement framework capacity. Timely establishment & involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R program. The main R&R institution would include:
 - EA
 - Local Administration
 - Line departments
 - NGO
 - DLC/GRC
 - Training Institutions
 - M&E Agency

14.13. The Process

EA will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the RP:

- + Establish PIU and field offices
- + Select NGO with proven track records for the smooth implementation of R&R activities as stated.
- + Orientation and awareness seminars for Project Implementation Unit (PIU).
- + Appointment of external monitoring and evaluation consultants

Effective RP implementation will require institutional relationships & responsibilities, rapid organizational development & collaborative efforts by EA, State Govt. & partnering NGO. The ESDU will establish operational links within EA (for e.g. finance for release of money on approval of micro plan) & with other agencies of Govt. involved in project induced settlement. It will provide means & mechanism for coordinating the delivery of the compensation & assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss. On behalf of EA, ESDU will assure the responsibility for representing the social impact & resettlement component of the project.

The ESDU will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public & providing additional opportunities for public comment.

The ESDU at the apex level will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination, contingency planning, monitoring and overall reporting during RP implementation.

The Organogram for the R&R cell is given in **(Figure no. 14.1)**:

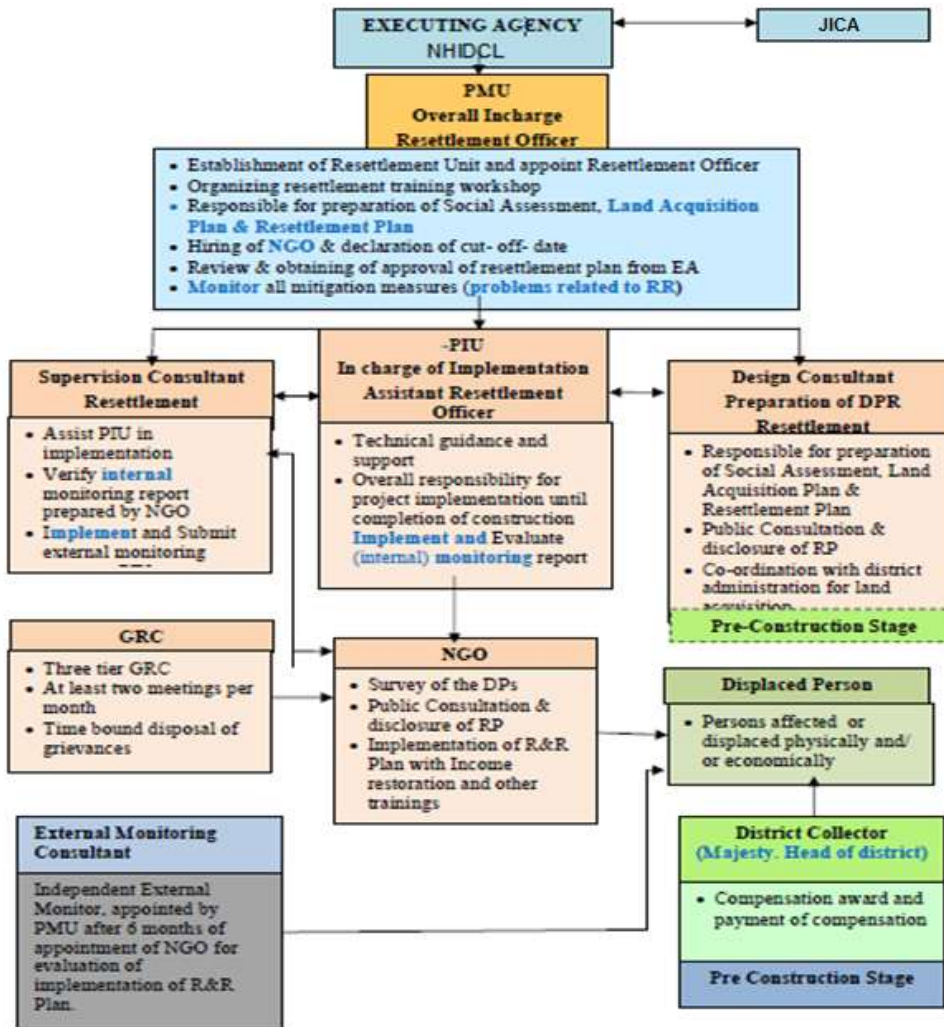


Figure 14.1: Implementation Structures for RAP

15. INSTITUTIONS FOR PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION OF RP

15.1. Introduction

Institutions for planning & implementation of RP vary substantially in terms of their respective roles & capacity. Timely establishment & involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R program. The main R&R institution would include:

- EA
- Local Administration
- Line departments
- NGO
- DLC/GRC
- Training Institutions
- M&E Agency

15.2. The Process

EA will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the RP:

- + Establish PIU and field offices.
- + Select NGO with proven track records for the smooth implementation of R&R activities as stated.
- + Orientation and awareness seminars for Project Implementation Unit (PIU).
- + Appointment of external monitoring and evaluation consultants.

Effective RP implementation will require institutional relationships & responsibilities, rapid organizational development & collaborative efforts by EA, State Govt. & partnering NGO. The ESDU will establish operational links within EA (for e.g. finance for release of money on approval of micro plan) & with other agencies of govt. involved in project induced settlement. It will provide means & mechanism for coordinating the delivery of the compensation & assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss. On behalf of EA, ESDU will assume the responsibility for representing the social impact & resettlement component of the project. The ESDU will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public & providing additional opportunities for public comment. The ESDU at the apex level will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination, and contingency planning, monitoring and overall reporting during RP implementation. Institutional arrangement for RAP have been given in (*Figure no. 15.1*):

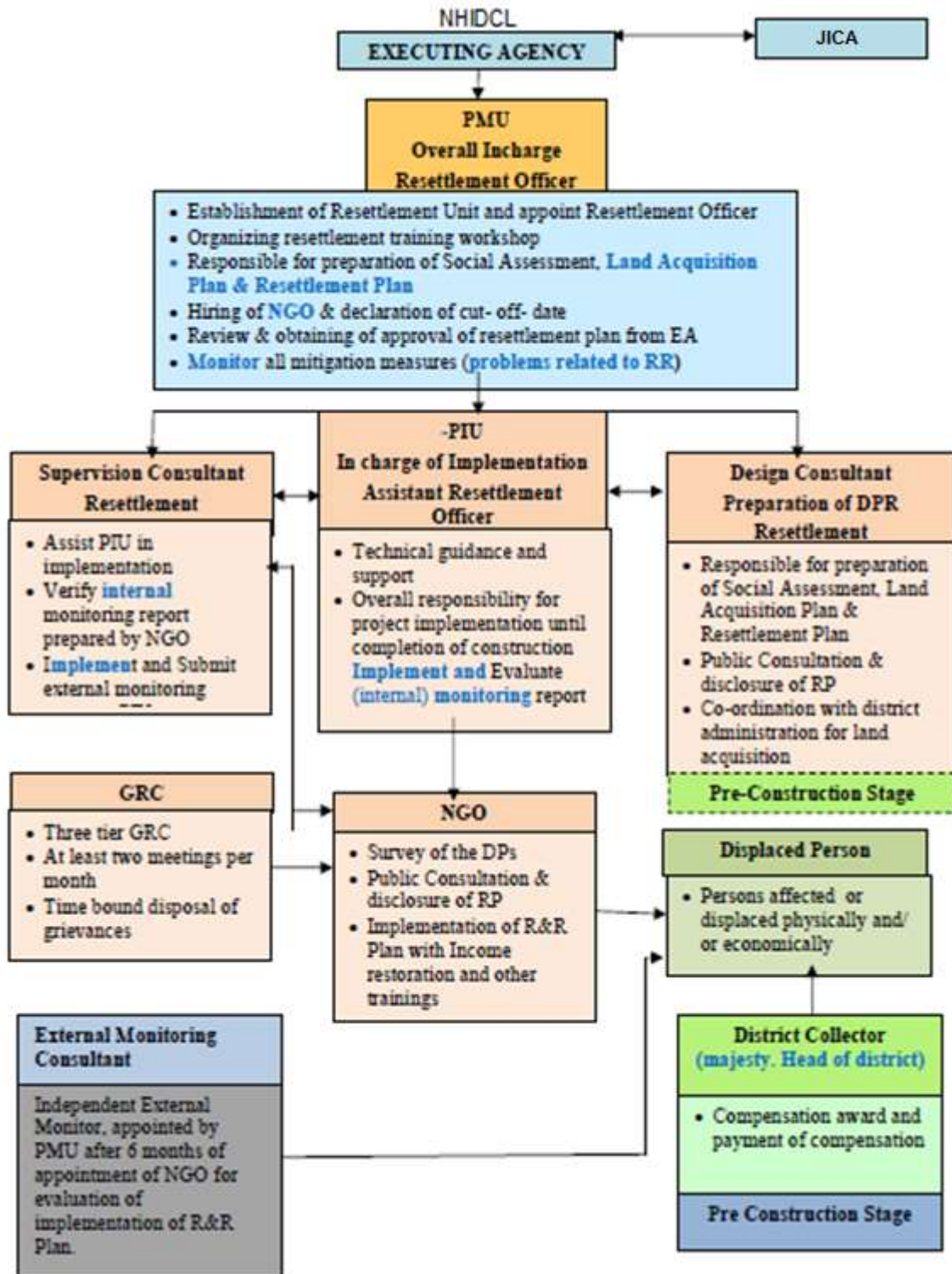


Figure 15.1: Institutional arrangement for RAP

15.3. Roles and Responsibilities

The role and responsibilities of the various offices in R&R implementation are presented below:

15.3.1 At Corporate Level

The Project Director :-

- + In-charge of overall project activities.
- + Participate in the State Level Committees to facilitate land acquisition, pre-construction activities and implementation of R&R activities.

EA:-

- + Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with corporate and field staff.
- + Appoint NGO for R&R implementation and M&E consultants for monitoring and evaluation.
- + Plan and conduct training programs for staff capacity building as well as capacity of field level NGOs and partner agencies.
- + Review the micro plans prepared by the NGO.
- + Review monthly progress report.
- + Monitor the progress on R&R and land acquisition.
- + Advice PIU/NGO/M&E Agency on policy related issues during implementation.
- + Ensure early release of money to PIUs for R&R activities.

15.3.2 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

This unit will coordinate the process for land acquisition. Relocation and rehabilitation, distribution of project provided assistance and DPs access to government programs. NGO would be selected who would be working in close association with the Project Implementation Unit.

15.4. RP Implementation Field Offices and Tasks

The PD-PIU will be responsible to carry out the following tasks concerning resettlement of the project:

- + Overall responsibility of Implementation of R&R activities of RP.
- + Responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field.
- + Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities.
- + Liaison with District Administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R.

- + Participate in the district level committees.

15.4.1 District Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO)

- + Co-ordinate with District Administration and NGO for land acquisition and R&R.
- + Translation of R&R policy in local language.
- + Prepare pamphlets of the policy.
- + Printing of the policy and identity cards for the DPs.
- + Ensure development of resettlement sites, wherever required.
- + Participate in the allotment of residential, commercial and agricultural plots.
- + Liaison with District Administration for dovetailing government's income generating and developmental programs for the DPs.
- + Ensure the inclusion of those DPs who may have not been covered during the census survey; facilitate the opening of joint accounts in local banks to transfer assistance for R&R for DPs and organize disbursement of cheques for assistance in the affected area in public.
- + Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities.
- + Participate in regular meetings.
- + Organize Bi-monthly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R.
- + Review micro plan & monthly reports submitted by NGO.

15.4.2 NGO will be principally responsible for the day-to-day implementation work.

- + Survey and verification of the DPs.
- + Verification of land records followed by verification on the spot related to identified plots and owners.
- + Develop rapport with the DPs.
- + Verify and Photograph of each DP for ID cards.
- + Assist to issue identity cards to the DPs.
- + Co-ordinate with the DRO to implement R&R activities.
- + Conduct market feasibility study.
- + Valuation of properties/assets for finalization of replacement value.
- + Participate with the DRO to undertake public information campaign at the commencement of the projects.
- + Distribute the pamphlets of R&R policy to the DPs.

- + Assist the DPs in receiving the compensation.
- + Facilitate the process of arranging loans for DPs.
- + Facilitate the opening of joint accounts.
- + Generate awareness about the alternate economic livelihood and enable the DPs to make informed choice.
- + Prepare micro-plans for R&R.
- + Enable the DPs to identify the alternate sites for agriculture, residential and commercial plots.
- + Participate in the consultation on allotment of shops and residential plots.
- + Ensure the DPs have received their entitlements.
- + Ensure the preparation of rehabilitation sites.
- + Participate in the meetings organized by the PIU.
- + Submit monthly progress reports.
- + Identify training needs and institutions for the DPs for income generating activities.
- + Participate in the disbursement of cheques for the assistance at public places.
- + Coordinate the training programs of the DPs for income generating activities.
- + Coordinate the meeting of District Level Committees.
- + Accompany DP to GRC.
- + Awareness campaigns for highway related diseases.
- + Ensure the DP judiciously uses compensation and R&R assistance.

15.5. District Level Committee (DLC)

RP will be implemented through District Level Committees that will be established in the district of Tripura. The committee would include District Magistrate or his representative, District Land Acquisition Officer, Pradhans of Panchayat Samities, representative of affected villages including women, representative of Revenue Department, Line Departments, NHIDCL, Mining Departments, people's representatives, NGO and representatives of affected population. The formation of DLCs would be facilitated by NGOs. The functions of the DLC will be as follows: (i) to meet regularly to review the progress of land acquisition/ R&R; (ii) approval of the micro-plan on the basis of methodology defined in the RP; and (iii) facilitate the implementation of the RP programs in the project-affected area. The DLC would also: (i) meet regularly at pre-decided dated specifically for grievance redressing purpose; (ii) help in amicable settlement of disputes at community level; (iii) carry forward the ones which are not reconciled at the Grievance Redressal Committee (iv) coordination with local govt. authorities & field offices.

15.5.1 Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

R&R Cell will establish networking relationships with line departments and other Govt. & non-Govt. organizations. The Revenue Department has an influencing role in land acquisition proceedings, and initiation of resettlement process. Unless the compensation process is prompt and efficient, implementation process will get delayed. R&R Cell will coordinate with the Project Land Acquisition Officer to expedite the land acquisition process. Income restoration will be sole responsibility of the Project Authority. NGO will facilitate linkages to be established with the agencies implementing centrally sponsored poverty alleviation programs to restore the income of DPs.

Restoration of community assets such as hand pumps, bore wells will require help from PHED. EA will extensively work on developing lateral linkages for mobilization of resources to benefit the DPs and to achieve the desired results expected from implementation of RP. The Revenue Department is responsible for providing land records, acquiring land and other properties and handing them over to the proper authorities. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) will extend the IRDP and other developmental schemes to include the DPs. The representative of these departments/agencies will be in contact with the R&R Cell, which will facilitate the integration of the various agencies, involved in the R&R process.

15.6. NGO Participation

This will be required by the PIU, R&R Cell. A good rapport with the affected community will facilitate a satisfactory R&R of the DPs and minimize disturbance particularly physical and economic. To overcome this deficiency, experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the EA in the implementation of the RP. NGO hired for RP implementation will also be responsible for HIV/AIDS, trafficking of women and children, child labour, etc. The NGO should have experience of addressing such social issues.

The NGO, in this sense, will have to ensure that due entitlements flow to the DPs in the most effective and transparent manner. The success of the NGO inputs will largely depend on their liaison with the DPs and other concerned government agencies. Other involved agencies are expected to collaborate with Project, based on instructions from the EA, in accordance with the policy framework and the RP. These arrangements have to be made during the first month of Project implementation in order to set up the various committees and implementation mechanisms required for the project.

15.6.1 Role of NGO

The role of NGO would be of a facilitator. The NGO will work as a link between the PIU - R&R Cell and the affected community. They will educate the DPs on the need to implement the Project, on aspects relating to LA and R&R measures and ensure proper utilization of various compensations extended to the DPs under the R&R entitlement package. After the approval of the micro plans, the NGO will issue identity cards to the entitled persons.

15.6.2 Selection of NGO

It is extremely important for the success of the RP to select NGO that are capable, genuine and committed to the tasks assigned. Key quality criteria include:

- + Experience in direct implementation of programs in local, similar and/or neighboring districts.
- + Availability of trained staff capable of including DPs into their programs.
- + Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts.
- + Integrity to represent vulnerable groups against abuses; experience in representing vulnerable groups, demonstrable mandate to represent local groups.

In addition to above, taking into consideration the risks of HIV/AIDS during the project period and road safety and anti trafficking issues, specialized NGOs will be invited to undertake activities related to their core competencies. The focus will be more on prevention as well as referral services on curative aspects. The major activities of such NGO will include awareness generation, information dissemination and mobilization of communities to act on the issues towards safer behavior.

The NGO chosen will have to agree to the terms and conditions under the RP. Hence, the selection of a committed NGO is very crucial for implementation of the Project. The selection process and TORs will be reviewed by the ESDU.

The NGO will be involved through mutually agreed terms and conditions with specific responsibilities and in-built accountability. A contract will be signed with the NGO indicating the tasks to be performed and the amount to be paid for their services. The payment to the NGO will be linked to performance of the tasks assigned and the time period. Their payment will be arranged as per contract agreement. The NGO will submit a monthly progress report to the project level PIU-R&R Cell, which in turn will send the summarized version of their reports with comments to the EA HQ. The monitoring and evaluation component of the RRP will include the performance of the contracted NGO. The NGO services will be required for 36 months for which provision has been made in the budget.

15.6.3 NGO Staffing and Personnel

The NGO shall have offices at one district for implementation for duration of 36 months. The NGO, therefore, shall have adequate support staff for carrying out the R&R activities. One Key Professional (Social) for the district and also one Key Professional (Technical) for the district will be required. Overall supervision will be under a Team Leader assigned specifically for this project.

+ Team Leader

The Team Leader should be post-graduate, preferably in social sciences, and should have experience of implementing R&R activities for linear projects. She/he should have at least 5 years experience in implementation of R&R and rural development works. She/he should

have held responsible position in the previous assignments should possess participatory management skills and should have good knowledge of the region and the local language.

v **Key Professionals (Technical – Authorised Valuer)**

Should be at least a Degree holder in civil engineering. She/he should have at least 10 years experience in fieldwork. She/he should have participated in at least one project involving R&R activities, should have participatory knowledge of land measurement, and should be conversant with land/structure valuation methods. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.

v **Key Professional (Social)**

Should be at least a graduate in social sciences. She/he should have at least 5 years of working experience of which at least 2 years in R&R or rural development projects. Should have sound understanding of the land acquisition process, experience in developing, implementing vocational training and participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.

v **Key Professional (HIV/AIDS)**

Since HIV/AIDS will be one of the major implementation concerns, the team will have professional with expertise to work on issues of HIV/AIDS with an objective to generate awareness on the issue and work towards its prevention. Professional with at least 3-5 years of experience on HIV/AIDS awareness and communication techniques will be qualified to fill up the position.

v **Technical Support Professionals**

Should be graduate or equivalent in social sciences. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region is desired.

Additionally, the following conditions shall apply to the team proposed by the NGO:

- § That the proposal should accompany a personnel deployment schedule, clearly indicating whether the deployment is home-office based or in the field.
- § That the NGO must propose at least one woman as part of the key personnel. The person-month deployment of the woman key personnel shall constitute at least 33% of the assignment.
- § That the women key persons, if selected for the contract, may be replaced during the period of contract, only with women key persons of equivalent qualifications and experience.
- § That the NGO will depute a 'technical support' team to work at the site, which will consist of women members. Junior support personnel and / or administrative staff will not be considered as 'technical support' professionals, as far as this condition is concerned.

16. RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION BUDGET

16.1. Introduction

16.1.1 General

The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for structures and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Some of the major items of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

- + Compensation for agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement value
- + Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- + Compensation for crops and trees
- + Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income/ employment and livelihood
- + Assistance for shifting of the structures
- + Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance in the form of Training allowance
- + Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration
- + Cost for implementation of RP.

16.2. Compensation

16.2.1 Private Agricultural Land:

The unit rate for agricultural land has been estimated as per Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and National Highway Safeguard Policies. To meet the replacement cost of land compensation will be calculated over updated land rate with additional as registration cost plus solatium or as decided by District Magistrate. It may be noted that the District Magistrate have the discretionary power in valuation of land in his jurisdiction. The State Government may also announce packages for Land Acquisition.

16.2.2 Residential/ Commercial and other structures:

The compensation cost of structures are arrived at by assessment of market value, consultation with DPs and data collected from building contractors and property agents this meets the replacement cost of the structures.

16.3. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

The cost related to land acquisition and resettlement cost will be borne by the EA. EA will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. The EA will, in advance, initiate the process and will try to keep the approval for the R&R budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the EA will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the RP to DPs. The implementing NGO will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

16.4. R&R Budget

A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in Table 16.1

Table 16.1: R&R Budget

Sr. No.	Private Land	Government Land	Structure	Trees	Total (In Rs.)
1	4,67,52,91,944	3,62,36,632	2,65,89,771	18,57,80,000	4,92,38,98,347
Sub Total					4,92,38,98,347
Budget for livelihood enhancement training and capacity building					68,00,000
Grand Total					4,93,06,98,347

Source: DPR & Census Survey on November- December 2020

The total Resettlement and Rehabilitation Budget is Rs. **4,93,06,98,347** say Rs. 493.06 crore.

17. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

17.1. Introduction

Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration.

However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

17.2. Schedule for Project Implementation

The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases i.e. Project Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

17.3. Project Preparation Phase

The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PMU and PIU at project and project level respectively; submission of RP for approval from NHIDCL; appointment of NGO and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign & community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

17.4. RP Implementation Phase

After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RP which includes issues like compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

17.5. Monitoring and Reporting Period

As mentioned earlier the internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMU, PIU and implementing NGO and will start early during the project when implementation of RP starts and will continue till the completion of the sub-project. The independent monitoring and reporting will be the responsibility of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) to be hired for the sub project.

17.6. R&R Implementation Schedule

A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of Table. The cut-off date will be notified formally for titleholder as the date of LA notification and for non-titleholders as the date of census survey. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The implementation schedule can also be structured through package wise. The entire stretch can be divided in to various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package. Implementation Schedule of NHIDCL is presented below in figure 17.1.

18. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

18.1. Introduction

Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs, facilitates changes and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going, whereas Evaluation is a summing up activity at the end of the project, assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes. In absence of an effective monitoring strategy it would be impossible to ensure that all anticipated benefits and entitlements reach DPs in time and in an efficient grievance free manner. It will be a systematic and continuous process of collecting and analysing information about the progress of the project and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses within a project. Resettlement monitoring will include the collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the RP. Monitoring in resettlement will focus on restoration of income and standard of living of the affected persons as the primary focus. Several key activities such as delivery of entitlements will also be monitored. EA will have two tiers (Internal and External) monitoring system.

18.2. The Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring will be handled by PIU and the engaged NGOs. A monitoring cell will be established in PIU with individuals having appropriate skills and capacity. A comprehensive and relevant database and management information system (MIS) will be established and updated periodically for monitoring various activities of the project. The RP information generated through various surveys like census, baseline socio-economic, land and structures will become important input of the information system. Effective Monitoring will help accomplish this task and facilitate appropriate changes in resettlement implementation based on the information obtained, through routine collection of data. Therefore, EA will develop a monitoring plan that covers all essential stages of resettlement i.e. preparatory stage, relocation stage & rehabilitation stage.

PIU, EA will form independent monitoring cell which will work at the time of Project Implementation through NGO.

18.3. Key Indicators of Monitoring

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

18.4. 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 DPs in the preparation of resettlement plan, payments of entitlements due, grievance redressal, and so on.

The key indicators for monitoring at this stage will be:

- + Conduct of baseline survey

- + Consultations
- + Identification of DP and the numbers
- + Identification of different categories of DPs and their entitlements
- + Collection of gender disaggregated data
- + Inventory & losses survey
- + Asset inventory Entitlements
- + Valuation of different assets
- + Budgeting
- + Information dissemination
- + Institutional arrangements
- + Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure

18.5. Relocation Stage

Monitoring during the relocation phase covers such issues as site selection in consultation with DPs, development of relocation sites, assistance to DPs (especially to vulnerable groups) in physically moving to the new site. Likewise, aspects such as adjustment of DPs in the new surroundings, attitude of the host population towards the new-comers and development of community life are also considered at this stage. The key indicators for monitoring will be:

- + Payment of compensation
- + Delivery of entitlement
- + Grievance handling
- + Land acquisition
- + Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities '(water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity)
- + Consultations
- + Relocation
- + DPs who do not relocate
- + Payment of compensation
- + Livelihood restoration assistance.

18.6. Rehabilitation Stage

Once DPs have settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring will be on issues of economic recovery programmes including income generating schemes (IGSs), acceptance of these schemes by DPs, impact of IGSs on living standards, and the ability of the new livelihood patterns. The key indicators for monitoring will be:

- + Initiation of income generation activities
- + Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area
- + Consultations
- + Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life

The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix.

18.6.1 Input and output indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items as:

- + Training of PIU, ROs and other staff completed
- + Public meetings held
- + Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed. NGO recruited and trained.
- + Meeting of DLCs
- + Meeting of GRCs
- + Grievance redresses procedures in-place and functioning.
- + Compensation payments disbursed.
- + Shops space allotted.
- + Relocation of DPs completed.
- + Employment provided to DPs.
- + Community development activities completed.
- + Infrastructure repaired, bus stands, water and sanitation facilities provided.
- + Village roads repaired.
- + Training of DPs initiated.
- + Income restoration activities initiated.
- + Number of families displaced and resettled.
- + Extent of government land identified and allotted to the DPs.

- + Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

18.7. Reporting Mechanism

As stated earlier one of the main roles of PIU will be to oversee proper and timely implementation of all activities in RP. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for PIU and Rehabilitation Manager will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities. Internal Monitoring will be carried out by the PIU (through the R&R Cell) and its agents, such as NGOs and will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RP Implementation. PIU will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly progress to access the progress and results of RP implementation and adjust work programme where necessary, in case of delays or problems. Both monitoring and evaluation will form parts of regular activities and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective DPs. The reports can broadly be classified as:

- + Progress reports during Implementation of the RP
- + Qualitative reports highlighting the qualitative aspects
- + Financial reports
- + Evaluation reports based on benefits and impact of assistance provided.

18.8. Resources Requirement and Database Management

For the PIU to function, EA will allocate adequate financial resource towards office space, computers, transport and staff budget. The following essential requirements will be planned:

- + Annual budget for Monitoring
- + Office space
- + Tables, chairs and furniture.
- + Computer dedicated to the monitoring unit
- + Transport
- + Administrative support staff
- + Appropriate technical staff
- + Add on database management

18.9. External or Independent Monitoring

External (or Independent) monitoring will be hired to provide an independent periodic assessment of resettlement implementation and impacts to verify internal monitoring, and to suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. A social and economic assessment of the results of delivered entitlements and measurement of the income and standards of living of the DPs before and after resettlement will be integral components of this monitoring activity.

To function effectively, the organization responsible for external monitoring will be independent of the governmental agencies involved in resettlement implementation. The agency will submit monthly and quarterly monitoring reports. Midterm and final evaluation will be done by the agency to find out if the R&R objectives have been achieved as against the performance impact indicators.

18.9.1 Scope of Work of External Monitor:

- + Examine and verify internal monitoring system and suggest changes.
- + Prepare independent reports based on monitoring visits.
- + Major recommendations for remedial actions.
- + Major recommendations for policy changes.
- + Maintenance of database.

18.9.2 Detail Activities to be undertaken by External Monitor:

The scope of activities will include but not be limited to:

- + Verification of internal reports, by field check of delivery of the following:
- + Payment of compensation including its levels and timing.
- + Land readjustment.
- + Preparation and adequacy of resettlement sites.
- + House construction.
- + Provision of employment, its adequacy and income levels.
- + Training.
- + Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups.
- + Infrastructure repair, relocation or replacement.
- + Enterprise relocation, compensation and its adequacy.
- + Transition allowances.

18.10. Property and demographic survey of the following affected persons:

- + 100% census survey of persons who were severely affected by Project works and have relocated either to group resettlement sites or preferred to self-relocate.
- + 20% sample survey of persons who had property, assets, incomes and activities marginally affected by Project works and did not relocate.
- + 20% sample survey of those affected by off-site project activities by contractors' subcontractors, including employment, use of land for contractor's camps, pollution, public health etc.

- + Generate gender disaggregated socio-economic data, socio-economic condition, needs and priorities of women etc.

18.11. Evaluation of Delivery and Impacts of Entitlements

- + Identify the categories of impacts and evaluate the quality and timeliness of delivery of entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures) for each category of impact. He/she will ensure that how the entitlements were used and examine impact and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the RP.
- + Ensure the quality, sufficiency of funds and on-time delivery of entitlements according to RP. Also verify other monitoring reports prepared during implementation by an independent source.
- + Establish by appropriate investigative and analytical techniques, the pre-and post- Project socio-economic conditions of the affected people. In the absence of baseline socio-economic data on income and living standards, and given the difficulty of DPs having accurate recollection of their pre-Project income and living standards, develop some quality checks on the information to be obtained from the DPs. Such quality checks could include verification by neighbours and local village leaders. The methodology for assessment should be very explicit.

18.11.1 Evaluation of Consultation and Grievance Procedures

Identify, quantify and qualify the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved and the consultation and participation procedures.

18.12. Declaration of Successful Implementation

Provide a summation of whether involuntary resettlement was implemented (a) in accordance with the RP, and (b) in accordance with Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

18.13. Actions Required

- + Describe any outstanding actions that are required to bring the resettlement into compliance with Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Describe further mitigation measures needed to meet the needs of any affected person or families judged and/or perceiving themselves to be worse off as a result of the Project.
- + Provide a timetable and define budget requirements for these supplementary mitigation measures and detail the process of compliance monitoring and final "signing off" for these DPs.

18.14. Reporting Cycle/Frequency

PIU is responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP & will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities. The external M&E expert will submit bi-annual review directly to EA and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

18.15. Participation of affected people in M&E

The general approach to be used is to monitor activities and evaluate impacts ensuring participation of all stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups. Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods:

- + Baseline household survey of a representative sample, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. 20 per cent random sample of DPs will be covered.
- + Focused Group Discussions (FGD) that would allow the monitors to consult with a range of stakeholders (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and DPs).
- + Key informant interviews: select local leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- + Community public meetings: open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit :-
 - + Information about performance of various resettlement activities.
 - + Structured direct observations: field observations on status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for crosschecking purposes.
 - + Informal surveys/interviews: informal surveys of DPs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods. In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of DPs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess impact of resettlement.

18.16. Impact on Women

The project will have both positive and negative impact on the women of the region. The women, by virtue of their biological difference, enjoy a low privilege status in the society as compared to their male counterpart. Any negative impact of the project would have greater magnitude on this less privileged class of the society. It is imperative to have a continuous monitoring and evaluation of implication of RP implementation on the women.

19. CONCLUSION

The NHIDCL and the Government of Tripura has taken up the initiative to develop, maintain the highways and other district roads of the State of Tripura under the big push of industrial growth and increase of International Trade with Bangladesh where the intensity of traffic has increased considerably and there is necessity for augmentation of capacity for safe and efficient movement of traffic.

The proposed project transverses from 24°2'59.45"N 91°36'40.85"E (near Khowai town) and ends at 23° 2'26.16"N 91°40'10.92"E at Harina near Sabroom. The project road has designed length of 134.71km. The project road passes through village / localities namely, Khowai, Kalyanpur, Twidu, Sonacherra, Amarpur, Nutan Bazar, Karbook, Ailmara, Khedacherri, Ropaichari and ends at Harina (T-Junction with NH-08). Sabroom is 8.1 km away from Harina junction. The Project road runs parallel to the International border (India – Bangladesh) in some of its length. The required ROW for the upgradation proposal is for about 40 m in rural land and 20m in built up area. The conditions of the road are poor to very poor with some rare good stretches. The geometrics, site distance and road safety are also very poor. There are a good number of religious places, educational institutions, health institutions and local administrative offices beside the project road.

As discussed the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of some restrictions/constraints which limited the ROW and the consultant was advised to take the Corridor of Impact (COI). A project census survey will be carried out to identify the persons both title holder and non-title holders who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation.

The first stage Public/stake holder consultation has been conducted during first week of September, 2020 in six locations covering all the three benefits districts as per JICA guidelines. The disclosure of summary SIA have also been done in all six locations as per JICA guidelines.

The second stage Public/stake holder consultation have been conducted in six locations on 10.12.2020, 11.12.2020 and 14.12.2020 after informing stakeholders vide NHIDCL letters NHIDCL/BO Agt./DPR/12(6)/2016-17/1531-42 dated 02.12.2020 in district Khowai, NHIDCL/BO Agt./DPR/12(6)/2016-17/1578-89 dated 02.12.2020 in district Gomati, NHIDCL/BO Agt./DPR/12(6)/2016-17/1543-51 dated 02.12.2020 in district South Tripura covering all the three benefits districts as per JICA guidelines. Public notice for the second stage Public/Stakeholder consultation was also published in two local newspapers.

The public consultation on the focus groups and the stakeholders give the opportunity to address issues, which were already resolved after making appropriate changes in design and alternative finalization. The stakeholders become aware of the development schemes and at the same time influence and share to control over these initiatives, decisions and

resources. Community consultations also help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur.

Decisions regarding providence of the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlement would be done as per the guidelines of EA and Government of India. The DPs may go to the Grievance Redressed Cell and to the Arbitrator as per the provision laid in the Guidelines. It may be noted that the redress to the grievances of the DPs may be done with consideration.

According to the proposed alignment of the project road the estimated cost for the various categories of Affected Persons for different purpose and objective of Resettlement and Rehabilitation based on rates vide Entitlement Matrix followed for EA works with an escalation of 12% on the said matrix. The total Resettlement and Rehabilitation Budget is **Rs. 4,93,06,98,347** say **Rs. 493.06** crore. The estimated cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation is not the total socio – economic cost of the project. The PIU should look into the income restoration of the Affected Families with the objective that the families are **'as well off as before'**.

The widening of the NH gives an immense scope of development of the region in regards of easy accessibility in the state of Tripura. Other than the development of the industrial sector there would be easy accessibility of the agricultural surplus of the region and the finished industrial products with the rest the country as well as for International Trade. The socio – economic status of the region is been changing drastically with inflow venture and human capital. The changing climate of the socio – economic and political scenario of the state of Tripura with the working culture of the people with a huge supply of local skilled labour and unskilled labours would increase the scope of developments by manifolds. Infrastructural investment such as the NH would remove the bottlenecks of development and help in taking a huge positive leap of sustainable socio- economic growth of the region.

Annexure-1

First Stage Public Consultation Photographs











Annexure 2
Attendance sheet during first stage public/stakeholder consultation
(N/A)

Annexure 3

Disclosure Intimation letter to Public/Stakeholders



परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई- तेलियामुरा
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और अवसंरचना विकास निगम लिमिटेड
(सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
PMU- Tellamura
National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.
(Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Govt. of India)



भारत सरकार का उपक्रम

A GOVT OF INDIA UNDERTAKING

NHIDCL/BO Agt/DPR/12(6)/2016-17/1531-42

Date: -02-12-2020

To,

The Competent Authority for Land Acquisition
(Addl. District Magistrate & Collector)
Khowai District- Tripura

Sub:- Improvement/Widening of two lane with paved shoulder of Khowai to Sabroom section of newly declared NH - 208/JICA Funding/Public/Stakeholders Meeting-reg.

Sir,

National Highways infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) has decided to take up the development of various NH stretches/Corridors in the country where intensity of traffic increased significantly and there is a requirement of augmentation of capacity for safe and efficient movement of traffic. In pursue of the above, the present section of NH-208 has been considered for upgradation.

2. The proposed road alignment from Khowai to Sabroom is divided in to 2 sections i.e. Khowai to Teliamura (Section 1) and Teliamura to Sabroom (Section 2). The project road has design length of 134.71km. Both sections are part of the NH-208. The project road runs through Khowai, Gomati and South Tripura districts of Tripura.

3. The Public/Stakeholder hearing meetings in all the three project benefits districts will be carried out involving relevant stakeholders and Government Dept., before the commencement of the project. The objective of stakeholder consultation is to provide or disclose information about the proposed project to the public/stakeholders and to collect information, ideas, opinions and insights for environment point of view.

4. As a programme of Public/Stakeholders meeting, the following meetings have been fixed in South Tripura District:-

2nd Floor of Rani Das Building, AA Road, Tellamura, Khowai District, Tripura -799205
E-mail : gmtripura@nhidcl.com

Sl No.	Date & Time	Name of District	Venue of Public Hearing Meeting
1	10.12.2020 from 10.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Khowai	Hachwknikharang Community Hall, Bachaibari, Khowai, Tripura
2	10.12.2020 from 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Khowai	Kalyanpur Community Hall, Kalyanpur, Khowai, Tripura

5. Being a Stakeholder, You are requested kindly to attend the above meeting(s) or send your representative to make the Public Hearing meeting grand success.

Yours faithfully


(Trivendra Kumar)
General Manager (Project)

Copy to:-

1. The DM & Collector, Khowai District, Tripura for kind information.
2. The Superintending of Police, Khowai District, Tripura for kind information.
3. The District Forest Officer, Khowai District, Tripura for kind information. It is requested kindly attend the above meeting(s).
4. The Superintendent Engineer, PWD (NH), Gurkhabasti, Agartala for kind information. It is requested kindly attend the above meeting(s).
5. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Khowai for information. It is requested kindly attend the above meeting in your Sub-Division.
6. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Teliamura for information. It is requested kindly attend the above meeting in your Sub-Division.
7. The Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Khowai for information.
8. The Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Teliamura for information.
9. Enviro Infra Solutions Pvt. Ltd. 301, 302 & 305 Sri Ram Business Centre, Plot No. INS-12, Sector -9, Vasundhara, Ghaziabad - 201012.
10. The Project Manager, Technocrats Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd. for information. It is also directed to attend the above meeting(s).
11. The Project Manager, CE Testing Pvt Ltd for information. It is also directed to attend the above meeting(s).

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परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई- तेलियामुरा
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और अवसंरचना विकास निगम लिमिटेड
(सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
PMU- Teliamura
National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.
(Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Govt. of India)



भारत सरकार का उपक्रम

A GOVT OF INDIA UNDERTAKING

NHIDCL/BO Agt/DPR/12(6)/2016-17/1578-89

Date: -02-12-2020

To,

The Competent Authority for Land Acquisition
(Addl. District Magistrate & Collector)
Gomati District- Tripura

Sub:- Improvement/Widening of two lane with paved shoulder of Khowai to Sabroom section of newly declared NH - 208/JICA Funding/Public/Stakeholders Meeting-reg.

Sir,

National Highways infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) has decided to take up the development of various NH stretches/Corridors in the country where intensity of traffic increased significantly and there is a requirement of augmentation of capacity for safe and efficient movement of traffic. In pursue of the above, the present section of NH-208 has been considered for upgradation.

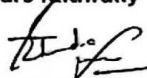
2. The proposed road alignment from Khowai to Sabroom is divided in to 2 sections i.e. Khowai to Teliamura (Section 1) and Teliamura to Sabroom (Section 2). The project road has design length of 134.71km. Both sections are part of the NH-208. The project road runs through Khowai, Gomati and South Tripura districts of Tripura.
3. The Public/Stakeholder hearing meetings in all the three project benefits districts will be carried out involving relevant stakeholders and Government Dept., before the commencement of the project. The objective of stakeholder consultation is to provide or disclose information about the proposed project to the public/stakeholders and to collect information, ideas, opinions and insights for environment point of view.
4. As a programme of Public/Stakeholders meeting, the following meetings have been fixed in South Tripura District:-

2nd Floor of Rani Das Building, AA Road, Teliamura, Khowai District, Tripura -799205
E-mail : gmtripura@nhidcl.com

Sl No.	Date & Time	Name of District	Venue of Public Hearing Meeting
1	11.12.2020 from 10.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Gomati	Community hall Lalgiri, Tripura
2	11.12.2020 from 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Gomati	Community hall, Suknachari, Tripura

5. Being a Stakeholder, You are requested kindly attend the above meeting(s) or send your representative to make the Public Hearing meeting grand success.

Yours faithfully


(Trivendra Kumar)
General Manager (Project)

Copy to:-

1. The DM & Collector, Gomati District, Tripura for kind information.
2. The Superintending of Police, Gomati District, Tripura for kind information.
3. The District Forest Officer, Gomati District, Tripura for kind information. It is requested kindly attend the above meeting(s).
4. The Superintendent Engineer, PWD (NH), Gurkhabasti, Agartala for kind information. It is requested kindly attend the above meeting(s).
5. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Amarpur, Gomati District, Tripura for information. It is requested kindly attend the above meeting in your Sub-Division.
6. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Karbook, Gomati District, Tripura for information. It is requested kindly attend the above meeting in your Sub-Division.
7. The Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Ompi, Gomati District Tripura for information.
8. The Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Amarpur, Gomati District Tripura for information.
9. The Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Karbook, Gomati District Tripura for information.
10. Enviro Infra Solutions Pvt. Ltd. 301,302 & 305 Sri Ram Business Centre, Plot No. INS-12, Sector -9, Vasundhara, Ghaziabad - 201012.
11. The Project Manager, Technocrats Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd. for information. It is also directed to attend the above meeting(s).



परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई- तेलियामुरा
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और अवसंरचना विकास निगम लिमिटेड
(सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
PMU- Teliamura
National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.
(Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Govt. of India)



भारत सरकार का उपक्रम

A GOVT OF INDIA UNDERTAKING

NHIDCL/BO Agt/DPR/12(6)/2016-17/1543-51

Date: -02-12-2020

To,

The Competent Authority for Land Acquisition
(Addl. District Magistrate & Collector)
South Tripura District
Tripura

Sub:- Improvement/Widening of two lane with paved shoulder of Khowai to Sabroom section of newly declared NH - 208/JICA Funding/Public/Stakeholders Meeting-reg.

Sir,

National Highways infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) has decided to take up the development of various NH stretches/Corridors in the country where intensity of traffic increased significantly and there is a requirement of augmentation of capacity for safe and efficient movement of traffic. In pursue of the above, the present section of NH-208 has been considered for upgradation.

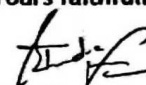
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3. The Public/Stakeholder hearing meetings in all the three project benefits districts will be carried out involving relevant stakeholders and Government Dept., before the commencement of the project. The objective of stakeholder consultation is to provide or disclose information about the proposed project to the public/stakeholders and to collect information, ideas, opinions and insights for environment point of view.
4. As a programme of Public/Stakeholders meeting, the following meetings have been fixed in South Tripura District:-

2nd Floor of Rani Das Building, AA Road, Teliamura, Khowai District, Tripura -799205
E-mail : gmtripura@nhidcl.com

Sl No.	Date & Time	Name of District	Venue of Public Hearing Meeting
1	14.12.2020 from 10.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	South Tripura	Rupaichari community hall, Rupaichhari, Tripura
2	14.12.2020 from 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	South Tripura	Harina Bazar Community Hall, Harina, Tripura 799143

5. Being a Stakeholder, You are requested kindly attend the above meeting(s) or send your representative to make the Public Hearing meeting grand success.

Yours faithfully



(Trivendra Kumar)
General Manager (Project)

Copy to:-

1. The DM & Collector, South Tripura District, Tripura for kind information.
2. The Superintending of Police, South Tripura District, Tripura for kind information.
3. The District Forest Officer, South Tripura District, Tripura for kind information. It is requested kindly attend the above meeting(s).
4. The Superintending Engineer, PWD (NH), Gurkhabasti, Agartala for kind information. It is requested kindly attend the above meeting(s).
5. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sabroom, South Tripura for information. It is requested kindly attend the above meeting in your Sub-Division.
6. The Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Sabroom, South Tripura for information.
7. Enviro Infra Solutions Pvt. Ltd. 301,302 & 305 Sri Ram Business Centre, Plot No. INS-12, Sector -9, Vasundhara, Ghaziabad - 201012.
8. The Project Manager, Technocrats Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd. for information. It is also directed to attend the above meeting(s).

Annexure 4

Photographs during second stage public/stakeholder consultation

Photographs During second Public/Stake Holder Consultation Meeting date 10.12.2020 at Hachwkni Kharang Community Hall, Bachaibari, Khowai, Tripura



Photographs During second Public/Stake Holder Consultation Meeting date 10.12.2020 at Kalyanpur Community Hall, Kalyanpur, Khowai, Tripura



Photographs During second Public/Stake Holder Consultation Meeting date 11.12.2020 at Community hall Lalgiri, Gomati, Tripura



Photographs During second Public/Stake Holder Consultation Meeting date 11.12.2020 at Community hall, Suknachari, Gomati, Tripura



Photographs During second Public/Stake Holder Consultation Meeting date 14.12.2020 at Rupaichari Community Hall, Rupaichari, South Tripura, Tripura



Photographs During second Public/Stake Holder Consultation Meeting date 14.12.2020 at Harina Bazar Community Hall, Harina, South Tripura, Tripura



Annexure 5
Attendance sheet during second stage public/stakeholder consultation
(N/A)

