

**Public Works Department
Government of Meghalaya, India**

**Preparatory Survey for
North East Road Network Connectivity
Improvement Project
(National Highway 208 and 127B)**

**Resettlement Action Plan
NH127B Meghalaya**

October 2022

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

PADECO Co., Ltd.

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Chapter 1. Resettlement Action Plan

1.1 Objectives and Overview

The aim of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused by the project and resettle the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and restore their livelihoods. RAP will be prepared on the basis of project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. RAP complies with National Highway Act, RFCTLARR Act 2013, Meghalaya State Laws and Regulations and World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 and 4.10 in accordance with the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations.

Socio-economic mitigation measures will consist of policies and actions taken before the implementation of the project with the intention of minimizing the extent of impact after land acquisition along the existing road. The first step of such mitigation will be to avoid unnecessary acquisition and then decide about the mitigation for the damage which is unavoidable. Mitigation is a long-term effort for reduction of socio-economic impacts on the affected population.

The RAP focuses on three generic areas in implementation of mitigation measures, institutional strengthening and training and monitoring. The RAP will include proposed work programme, budget estimates, schedules, staffing and training requirements and other necessary support services to implement the mitigation measures. Institutional arrangements required for implementing this management plan will be provided in the RAP. The cost of implementing the monitoring and evaluation including staffing, training and institutional arrangements will also be specified where monitoring and evaluation requires inter-agency collaboration/association.

This RAP is developed based on the legal provisions (national and state), government memorandum/notification and World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). The following sections provide an overview of the legal provisions governing the land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation.

1.1.1 Principles

Based on the above analysis of Government statutes and the JICA Guidelines, the following resettlement principles will be adopted for this project:

- Screen the project early on to identify, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of impacts using a screening checklist.
- Ensure that affected persons with or without recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for replacement value for loss of non-land assets and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. Where displacement is unavoidable in such cases, improve, or at least restore the livelihoods of all Project Affected Persons by providing resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
- Improve the standards of living of affected persons particularly, poor and vulnerable groups, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, local communities, and concerned agencies/departments. Inform all affected persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and those without ownership to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.

- Conduct census and socio-economic surveys, consultations, etc. and prepare a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report and also prepare RAP, as the case may be, depending upon the magnitude of impacts.
- Identify vulnerable groups for additional support in their efforts to improve their living standards.
- Disclose draft and final RAP, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Pay compensation and provide resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as per entitlements before clearing the affected area for the commencement of project activities.
- Establish an accessible Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) to receive and facilitate the resolution of the concerns of affected persons within a specified time frame.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.

1.1.2 Eligibility

Persons affected by the proposed project may belong to either of the following four categories and will be eligible for compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in accordance with the principles of this RAP:

- Those who have a legal right to land
- Those who have no legal right, but who is granted the right under the legal system in India upon request of the right
- Those who cannot confirm the legal and claim rights of the land they occupy (e.g. tenants, merchants, workers, employees, squatters, owners of the structures, etc.)
- Those who lose their main livelihood due to the impacts on their land and structures.

1.1.3 Definitions

In this Resettlement Action Plan, following terms shall mean as described below, unless the context requires otherwise,

Affected area: Means such area as may be notified by the appropriate government for the purposes of land acquisition/purchase;

Assistance: All support mechanisms such as monetary help, services, trainings or assets given to Project Affected Persons/Project Affected Families constitute assistance in this project.

Below poverty line (BPL) or BPL family: means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time and those included in the BPL list by the State Government for the time-being in force;

Compensation: Compensation for land taken under RFCTLARR, 2013 in fair and transparent manner based on mutual consent;

Cut-off date: For title holders, the date of notification under Section 3(a) of the National Highway Act, 1950 (if the land is acquired as per the Act) or the date of local notice of land intended for direct purchase from landowners in the public offices and local newspaper(s). For this project, the notification has not been published yet, then cut-off date for titleholders has not been officially fixed. For non-titleholders the cut-off date is Jan. 2022 when the last census survey started in the project area;

Displaced family: means a family, who on account of acquisition or purchase of land needs to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area or elsewhere;

Encroacher: A person/family, who transgresses into the public land (i.e., extended their building, agricultural lands, business premises or work places into public land), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter, livelihood, etc.;

Family: includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters' dependent on him. Widows, divorcees, and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families;

Petty shop/Kiosk: It could be cubicle/booth/stall/cabin made of wood or iron or any other building material which could be shifted to another location as a single unit without much damage and is used for carrying out petty business, commercial activities and has been in operation/existence prior to cut off date;

"Land acquisition" or "acquisition of land": means acquisition of land as per RFCTLARR, Act 2013 for the time being in force

Marginal farmer: Means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare;

Market value: Means the value of land determined in accordance with Section 26 of the RFCTLARR, Act 2013 or the base price of land determined taking into account the assessed value of land or set forth value of land whichever is higher;

Minimum Wages: means the minimum wage of a person for his/her services/labour by type of trade per day as stipulated by Department of Labour of the project state;

Non-agricultural labourer: means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected area and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;

Non-titleholder: Affected persons/families/ households with no legal rights to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.;

Notification: Means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be, Gazette of a State and the expression "notify" shall be construed accordingly;

Persons losing their livelihood: Persons losing their livelihood are individual members of the PAHs, who are at least 18 years of age and are impacted by loss of primary occupation or source of income;

Permanent buildings or Pucca structure: Buildings of a permanent construction type with reinforced concrete;

Project affected area: Refers to the area of village or locality under a project for which land will be acquired as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 through declaration by Notification in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government.

Project affected person (PAP): Any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, or non-titleholder who on account of the project has been affected from such land including plot in the *abadi* or other property in the affected area will be considered as PAP;

Project affected household (PAH): A social unit consisting of a family and or non-family members living together, and is affected by the project negatively and or positively;

Replacement cost: A replacement cost/value of any land or other asset is the cost/value equivalent to or sufficient to replace/purchase the same land or other asset;

Semi-permanent building or structure: Buildings of a semi-permanent type with tiled roof and walls not of concrete or permanent brickwork;

Squatter: A person/family who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else's land without permission for residential, business and or other purposes or has been occupying public building without authority prior to the cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood;

Tenant: A person who holds/occupies land/structure of another person and (but for a special contract) would be liable to pay rent for that land/structure. This arrangement includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of the tenant but does not include mortgage of the rights of a landowner or a person to whom holding has been transferred;

Temporary building/Kutcha structure: Temporary building or structure means a temporary type of structure, which includes buildings with roofs constructed of thatch, galvanized iron or corrugated cement sheet or asbestos;

Titleholder: A person who has legal rights of the land acquired/purchased by the project;

Women Headed Household (WHH): A household that is headed by a woman and does not have an adult male earning member is a Woman Headed Household. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person;

Vendor: A vendor is someone who sells things such as newspapers, tea, cigarettes, or food and other miscellaneous items from a small stall or cart etc.;

Agricultural Labourer is the person depends on the agricultural land for their livelihoods.

Vulnerable group: Includes Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, family/household headed by women/female, widows, physically challenged (disabled person), BPL, and land less. The vulnerable group will also include those landowners who after acquisition or purchase of their land due to project become landless.

1.2 Socioeconomic Studies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1.2.1 Summary of the Impacts

The Socio-economic survey was carried out in October to November, 2020 and corrected data were revalidated after the 2nd census survey in Mar. 2021 by a team of trained enumerators. Again with a project alignment updated in Dec. 2021, additional survey was conducted in the month of January- February, 2022. A set of questionnaire was used to collect detailed information of affected households/business for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement framework for the project. A census survey was fully conducted to 808 PAHs, the whole PAHs and partially conducted to 294 PAHs (294 persons) losing land only and 3 other PAHs. A socio-economic survey was carried out for 230 sample PAHs, to collect detailed information of affected households/ properties and for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the PAPs.

The below table shows summary of the major findings of the census survey and the socio-economic survey. The numbers of PAHs, PAPs and affected private structures are 1,102 households, 4,716 individuals, and 674 structures respectively.

Table 1-1: Summary Project Impacts

Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Amount
1	Total Private land acquisition requirements (in ha)	140.25
2	Persons losing only land	294
3	Number of affected Private Structures	674
4	Total number of CPRs affected (Community and Religious)	14
5	Owners losing structures	672
6	Owners losing Cattle shed	2
7	Tenant without formal document	38
8	Kiosk	25
9	Mobile Vendor	42
10	Employees in commercial structures and agricultural labour	29
11	Total No. of Affected Families	1,102
12	Total Number of Vulnerable household Families affected	905
13	Total number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	4,716
14	Households to be physically relocated	107
15	Total number of persons to be physically relocated	524

Source: Census Survey by JICA Survey Team(2020-2022).
Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the project (Mar. 2022).

1.2.2 Land Acquisition

The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. In the process of designing the alignment, following the “Manual of Specification and Standards for Two Laning of Highways with Paved shoulder” (Indian Road Congress 2018), where there are constraints of existing ROW width or difficulty in acquiring land along the existing alignment in built up areas, the Authority may decide for construction of a bypass. At the parts deviate from the existing alignment, alignment was placed eccentrically with respect to the ROW to facilitate proper widening in future and also to minimize the land acquisition and resettlement.

Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment. The village maps, if available, were collected from the local authorities. The village maps were digitized. Following the digitization of village maps, the engineering design of the alignment was superimposed in the digitized 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 been prepared accordingly.

As discussed earlier also the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of availability of limited ROW and construction of the digressed road and realignments. The Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) is to be finalized as it is a part of Detailed Project Report. Private/Community land to be acquired excluding the area that already lies with Road Construction Department in terms of proposed roads falling in the alignment. A project census survey was carried out 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. Considering the present design, the major findings of the land acquisition estimate is depicted in tabular format.

Table 1-2: Breakdown of Land Requirement

Sl. No.	Item	Area in Ha
1	Land requirement (without the digressed alignment)	181.89
2	Land requirement for the digressed alignment	24.9
3	Total Land requirement as per Planned RoW (No.1+No.2)	206.79
4	Land available as per Existing RoW	64.09
5	Total Land Required/Acquired (No.3-No.4)	142.7
6	Government Land available	2.45
7	Total Private/Community Land to be acquired (No.5-No.6)	140.25

Source: JICA Survey Team

1.2.3 Impacts on Structures

Based on the social survey data of the title and non-title holders, a total of 713 structures would be affected due to the improvement of the project road within the proposed ROW. The ROW was designed following the design standard shown in the “Manual of Specifications and Standards for Two Laning of Highways with Paved Shoulder (2nd revision)” (Indian Roads Congress, 2018)¹. Out of 713 affected structures, 607 are private structures of title holders, 67 are structures are of non-title holders and there are 14 Common Property Resources (CPRs) and 25 kiosks as detailed in Table 1-3.

¹ “Two laning shall be accommodated within the existing ROW to the extent possible. However, additional land, if required for accommodating the two laning cross sections, improvement of geometrics, realignment, junctions, bypasses etc., ROW of 30 m shall be acquired by the Authority. For bypasses, Right of Way shall be 45-60 m depending upon the provision of the carriageway.”

Table 1-3: Loss of Structure in the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	No. of Households losing their structures	No. of Structures
1	Title Holder	607	607
2	Non - Title Holder	67	67
3	Kiosk	25	25
4	Mobile Vendor	42	-
5	Tenants	38	-
6	Employees to Commercial Structures/ Agricultural Labour	29	-
7	Persons losing only land	-	-
8	Common Property Resources	-	14
Total		808	713

Source: Census Survey, 2020-2022

As per census survey, out of 713 affected structures, 607 are private structures of title holders, 67 are structures are of non-title holders and there are 14 CPRs and 25 structures are kiosk. Out of 607 title holders' structures, 165 structures are of residential type, 372 are of commercial type, 31 are of residential-cum-commercial type, 37 compound walls of residential structures, 2 are cattle shed. Out of the 67 structures of the non-title holders, there are 4 residential structures, 51 commercial structures, residential cum commercial are 5 structures, 7 Compound walls of residential structures. There are also 25 Kiosk, who are considered as non-title holders, would be affected. The details of structures are given in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4: Use of Private Properties

Sl. No.	Use of Private Property of Title Holders	Total Title Holder	Total Non-Title Holder	Total
1	Residential	165	4	169
2	Commercial	372	51	423
3	Compound wall of residential structure	37	7	44
4	Res-cum-commercial	31	5	36
5	Cattle Shed	2	0	2
Total		607	67	674

Source: Census Survey, 2020-2022

Structures have been classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary based on the type of material use in construction of wall and roof. Structures having roof made of substantial material such as stone, brick, cement, concrete, etc. is considered as permanent structure. A structure that has at least two fixed walls or structures made up of permanent material but roof is made up of the material other than those used for *pucca* or permanent structure are considered as semi-permanent. A temporary structure neither have brick or *pucca* walls on two sides nor have concrete or *pucca* roof. The details of type and area of constructions of the affected Private structures are summarized in the Table 1-5.

Table 1-5: Type and Area of Construction of Affected Private Structures

Sl. No.	Type of Holding	Number of Structures	Total Area (m ²)	Affected Area (m ²)	Percentage of Area Composition
1	Compound Wall	36	1,802.33	1,727.38	96%
2	Permanent	20	728.36	520.78	72%
3	Semi-Permanent	260	11,177.56	7,305.57	65%
4	Temporary	358	11,949.01	9,633.23	81%
Total		674	25,657.26	19,186.96	75%

Source: Census Survey, 2020-2022

The details of the scale of Impact of the structures are depicted in the Table 1-6.

Table 1-6: Intensity of Impact

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	Numbers	%
1	Category A (more than 40%)	609	90%
2	Category B (less than 40% but more than 25%)	58	9%
3	Category C (less than 25% more than 10%)	7	1%
4	Category D (less than 10%)	0	0%
Total		674	100%

Source: Census Survey, 2020-2022

1.2.4 Impacts on Community Property Resources

During census, it was observed that presence of common property resources including community, religious and government properties within the proposed ROW. About 16 of such properties belong to community structures, religious structures and government structures. The detail of number of community properties, which may face relocation, has been mentioned in Table 1-7.

Table 1-7: Loss of Community Property Resources

Sl. No.	Type of Properties	Numbers	%
1	Mosque	1	7.14%
2	Waiting Shade	5	35.71%
3	School	2	14.29%
4	College	2	14.29%
5	Veterinary Dispensary	1	7.14%
6	CRPF Compound Wall	1	7.14%
7	Government Office	2	14.29%
Total		14	100.00%

Source: Census Survey, 2020-2022

1.2.5 Project Affected Persons

As per World Bank's definition, Project Affected Persons (PAPs) mean persons affected by direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects and are caused by:

- (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in
 - (i) relocation or loss of shelter;
 - (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or
 - (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or
- (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

PAPs could be categorized as (a) owners with legal or formal title, b) tenants and leaseholders, c) non-titled project affected persons (encroacher and squatter), d) economically PAPs (livelihood losers e.g., employees, business owner, kiosks workers etc.).

During the census survey in addition to structures belong to titleholders, large number of encroachers and squatters were also enumerated along the proposed road. Based on the social survey data a total of 808 (excluding land owner) households would be affected due to the improvement of the project road within the proposed ROW. Out of the 1,102 Project Affected Households (PAHs), 294 PAHs are losing only land, 672 PAHs are losing private structures, 25 PAHs are losing kiosks and four PAHs are losing cattle sheds. There are 38 tenants in the proposed alignment without any formal documents and 42 mobile vendors who will be temporarily impacted. About 29 employees to the commercial structures/ agricultural labour are identified by the surveyor as there is no formal document. The details of the loss to the project are depicted in the Table 1-8.

Table 1-8: Loss in the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	No of Affected Household
1	Title Holder losing only Land	294
2	Owners losing structures	672
3	Owners losing Cattle shed	2
4	Tenant without formal document	38
5	Kiosk	25
6	Employees to commercial structures / Agricultural Labour	29
7	Mobile Vendor	42
Total		1102

Source: Census Survey, 2020-2022

1.2.6 Profile of PAPs

Socioeconomic survey was carried out for 230 sample families out of the total 1,102 PAHs with 230 sample persons out of the total 984 PAPs. The sample was selected among the PAHs such that there is proportional representation of the socio-economic parameters of the primary project impact area. The sample population is 21% of the total PAHs. The sample survey data reveals that average family size of the sample family is 4.28. The age group break-up of the PAPs is depicted in Table 1-9.

Table 1-9: Demography of PAPs

Sl. No.	Age	Persons
1	0-6 Yrs.	99
2	6-14 Yrs.	173
3	15-17 Yrs.	216
4	18-60 Yrs.	435
5	Above 60 Yrs.	61
Total		984

Source :Census& SES Survey, 2020-2022

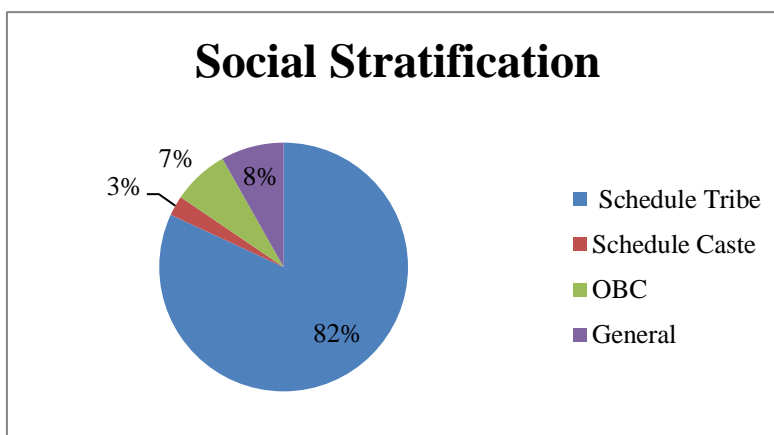
Hinduism is the predominant religion in the project affected area followed by Muslims. The detail presence of religion in the Project Impact Area (PIA)is depicted in Table 1-10.

Table 1-10: Religious Stratification

Sl. No.	Category	%
1	Hindu	22.61%
2	Muslim	18.34%
3	Christian	58.55%
4	Others	0.50%
Total		100%

Source : Census & SES Survey, 2020-2022

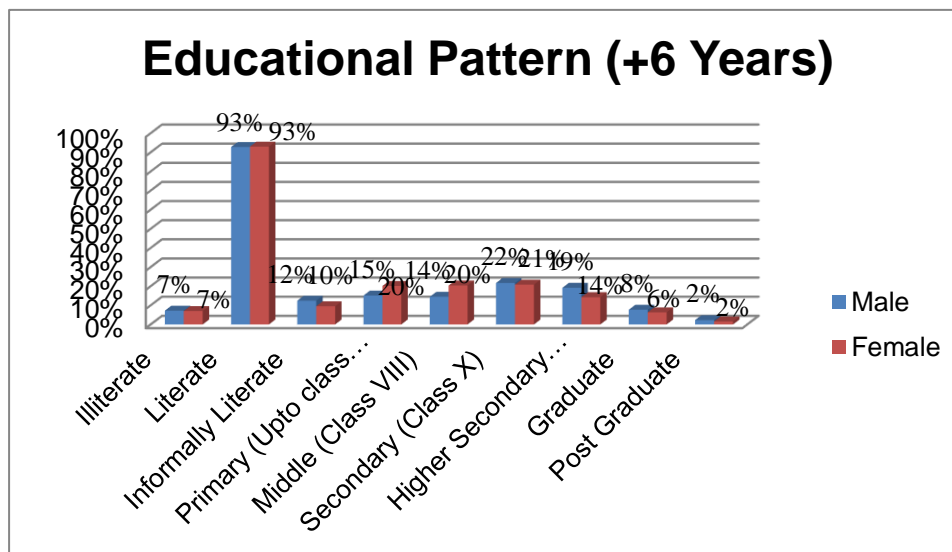
The social stratification of the project area shows dominance of Schedule Tribe population with 82% families followed by General at 8%. The third and fourth stratum of the social grouping in the PIA is of Other Backward Class and Schedule Caste comprising of 7% and 3% respectively the detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in Figure 1-1.



Source : Census & SES Survey, 2020-2022

Figure 1-1: Social Categories of PAHs along the Project Road

The educational status of the PAPHs, above 6 years of age, reveals that overall scenario of literacy level is not encouraging in the project area. Out of total sample population 984 the number of child population (0-6 yrs.) is 99 which are kept out. Significant percentage of population, i.e., 7% is still illiterate. About 11% has attained the education up to elementary level. Again about 7% PAPHs are graduates; while very few (2%) have degree of master and above. For better understanding of the male female distribution each category of education is given. The educational status is presented in the Figure 1-2. It should be noted that with the introduction of midday meal scheme by the government the number of dropouts at pre-primary and primary has reduced drastically.



Source : Census & SES Survey, 2020-2022

Figure 1-2: Educational Status of PAPs

The occupational status of sample PAPs reveals that 35% Population are depending on business and this includes the business they are carrying out along the road, mainly shops. About 24% Population are having agriculture as their source of income and 9% are engaged in government jobs. The details of occupations by the PAPs are presented in Table 1-11.

Table 1-11: Occupational Status of PAPs (14-60 Years)

Sl. No.	Type of Occupation	%
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	24%
2	Government & Private Services	9%
3	Trade & Business	35%
4	Self Employed	7%
5	Casual Labour	6%
6	Others	19%

Source: Census & SES Survey, 2020-2022

The total number of persons is 984 and the number of persons within the active age group of 15 to 60 years is 651. Thus, the dependency ratio is about 66% which is quite high.

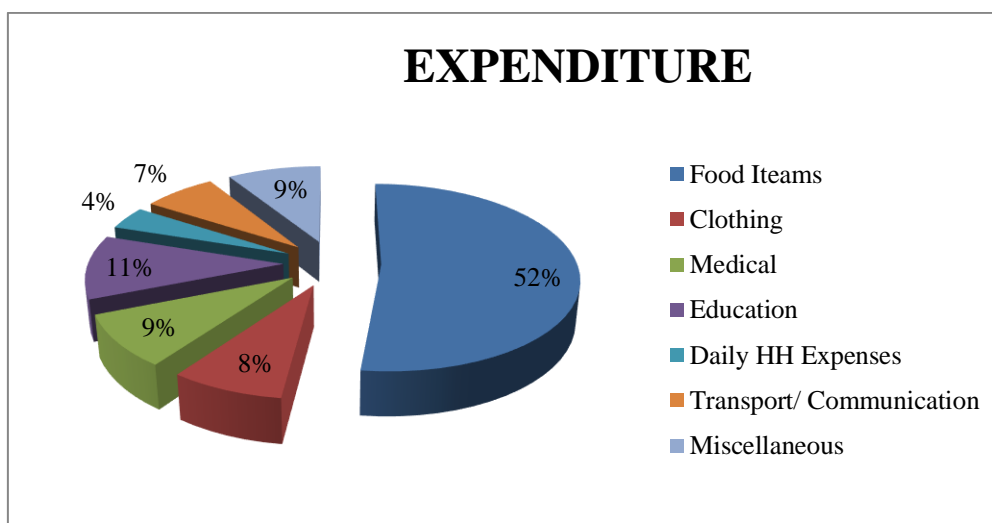
Families with average income less than Rs.12,000 (below poverty line) is 7% of the total PAHs, while 24% of the families are earning between Rs. 30,000-50,000, while 42% of the families are earning between Rs. 50,000-100,000. It has been observed that about 27% PAHs have annual income more than Rs. 100,000. The average income level of PAHs in the project area is summarized in Table 1-12.

Table 1-12: Annual Income Level of the Affected Families

Sl. No.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	%
1	Less than 12,000 (below poverty line)	7%
2	More than 30,000 but less than or equal to 50,000	24%
3	More than 50,000 but less than or equal to 100,000	42%
4	More than 100,000	27%
Total		100.00%

Source :Census& SES Survey, 2020-2022

The expenditure pattern of the families surveyed revealed that about 52% of the average expenditure incurred by the PAHs is on the food items. The detail of the same is presented in graphical format in Figure 1-3.



Source: Census & SES Survey, 2020-2022

Figure 1-3: Annual Expenditure Level of the Affected Families

1.2.7 Access to Social Services

All the clusters have primary schools and Anganwar is located mostly within the clusters or within a distance of 1 km². There are primary schools mainly private in very clusters. High schools are also situated within accessible distance where the students can reach either on foot or by bicycle. Attendance of girl students up to high school level is encouraging. As reported there at least 63 primary schools and 28 high schools in the PIA. However, institutional facility beyond high secondary level of education is impeded by lack of frequent public transport system and bad traffic condition, especially during peak hours. The higher education for girls is adversely affected as journey to far off colleges becomes restricted for some of them. There are 8 colleges in the PIA.

There is 9 primary health centre (PHC) and three referral government. hospitals in the project impact area. Majority of the people in the project impact area have access to the facility of the private health clinics which are available nearby. In case of severity of ailment, the referral hospital at accessible distance provides the necessary service. Besides, critical patients are also brought to private hospital at Tura. The government primary health centres are however, constrained by poor health infrastructure and absence of suitable number of doctors. The common mode of transport to a health centre or referral hospital is bus and/or three-wheeler or private vehicles. Average travel time to these health care centres is approximately 30 minutes, while journey to private hospital takes around 15 minutes. The average cost of one round trip journey to the frequently visited government health centres / referral hospital is Rs.30 for about 50% clusters. The same costs about Rs.20 for visit to private hospital

On 1st April, 2008 Ministry of Labour and Employment, government of India has launched a new health insurance scheme, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)³ for the BPL families in order to protect them from financial liabilities arising out of health issues requiring hospitalization. The

² Pre-nursery schools within villages under Integrated Child Development Schemes, GOI, which provide some preliminary education and midday nutritious meals.

³ Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is a health insurance scheme initiated by Min. Labour & Employment, GoI in 1 April, 2008

beneficiaries are entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs.30,000. The coverage extends up to five members of the family and the beneficiaries need to pay Rs.30 only as registration fee. It has targeted intervention for about 500,000 to 600,000 BPL families in the district. So far about 400,000 beneficiary families of the district have been enrolled under this scheme. Six private hospitals in the PIA are selected to cater to the need of these poor families in order to ensure their hospitalization coverage. It is expected that once this project is implemented the poor people within PIA will be able to get the benefit of quality treatment in recognized hospitals under RSBY scheme. There are also some schemes provided by some private health care service providers.

There is unlimited number of markets within the PIA. Amongst them, most frequently visited major market centre is at Tura, at the project road section. For majority of the clusters the market is located within a distance of 5 km and is accessible by bus and auto. The average travel time is 15 – 30 minutes with round trip travel cost of less than Rs 30 for each person. Many traders and businessmen also travel by bus and jeep to wholesale market facility. The traders of the clusters within PIA buy consumer goods at a reasonable rate to be resold at retail market in the clusters. The travel time to the wholesale market increases even up to 6-7 hours during rainy months when cost of travel too is raised with an upper limit of Rs 550- 650 by shared vehicle.

Community Development Blocks (CD Block) would be established as part of development plan of Government of India in order to provide assistance, subsidies, agricultural inputs and expertise and extension service to the rural people for all round development of an area within jurisdiction of a CD Block. The PIA is spread over nine CD Blocks. All the concerned clusters are within a distance of 5 km of their respective CD Block headquarters. Average travel time to most of the block offices is about half an hour with cost of round-trip journey up to Rs.20. People can have necessary information on various Govt. sponsored schemes like NREGS, low-cost housing grant (VAMBAY)⁴, grant for sanitary toilet, free or subsidized agricultural inputs etc.

1.2.8 Vulnerable Households in PAPs

Vulnerable households are defined as affected families who are either: (i) below poverty line (BPL); or (ii) women headed household (WHH); or (iii) differently able households (DAH); or (iv) elderly (60 years and above) living alone; or (v) scheduled tribes (ST); or (vi) scheduled caste (SC). It shall be noted here that though there are multiple categories of vulnerability groups exist in the project road, we have taken single impact of single vulnerable category for the authentication. For example, the number of BPL/DA/aged persons/WHH mentioned in the table below does not include those who fall under SC and ST category to avoid the repetition of data and vice-versa.

The census survey finding reveals that there is 82% PAHs along the roadside who belong to the ST community and 2.5% PAHs belong to SC category. As per the survey 6.5% of the population (excluding the SCs and STs) in the PIA are very poor having per capita income less than the poverty line^{5/} and possess BPL ration cards. There is less than 1% of the PAHs are headed by female. The vulnerability is calculated of the census survey which is amounted to 91.6% of the PAHs in the project impact area.

⁴ Valmiki Awas Yojana, housing grant for the poor

⁵The state specific poverty line was calculated on the basis of a monthly per capita income of Rs 888 in rural areas and Rs 1154 in urban areas of Meghalaya in the year 2012 as indicated by Reserve Bank of India Report of 2015.

Table 1-13: Vulnerability Category Affected Families

Sl. No.	Vulnerability Categories	Numbers	% to total population
1	Schedule Tribe	660	82.0%
2	Schedule Caste	20	2.5%
3	Below Poverty Line	52	6.5%
4	Women Headed Households	5	0.6%
5	Senior Citizen living alone	0	0.0%
Total Vulnerable PAHs (excluding those losing land only)		737	91.6%
Total PAHs (excluding those losing land only)		808	100%

Source : Census & SES Survey, 2020-2022

As per the Entitlement Matrix below, the vulnerable households will receive a special vulnerable assistance of Rs.25,000 over and above all other compensation and assistance that they are eligible for. Priority is given to vulnerable households to support livelihood recovery (training, etc.), which is established at the implementation stage of RAP by NGOs.

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 specific plan for their resettlement and rehabilitation 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. Chapter 2 proposes the specific plan for ST's resettlement and rehabilitation.

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 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 instalment 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.

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.

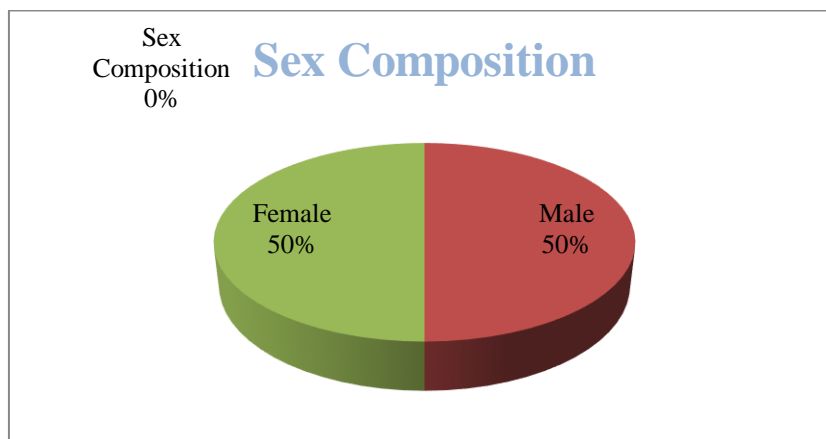
In the case of irrigation or hydroelectric projects, the affected Scheduled Tribes, other, traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes families having fishing rights in a river or pond, or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel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

1.2.9 Gender of PAPs

Socioeconomic survey was conducted to sample 230 PAHs with total population of 984. Out of 984 population 99 are child population. The gender composition of PAPs shows that the male accounts for 50% and female accounts for 50%. The total population 984 consists 494 Male Population, 490 Population are Female. The gender disparity is visible in higher sex ratio among PAPs i.e., 992 against District level statistic having 984 as per provisional census data of India, 2011. The literacy among the female is slightly higher than of the male counterparts at secondary level. There is less than 1% (5 households) of the PAHs are women headed households.



Source : Census & SES Survey, 2020-2021

Figure 1-4: Gender Ratio in Survey Area

In the project, women are affected in a variety of ways. From the past experience, it reveals that the women folk faces 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 resettlement and rehabilitation, 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.

1.2.10 Women Headed Households in PAPs

In this road section out of 808 PAHs (excluding those losing land only) only 5 women headed households are being affected. The 5 women headed households consist of 23 Project Affected Persons. Among 23 Project Affected Persons, the 5 belong to an age group of 0 - 18, 15 are in an age group of above 18 to 60 years and 3 belong to above 60 years.

Table 1-14: Occupational Profile of the Women Headed Households

Sl.	Occupational Pattern	Male	Female	Total Number of Person	%
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	3	2	5	33%
2	Government & Private Services	0	0	0	0%
3	Trade & Business	5	3	8	53%
4	Self Employed	0	1	1	7%
5	Casual Labour	0	0	0	0%
6	Others	0	1	1	7%
Total		8	7	15	100%

Source : Census & SES Survey, 2020-2021

Table 1-15: Educational Profile of Women Headed Household

Sl. No	Educational Pattern	Male	Female	Total Number of Person	%
1	Illiterate	1	2	3	14%
2	Literate	9	9	18	86%
3	Informally Literate	1	1	2	10%
4	Primary (Up to class V)	3	2	5	24%
5	Middle (Class VIII)	1	2	3	14%
6	Secondary (Class X)	0	2	2	10%
7	Higher Secondary (Class XII)	3	2	5	24%
8	Graduate	1	0	1	5%
9	Post Graduate	0	0	0	0%
Total		11	12	23	100%

Source : Census & SES Survey, 2020-2021

Payments will be made directly to these women and the RAP implementing NGO/Agency will ensure that they have bank accounts opened in their names. They will also receive additional financial assistance and be eligible to the livelihood training, as they are considered as vulnerable as per the entitlement matrix.

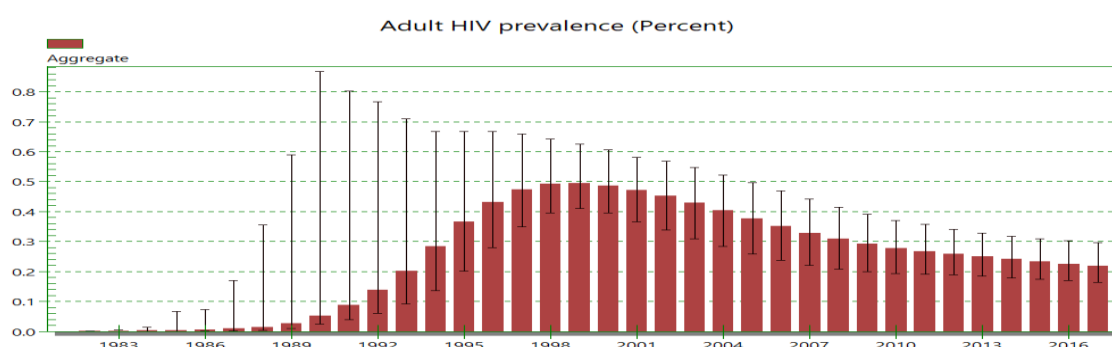
Each field team of the RAP implementation agencies/partner agencies shall include at least one-woman investigator/facilitator. The Project Implementation Unit will ensure that the women are consulted and invited to participate in group-based activities to gain access and control over the resource as a part of the RAP. The monitoring and evaluation team(s) shall include woman. Further, during RAP implementation, NGOs 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.

1.2.11 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 2017, National adult (15–49 years) HIV prevalence in India is estimated at 0.22% (0.16% – 0.30%) in 2017 and in the state of Meghalaya it is 0.11% only.

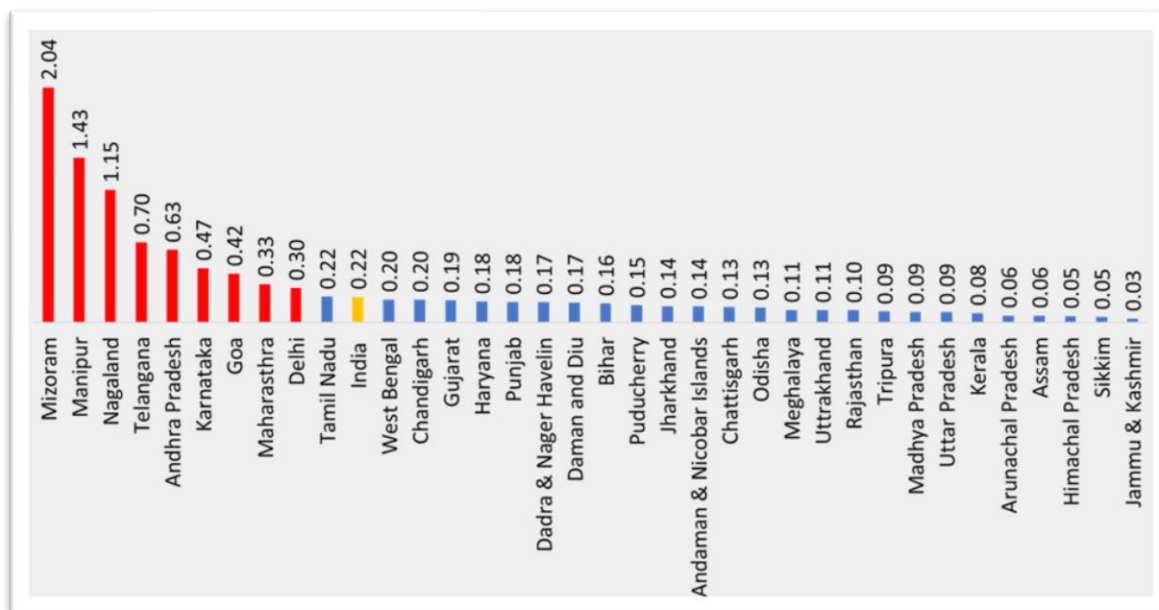
In 2017, adult HIV prevalence is estimated at 0.25% (0.18-0.34) among males and at 0.19% (0.14-0.25) among females. The adult HIV prevalence at national level has continued its steady decline from an estimated peak of 0.38% in 2001-03 through 0.34% in 2007, 0.28% in 2012 and 0.26% in 2015 to 0.22% in 2017.



Source: National AIDS Control Organization & ICMR-National Institute of Medical Statistics (2020). *India HIV Estimates 2019: Report*. New Delhi: NACO, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Figure 1-5: Adult HIV Prevalence in India during 1990 to 2017, HIV Estimations 2017 (NACO)

Among the North-eastern states, in 2017, Mizoram has shown the highest estimated adult HIV prevalence of 2.04% (1.57-2.56), followed by Manipur (1.43%, 1.17-1.75), Nagaland (1.15%, 0.92-1.41), Telangana (0.70%, 0.50-0.95) and Andhra Pradesh (0.63%, 0.47-0.85). Besides these States, Karnataka (0.47%, 0.37-0.63), Goa (0.42%, 0.21-0.79), Maharashtra (0.33%, 0.25-0.45) and Delhi (0.30%, 0.18-0.47) have shown estimated adult HIV prevalence greater than the national prevalence (0.22%), while Tamil Nadu (0.22%, 0.14-0.31) had a point prevalence like the national average. All other states have levels of adult HIV prevalence below 0.22%.



Source: National AIDS Control Organization & ICMR-National Institute of Medical Statistics (2020). *India HIV Estimates 2019: Report*. New Delhi: NACO, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. p12.

Figure 1-6: State Wise Adult HIV Prevalence in 2017, HIV Estimations 2017 (NACO)

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) that took place at the roadside eateries reveals that 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. In recognition of the importance of HIV/AIDS issue, HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign should be carried out 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 dhabas⁶ 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.

1.2.12 Impact on Access to Services Amenities

Transport facility is considered as the most basic of all civic amenities as this is the life line to access any kind of social services. Most of the clusters in the project impact area have adequate road transport facility but it fails to cater its benefit due to bad condition of the road. In the project

⁶ Roadside Eateries and sometimes stopover and night stay

area the nearest express railway stations are Bongaigaon and Guwahati in Assam are accessible by bus or shared vehicle.

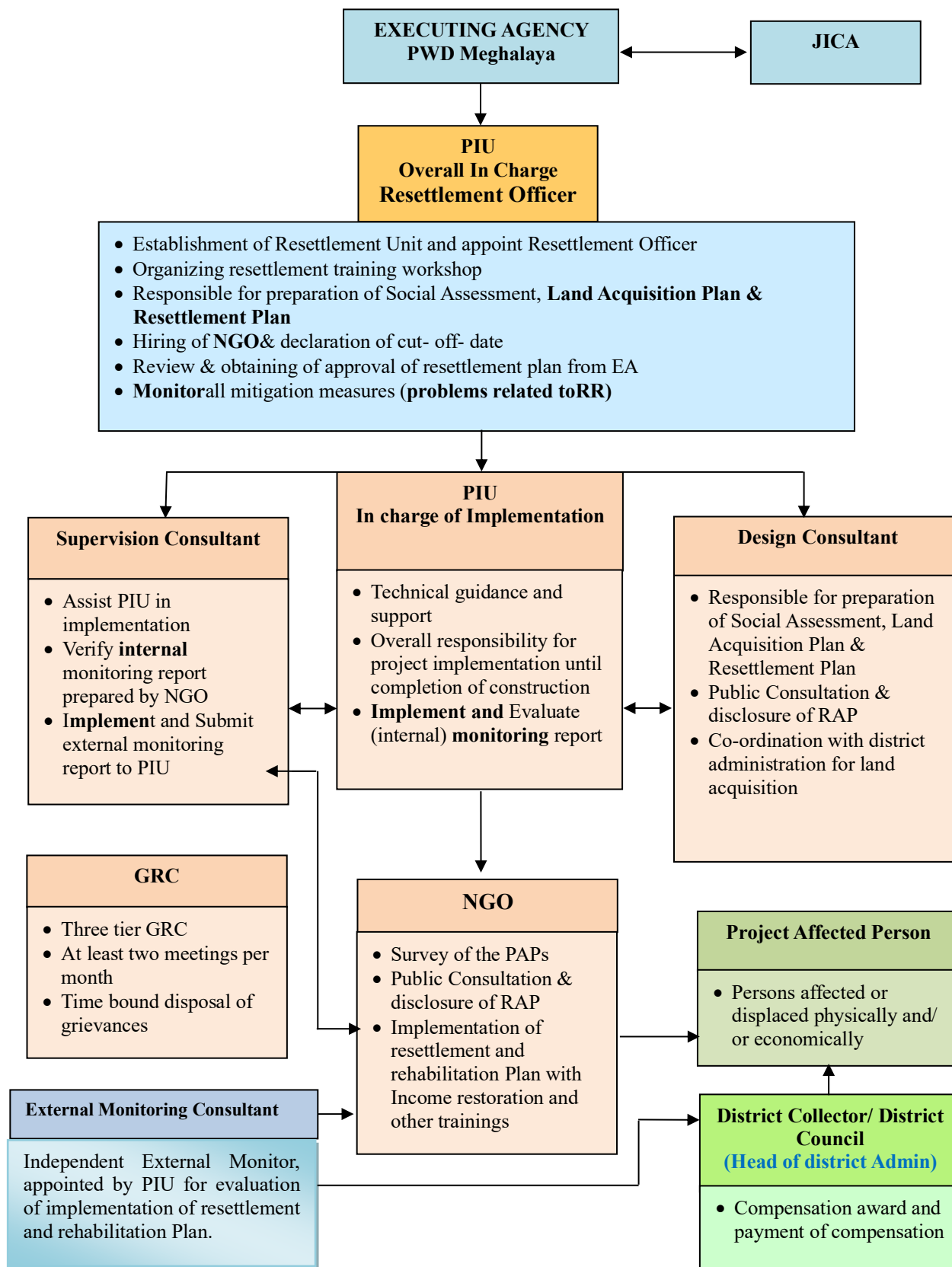
The proposed project road does not hindrance the natural flow of water. 17 bridges are proposed to be constructed or reconstructed at the proposed road. As the chainage is low lying flood prone the height of the road is raised. During the construction there might some temporary restrictions in access which have to be taken care in the Resettlement Plan.

There is no temporary or permanent impact regarding the limited access to services or amenities are envisaged in the process of development of the proposed project.

1.3 Institutional Framework

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

- Executing Agency (EA)
- Local Administration
- Line departments
- Non-Government Organization (NGO)
- District Level Committee (DLC)/ Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)
- Training Institutions
- Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Agency Eligibility



Source: JICA Survey

Figure 1-7: Institutional Arrangement for RAP

1.4 Eligibility

The entitlements of different categories of eligible persons are presented in a matrix form indicating the type of loss, category of entitled person, unit of entitlements, etc. Affected families will be eligible for compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance or specific resettlement and rehabilitation assistance depending upon the status of ownership rights and type of loss. The entitlement matrix is presented below in Table 1-16.

Table 1-16: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Type of loss	Eligible category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidance
			Compensation	Resettlement and rehabilitation Assistance	
1	Private land	Titleholder family	<p>Compensation for land as per the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 with the Assistance as per Second Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013: One-time payment of Rs. 500,000 per affected family Subsistence grant @ Rs. 3,000 per month for a period of one year Stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of land, if allotted to the affected families.</p> <p>Or As per the provisions of Govt. of Meghalaya under Meghalaya RFSTLARR Rules, 2015, whichever is higher.</p>		<p>Factor applicable in shall be considered for multiplication with market value of land determined as per Section 26 of the Act.</p> <p>Stamp duty and other fees payable shall be borne by the Requiring Body.</p> <p>RFCTLARR First schedule includes: Market value of land as per Section 26 of the Act, Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied (rural and urban areas).</p> <p>Solatium @ 100% of the market value of land multiplied by applicable factor.</p> <p>Mandatory interest on compensation amount @ 12% per annum from the date of publication of SIA notification under sub-section 2 of Section 4, till the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.*2</p>
	Structure (Residential, Commercial, Residential cum commercial) & structures used for other purposes and or assets attached to the land or building	-do-	<p>Compensation for land as per the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 Provision of housing unit (a constructed house as per PMAY specifications) or the equivalent cost of the house for the displaced. One time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation cost to PAHs.</p>		<p>Provision of housing unit shall be applicable for physically PAHs losing only residential & residential cum commercial structure.*1 Transport allowance and resettlement allowance shall be applicable in case of physical displacement from residential</p>

Sl. No.	Type of loss	Eligible category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidance
			Compensation	Resettlement and rehabilitation Assistance	
			One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000/- to PAHs. Right to salvage affected materials. The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of house allotted to the affected families. Or As per the provisions of Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, whichever is higher.		& residential cum commercial structure only. Market value of structure/building will be estimated as per the current year Schedule of Rates and without depreciation.*2 Stamp duty and other fees payable shall be borne by the Requiring Body.
2	Trees, Plants and Standing Crops	-do-	Compensation for trees, plants, and standing crops damaged as per the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 Or any existing state Act, whichever is higher Or, Allow the landowner to cut and take away trees, in case the landowner willingly opts for this option (in writing) and without claiming compensation for trees cut.	-	The value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired to be determined by Forest Department for timber trees and Horticulture and or Agriculture Department for fruit bearing trees/plants & Agriculture Department for standing crops
3	Workshop, work-shed, cattle shed, petty shop, Kiosk, etc.	TH & NTH	Not applicable	A minimum of Rs. 25,000/- to each PAH (artisan, small trader or self-employed person or the family).	One time financial assistance.
4	Tenants (Residential, commercial, Residential cum commercial, storage, office, etc.)	TH & NTH	Not applicable	Rental Assistance of Rs.5,000/- per month for 3 months .	One month prior notice to vacate the rental premises.

Sl. No.	Type of loss	Eligible category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidance
			Compensation	Resettlement and rehabilitation Assistance	
5	Structure (Residential, Commercial, Residential cum commercial) & other immovable structure or assets attached to the land or building	NTH (Encroacher, Squatter & others)	Not applicable	Value of structure determined (without depreciation and without application of solatium). Right to salvage affected materials The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body	Value of buildings/structures would be assessed by the Executive Engineer PWD, / District Engineer/Executive Engineer, or by such agency as the administrative department may decide as per the current year Schedule of Rates.*2
6	Livelihood	TH & NTH	Not applicable	A minimum wage of Rs.8,471.40 ⁷ /- per month to each affected commercial structures for the number of months it loses its livelihood, provided that there should be loss of livelihood more than 10 days. However, for losses less than 10 days, the wage would be calculated on a pro-rata basis	One time financial assistance. One month notice to vacate the affected area.
7	Vendors	NTH	Not Applicable	Should be relocated such that he/she can cater the same number of passenger/customer or a minimum wage of Rs.8,471.4/- per month to each affected vendors for the number of days it loses its livelihood, provided that they should obtain a vending	Fifteen days' notice to vacate the affected area

⁷ Minimum Wage for unskilled Laborer in Meghalaya till June, 2020.

Sl. No.	Type of loss	Eligible category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidance
			Compensation	Resettlement and rehabilitation Assistance	
				license and there should be loss of livelihood for more than 10 days. However, for losses less than 10 days, the wage would be calculated on a pro-rata basis. Mobile Vendors are entitled for only subsistence allowance for 3 months.	
8	Vulnerable Households, such as ST, SC, BPL, WHH, Differently Able, and Senior Citizens	TH & NTH (Vulnerable group)	Not applicable	Additional assistance of Rs. 25,000/- per family	This assistance will be applicable only for type of loss at Sl. No.1, 2 & 7
				Priority is given to vulnerable households to support livelihood recovery (training, etc.), which is established at the implementation stage of RAP by NGOs.	
9	Religious structure, well, and other facilities on public land	Community	Not applicable	To be reconstructed/ rehabilitated at project cost in consultation with local communities and ULBs/ Gram Panchayat, as the case may be.	The cost of reconstruction or rehabilitation may be transferred in instalments to ULBs/ Gram Panchayat account linked to progress of works.
10	Unforeseen impacts	Community	Not applicable	-	Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RAP.

Source: JICA Survey Team

Note: These allowances may be adjusted by considering 2014 as the base year.

*1: In case a structure being damaged partially, the owner is eligible to have compensation according to ratio of the damage to the whole structure and a type of structure as shown below.

Types of structures	Compensation for damage less than 10% or only boundary wall	Compensation for damage 10-40% of the total structure	Compensation for damage more than 40% of the total structure
Temporary structures	Will be compensated as per the damage percentage		100% of structure's market value is compensated
Semi-permanent and Permanent structures	Only impacted part will be compensated.	Full compensation will be paid if the structure is not "viable." Otherwise, only impacted part will be compensated.	100% of structure's market value is compensated

*2: Rise of values of land and properties in the market from the date of RAP preparation till the date of the award are covered in these ways. In this RAP, the budget for implementation of RAP includes escalation of 12% of the total current cost.

1.5 Valuation of and Compensation for Losses

1.5.1 Introduction

The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RAP 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 resettlement and rehabilitation 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 RAP

1.5.2 Compensation

Private Agricultural Land

The unit rate for agricultural land has been estimated as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013, Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and National Highway Act, 1956. To meet the replacement cost of land compensation will be calculated over updated land rate with additional as registration cost plus 100% solatium with the multiplier effect as per the distance from the nearest municipality. 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 or can initiate a direct purchase procedure.

Residential/ Commercial and Other Structures

The compensation cost of structures are arrived at by assessment of market value, consultation with displaced persons and data collected from building contractors and property agents this meets the replacement cost of the structures. The resettlement and rehabilitation budget has been calculated on the following basis:

- The resettlement and rehabilitation budget is calculated on the basis of District Level Committee (DLC) rates.
- The budget for the compensation of affected structures is based on the rates of various types as described in Basic Schedule Rates (BSR), PWD, Govt. Of Meghalaya, 2013

The average estimated rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 14,744/m², semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 11,317/m², and temporary

structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 3,427/m². The compensation for boundary walls at per running metre is Rs. 5,677/ metre. Solatium amounting to 100% is added to the cost of the structures for the titleholders.

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date. PAPs 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. For this project, LA notification has not been published yet, then cut-off date for titleholders has not been officially fixed. It will be the date of publication of Notification under Section 3(a) of National Highway Act (1950). For non-titleholders, for preparation of this RAP, the JICA Survey Team set the cut-off date on Jan. 2022, the beginning of the last census survey.

1.5.3 Assistance

Shifting allowance: Shifting allowance will be provided to all the affected households losing structures and tenants. The unit cost has been derived on a lump sum basis of Rs. 50,000/-.

Rehabilitation Assistance to displaced persons Losing Business Establishment: Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided with a lump sum transitional allowance of Rs. 50,000/-. This rate has been fixed based on the estimates of average income for a period of three months.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Employees in Structure: Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be provided assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 3 plus months i.e. @ Rs. 8,471.40 per month.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Agricultural Labourers/Sharecroppers: Agricultural Labourers/ Sharecroppers will be provided with assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 3 plus months i.e., @ Rs. 8,471.40 per month.

Assistance to Vulnerable Households: One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000/- will be paid to each vulnerable household. (This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per the entitlement matrix).

1.5.4 Compensation for Community and Government Property

Religious and Community Structures: The religious and community structures are being partially affected and do not require full replacement. However a lump sum provision of Rs. 2,50,000/- per structure is made in the budget to rebuild and enhance the ambience of these structures. However any religious or community structure which requires full relocation will be compensated in replacement rate.

1.6 Resettlement Measures

PWD Meghalaya as the Executing Agency (EA) will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the RAP:

- Establish Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and field offices.
- Select NGO with proven track records for the smooth implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities as stated.

- Orientation and awareness seminars for PIU.
- Appointment of external monitoring and evaluation consultants.

Effective RAP implementation will require institutional relationships and responsibilities, rapid organizational development and collaborative efforts by EA, Meghalaya state government partnering NGO. The PIU will establish operational links within EA (e.g. finance for release of budget on approval of micro plans) and with other agencies involved in the project induced settlement. It will provide means and mechanisms for coordinating the delivery of the compensation and assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss. On behalf of EA, PIU will assume the responsibility for representing the social impact and resettlement component of the project. The PIU will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public and providing additional opportunities for public comment.

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

1.7 Site Selection, Site Preparation, and Relocation

The project involves linear acquisition of land and linear impacts on structures throughout the alignment. The details of the scale of Impact of the structures are depicted in the Table 1-17.

Table 1-17: Intensity of Impact

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	Numbers	%
1	Category A (more than 40%)	609	90%
2	Category B (less than 40% but more than 25%)	58	9%
3	Category C (less than 25% more than 10%)	7	1%
4	Category D (less than 10%)	0	0%
Total		674	100%

Source: Census Survey, 2020-2021

The landowners are eligible of identical land at the same district but it is very hard to find the land in same position with easy accessibility. Thus, the landowners opted for cash compensation during the survey so that they could purchase the land as per their suitability or will.

It is expected that 713 structures will be impacted (major) or have to be relocated or displaced. Out of 713 structures 67 structures are non-title holder. There are 25 kiosks, 14 are CPR and 42 are mobile vendor. Thus, the total number of non-title holders are either doing business on government land or utilizing the government land for their residential or commercial purpose.

Thus, as per requirement of the Entitlement Matrix both the impacted title holders and the non-title holders will be compensated adequately. Both the title holders and non-title holders like to have the cash compensation so that they could reconstruct their structures as per their preference and will. The CPRs will be reconstructed by the project.

According to the structured question of resettlement, 107 households including 524 persons among PAHs/PAPs will be physically relocated. With the compensation, some will move to the nearby towns and the other will be relocated to housing areas within 5km from their original residents. Then resettlement sites need not be prepared under the project, and there is no requirement of i) Community participation, involvement of re-settlers and host community and ii) Integration with host populations.

1.8 Measures of Livelihood Restoration

Income restoration interventions are much more complex due to occupational diversity of PAPs. 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 the digressed alignment 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 PAPs are able to at least "regain their previous living standards." To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the PAPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RAP. 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 result from the loss of land (titled and non-titled) and structures 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 PAPs in liaison with NGO, to encourage the PAPs 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.

1.9 Road Design to Mitigate Accidents in Operation Phase

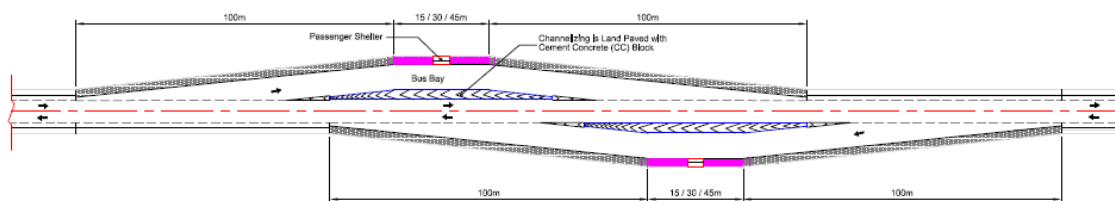
When the Survey Road is completed and opened to traffic, increases in traffic volume and vehicles' running speed are anticipated and due efforts to prevent accidents shall be appropriately made. The design of DPR covers accident preventing measures in general and all the modifications pointed out by the JICA Survey Team need to be conducted completely. Those points are itemized below.

(1) Accident Preventing Measures in General

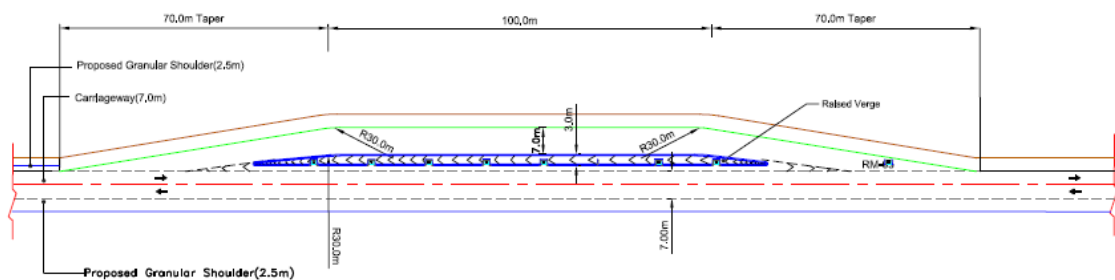
- Installation of a bus bay and a passenger shelter at a bus stop
- Installation of a truck layby
- Installation of kilo-post to indicate road distance
- Installation of guard rail and passenger crossings

(2) Accident Preventing Measures for Sharp Curves and Steep Gradients

- Appropriate speed control and traffic management (appropriate speed limits and traffic control signs)
- Safety design of sharp curves (carriageway widening, superelevation, safe sight distances)
- Warnings for sharp curves (additional warning signs, road markings, delineators, etc.)
- Alleviation of small horizontal curves and securing safe sight distances



Typical Layout for Bus bay



Typical Layout for Truck Laybye

Source: DPR

Figure 1-8: Design of Bus Bay and Truck Laybye in DPR

1.10 Grievance Procedure

Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is an integral part of the institutional arrangement in relation to social safeguard issues. At present, there is no established grievance redressal mechanism in PIU. Grievances related to employees and others are dealt on a case-to-case basis depending upon the nature of grievances. Consultation with the PAPs does not reveal the need of grievance redressal committee (GRC) but social safeguards related grievances are expected from affected persons and other interested groups during the project implementation and therefore, it is important to set up a GRM at PIU level for resolution of such grievances. Anticipated grievances could be:

- non-payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance,
- name of affected persons missing,
- affected persons missed out/ not enumerated during the survey,
- social category and vulnerability incorrect,
- difference in land area acquired/purchased and measured at site,
- type and use of land acquired/purchased not considered correctly,
- wrong measurement of structure/building affected,
- wrong valuation of structure/building,
- damage to adjoining property,
- Construction activities at the site, quality of works, safety, etc.
- Behaviour of staffs and other Officials engaged with the project
- Road Safety
- Environmental Hazard like dust, noise, air pollution
- Security of Women and girl both workers and locals

In view of the above, a Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be constituted with the aim to resolve as many grievances as possible related to resettlement and rehabilitation and land acquisition/purchase through consultations and negotiation. The main responsibilities of the GRC will be to: (i) provide support to PAPs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record PAP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the EA of serious cases; and (iv) report to PAPs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance.

The GRC will comprise the following seven (7) members.:

- Chief /Additional Chief / Superintendent Engineer, PWD, Meghalaya – Chairperson
- Representative of District Commissioner - Member
- Dedicated Person of PWD, Meghalaya- Convener-Member
- Representation of District Council/CALA- Convener-Member
- Executive Engineer or his/her representative (from the concerned department - PWD/Irrigation, Municipal Engineering Directorate, District Engineer- District Council) – Member

- Municipal Corporator/Councillor or Representative of Village Council of the concerned area – Member
- Any other Female Representation as nominated by District Council/CALA– Member

Complaint boxes will be placed at every major junctions locations which would be collected once a week by PIU. Grievances received through other modes (postal, email, or over the phone) will be compiled. A dedicated email and toll-free phone number will be provided for receiving grievances/complaints through these methods. Toll free phone number, email, and address of PIU shall also be suitably displayed. Additionally, PIU will provide support to illiterate, physically challenged and other vulnerable PAPs to record their grievances. Any illiterate or other vulnerable persons over the toll-free phone or physically can record the complaints which will be registered and a complain registration number will be given to the complainant. The physically challenged person can use the email, toll free phone or physically come to the PIU office to lodge any complain. He/she will be helped to make understand the complaint and registration of the same. Any physically challenged person can authorize any other person to register complain on his/her behalf.

At the PIU level there will be a dedicated person who will be responsible for the daily management of the GRM. He would also take the major responsibility to register the complain of the illiterate, physically challenged and other vulnerable PAPs. Grievances received by the PIU would be acknowledged by the PIU within seven days from the date of receipt of grievances. The GRC meeting will be convened once in a month or as per the requirements. Aggrieved persons will be duly intimated about the scheduled GRC meeting in sufficient advance time. On the day of GRC meeting, aggrieved persons will be given an opportunity to present his/her case before the committee in a free and fair manner. The decision of GRC will be intimated to the aggrieved person within 21 days from the date of the GRC meeting. In case the decision of the GRC is not acceptable to the aggrieved person in such case he/she may approach the court of law, if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

- document all grievances received through different modes,
- undertake site visit (if required), ask for further information from aggrieved persons,
- co-ordinate and collect relevant information/data from concerned department/agencies (e.g. District Council/ Commissioner, DL& LRO, PWD, Village Council, etc.) ,
- fix a time frame for next hearing in case additional information is required from aggrieved persons and other agencies,
- inform PAPs about the status of their case and the decision of GRC

The GRC will be constituted within a month before the implementation of activities during the first year of project starts. A draft format for monitoring of grievances (received, type of grievances, grievances redressed, time required for resolving the grievances, etc.) must be provided.

Besides, a field level grievance redressal mechanism will be established to resolve grievances/complaints received mainly during the implementation of project activities. It is expected that majority of grievances will be related to the following:

- indirect impact of project activities on adjoining structure/building,
- project execution area not suitably barricaded, inadequate safety arrangements and signage in the project area,

- closure to access/street roads,
- loss of business,
- non-availability of project information board,
- un-certainty regarding timeline for resuming the normal operation, etc.

Majority of the site-specific grievances/complaints can be resolved by the site engineer through the contractor as per the provisions of the contract. In case the damage to the structure/building is caused due to the negligence of the contractor, then the contractor will be responsible for reinstating/ repairing the damaged structure/building otherwise, it will be resolved as per the provisions of the RAP.

A field-level GRC comprising Assistant Manager/Assistant Engineer (designated as Site Engineer) of PIU, Social Development Expert of NGO and representative of Contractor shall be constituted for redressal of grievances/complaints at the site itself. One employee of the PIU/Contractor will be assigned to register the grievances and he/she will be responsible for the daily work of the GRC at the field level. This person at field level will provide support to illiterate, physically challenged and other vulnerable PAPs to record their grievances. The Committee will meet twice a week at the project site office at a fixed time so that aggrieved persons from surrounding areas can approach and lodge their complaints. A compliant box shall be placed at the project site for the collection of complaints/grievances. Wide publicity of GRM (at field level and PIU level) shall be made in the surrounding areas by adopting suitable publicity methods. Grievances/complaints not resolved at the site shall be escalated to the PIU level for redressal.

For reference, a similar grievance redress mechanisms were planned in the previous projects assisted by JICA for improvement of other national highways in the north eastern states. According to report from executing agencies, for improvement of NH51 in Meghalaya, four grievances of PAPs were submitted and filed concerning inappropriate valuation of the affected properties, request for increase of compensation, individual names missing from the list of PAPs and unidentified affected structure. Following the grievance redress mechanism, the authority (West Garo Hills District Council) requested Meghalaya PWD to verify the grievances. For other part of the road improvement, such as Shillong-Dawki road in Meghalaya and Aizawl-Tuipang road in Mizoram, the projects are still in initial stage, and there is no grievance at present pertaining to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation⁸.

1.11 Organizational Responsibility

1.11.1 Organization for Implementation

For the implementation of RAP, there will be a set of institutions involved at various levels and stages of the project. As per Indian acts and regulations, land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities must be executed by the state government. In practice, the state government entrusts tasks to the district government headed by the DC. Therefore, all activities will be implemented by the district government and the decision-making power lies within the District Council. For Meghalaya state, being under jurisdiction of the sixth schedule of the constitution, Autonomous District Councils (ADC) will also be involved in the approval of project.

The primary institutions who will be involved in this implementation process are follows. The proposed institutional arrangement with their roles and responsibilities are shown in Table 1-18.

⁸ This information is response to the advice given by a member of the JICA external committee for environmental and social considerations at the Working Group meeting on 31 Jul. 2020, such as "To Confirm the operational status of the grievance redress mechanisms in the previous phases (contents of complaints, appropriateness of countermeasures, etc.) and describe them in the DFR."

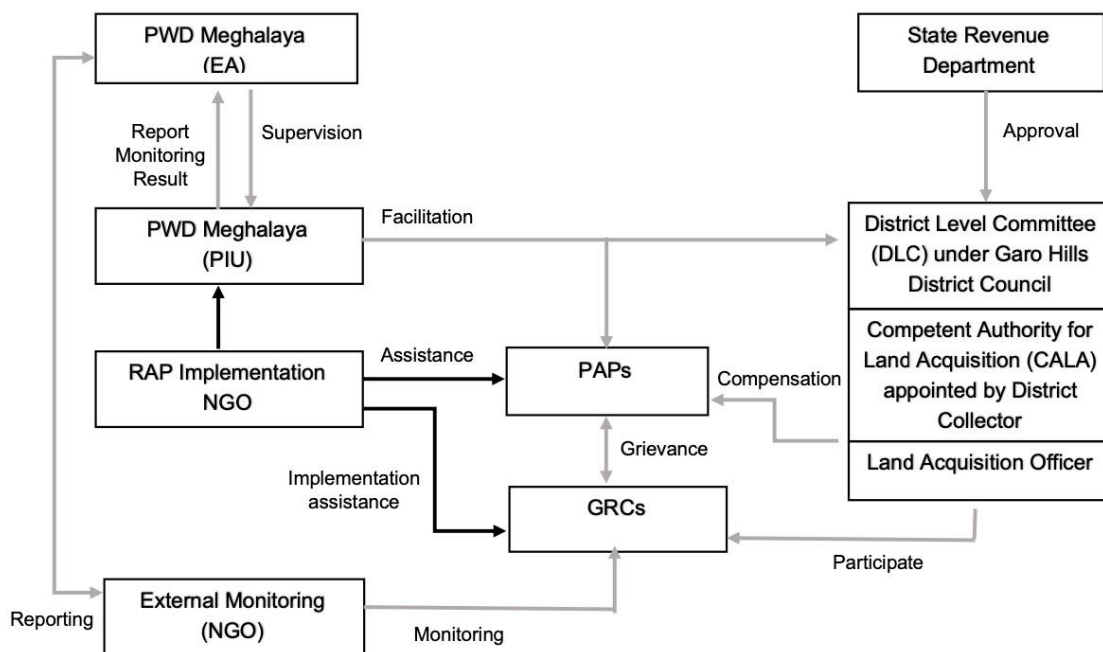
- PWD, Meghalaya, NH Wing
- PWD, Meghalaya Regional Office
- West Garo Hills Autonomous District Council/ Village Council
- Deputy Commissioner / District Commissioner (DC)
- Non-Government Organization (NGO)
- Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

Table 1-18: Implementation Institute and Their Roles

Name	Members and Roles
Central Level Institution	
PWD, Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Implementation Agency • Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities • Responsible for coordination and monitoring of overall processes
State Government	
Revenue and Disaster Management Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm notification of procedure for Land Acquisition
Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIA Implementation agency for Meghalaya
District Government	
Garo Hills Autonomous District Council (ADC) / Village Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue No Objection Certificate for Land Acquisition
Deputy / District Commissioner (DC) of West Garo Hills District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
Land Acquisition Officers of District Council each District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation land acquisition and resettlement
Other Implementation Agencies	
PWD, Meghalaya Local Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee and monitor R&R activities implemented by district governments, assisted by NGO • Conduct internal monitoring
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as a representative of PAPs in communicating with district governments and PWD, Meghalaya local office • Assist PAPs through Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation activities • Conduct external monitoring
Grievance Redress Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and resolve grievances

Source: JICA Survey Team

Institutional Arrangement for RAP Implementation is shown below.



Source: JICA Survey Team

Figure 1-9: Institutional Arrangement for RAP Implementation

The role and responsibilities of the various offices in resettlement and rehabilitation implementation are presented below:

1.11.2 PWD Meghalaya

Chief Engineer:

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

PWD as Executing Agency:

- Co-ordinate the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities with corporate and field staff.
- Appoint NGO for resettlement and rehabilitation implementation and monitoring and evaluation 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 resettlement and rehabilitation and land acquisition.
- Advice PIU/NGO/M&E Agency on policy related issues during implementation.
- Ensure early release of money to PIUs for resettlement and rehabilitation activities.

1.11.3 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

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

Resettlement Officer assigned in PIU in PWD Meghalaya is responsible for preparation of Social Impact Assessment, Land Acquisition Plan and Resettlement Plan stipulated in the Indian laws and regulations.

1.11.4 RAP Implementation Field Offices

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

- Overall responsibility of Implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities of RAP.
- Responsible for land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the field.
- Ensure availability of budget for resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- Liaison with District Administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation.
- Participate in the district level committees.

1.11.5 Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA): West Garo District Council

- Overall responsibility for Land Acquisition
- Co-ordinate with District Administration and NGO for land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation.
- Translation of resettlement and rehabilitation policy in local language.
- 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 displaced persons.
- Ensure the inclusion of those PAPs who may have not been covered during the census survey;
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- Participate in regular meetings.
- Organize Bi-monthly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on resettlement and rehabilitation

1.11.6 NGO

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

- Survey and verification of the displaced persons.
- Verification of land records followed by verification on the spot related to identified plots and owners.
- Develop rapport with the displaced persons.
- Verify and Photograph of each PAP for ID cards.
- Assist to issue identity cards to the displaced persons.
- Co-ordinate with the DRO to implement resettlement and rehabilitation 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 resettlement and rehabilitation policy to the displaced persons.
- Assist the PAPs in receiving the compensation.
- Facilitate the process of arranging loans for displaced persons.
- Facilitate the opening of joint accounts.
- Generate awareness about the alternate economic livelihood and enable the PAPs to make informed choice.
- Prepare micro-plans for resettlement and rehabilitation.
- Enable the PAPs to identify the alternate sites for agriculture, residential and commercial plots.
- Participate in the consultation on allotment of shops and residential plots.
- Ensure the PAPs 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 PAPs for income generating activities.
- Participate in the disbursement of cheques for the assistance at public places.
- Coordinate the training programs of the PAPs for income generating activities.
- Coordinate the meeting of District Level Committees.
- Accompany PAP to GRC.
- Awareness campaigns for highway related diseases.
- Ensure the PAP judiciously uses compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.

1.11.7 District Level Committee (DLC)

At the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council, the RAP will be implemented through District Level Committees that will be established in the districts of Tura in Meghalaya. The committee would include District Magistrate or his representative, District Land Acquisition Officer, Representatives from the District Council, Pradhans of Panchayat Samities, representative of affected villages including women, representative of Revenue Department, Line Departments, PWD, 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/ resettlement and rehabilitation; (ii) approval of the micro-plan on the basis of methodology defined in the RAP; and (iii) facilitate the implementation of the RAP programs in the project-affected area.

The DLC would also: (i) meet regularly at pre-decided dated specifically for grievance redressing purpose at the District Council Office; (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.

1.12 Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

The District Council will establish networking relationships with line departments and other Govt. & NGOs. 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. resettlement and rehabilitation 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 PAPs.

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 PAPs and to achieve the desired results expected from implementation of RAP.

The CALA or District Council 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 DISPLACED PERSONS.

1.13 NGO Participation

This will be required by the PIU. A good rapport with the affected community will facilitate a satisfactory resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs 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 RAP. NGO hired for RAP 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 PAPs in the most effective and transparent manner. The success of the NGO inputs will largely depend on their liaison with the PAPs 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 RAP. 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.

1.14 Implementation Schedule

1.14.1 Introduction

Implementation of RAP 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.

1.14.2 Schedule for Project Implementation

The proposed project resettlement and rehabilitation 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, RAP Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Project Preparation Phase

The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PIU, submission of RAP for approval from PWD, Meghalaya, appointment of NGO and establishment of GRC, etc. The information campaign and community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

RAP Implementation Phase

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

Monitoring and Reporting Period

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PIU, CALA and implementing NGO, and will start early during the project, when implementation of RAP starts and will continue till the completion of the project. The independent monitoring and reporting will be the responsibility of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) to be hired for the project.

1.14.3 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Implementation Schedule

A composite implementation schedule for resettlement and rehabilitation 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. While the cut-off date will be notified formally for titleholder as the date of LA notification. For non-titleholders, currently it is scheduled 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.

Table 1-19: Implementation Schedule of the RAP

	2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				2026						
	2Q	3Q	4Q		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q			
Project Preparation Stage	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Screen project impact	█	█																													
Public Consultation on alignment																															
Prepare Land Acquisition Plan																															
Carry out Census Survey																															
Prepare Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)																															
RAP Implementation Stage																															
Obtain RAP approval from Meghalaya PWD																															
Disclosure of RAP																															
Hiring NGO for RAP Implementation																															
Formation of GRC (Grievance Mechanism)																															
Implementation of GRC																															
Public Consultation																															
Co-ordination with CALA for LA																															
Submission of LA proposals to DC: LAP prepared by EDMAC (2-3 paper) on 27th Sep with final DPR																															
Declaration of cut-off date (LA notification): Date of starting of the investigation for 3A																															
starting of detailed investigation by CALA for 3A and 3D (end of Sep - early Oct) (1-2months)																															
3A info is uploaded on Bhumirashi portal (by Dec)																															
3D info uploaded on Bhumirashi portal (by Dec) need to request to MoRTH to sanction soon																															
Review of DPR by MoRTH																															
DPR approval by MoRTH																															
EFC clearance by MoRTH																															
Procurement of Contractor (DPR approval/ EFC clearance is required)																															
Payment of compensation																															
Taking possession of acquired land and Implementation of relocation																															
Possession of 90% required land(trigger for appointment the contractor)																															
Handling over the acquired land to contractor: Before the construction, 90%(required land size: 62km->50+km) of the land should be																															
Notify the date of construction start to Displaced persons																															
Awareness of displaced persons																															
Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons (same timing as 3D, once it is sanctioned)																															
Monitoring and Reporting Period																															
Internal monitoring and reporting																															
External monitoring and reporting																															
Procurement of Contractor																															
Construction work (May, 2024-Oct, 2026)																															

Source: JICA Survey Team

1.15 Cost and Budget

1.15.1 Compensation

Refer to Section 1.5.

1.15.2 RAP Implementation and Support Cost

The unit cost for hiring of the implementing NGO has been calculated on a lump sum basis for Rs. 94,50,000/-. This is based on the similar earlier project experiences and informal consultation and feedback received from the local staff and keeping in consideration two-year duration of NGO's involvement. Costs will be updated during implementation.

A 10% contingency has been added in order to adjust any escalation.

For grievance redress process a lump sum of Rs 480,000/- is provided for two years and cost of other RAP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of proposed departmental expenditure. The separate fund for grievance redressal for this project is made based on intensity of impacts. In addition the process will involve interdepartmental arrangement and include participation by representatives of displaced persons, particularly of vulnerable displaced persons, local government representatives, representative of local NGOs and other interest groups besides PIU and implementing NGO.

1.15.3 Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

The cost related to land acquisition and resettlement will be borne by Meghalaya PWD, as the Executing Agency (EA) for the project. EA will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The EA will, in advance, initiate the process and will try to keep the approval for the resettlement and rehabilitation budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance.

The West Garo District Council as Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) will monitor financial progress on land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities.

1.15.4 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Budget

A detailed indicative resettlement and rehabilitation cost is given in Table 1-20.

Table 1-20: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Budget

Item	Rate	Total Area (Ha)/ Number	Cost (in Rs.)
	(in Rs. Per ha)		
I. Compensation for losses of Private Property			
1. Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)			
Land Acquisition Cost (Average Cost)		140.25	345,898,575.69
	2,466,300.00		
100% Solatium for LA			345,898,575.69
Sub Total (A)			691,797,151.38
2. Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to land)			
Type of Structure	Rs. Per Sqm	Area Sqm	
<i>Pucca</i>	14,744.00	1,285.50	18,953,412.00
<i>Semi Pucca</i>	11,317.00	29,049.55	328,753,757.35
<i>Kutchcha</i>	3,427.00	25,257.68	86,558,069.36
Boundary wall (in M)	5,677.00	4,421.20	25,099,152.40
Subtotal (B)			459,364,391.11
100% Solatium for Structure (C)			459,364,391.11
3. Loss of Residence			
Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 500,000 already decided with land	500,000.00		-
Shifting Assistance to displaced persons	50,000.00	202	10,100,000.00
Transitional Allowance	50,000.00	202	10,100,000.00
One Time Resettlement Allowance	50,000.00	202	10,100,000.00
Subtotal (E)			30,300,000.00
4. Loss of Shop/trade/commercial structure			
Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 500,000 already decided with land	500,000.00		-
Subsistence Allowance	50,000.00	372	18,600,000.00
Transitional Allowance	50,000.00	372	18,600,000.00
One Time Resettlement Allowance	50,000.00	372	18,600,000.00
Subtotal (F)			55,800,000.00
II. Impact to Squatters/ Encroachers			
1. Loss of Residence			
House Construction Assistance of Rs. 50,000	50,000.00	11	550,000.00
Shifting Assistance to displaced persons	10,000.00	11	110,000.00
Subsistence Allowance for 3 months	25,414.20	11	279,556.20
Subtotal (G)			939,556.20
2. Loss of Shop/trade/commercial structure			
Shop Construction Assistance of Rs. 25,000	25,000.00	51	1,275,000.00
Shifting Assistance to displaced persons	10,000.00	51	510,000.00
Subsistence Allowance for 3 months	25,414.20	51	1,296,124.20
Subtotal (H)			3,081,124.20
3. Loss of commercial Kiosk/vendor			
Special one time Assistance of Rs. 25,000	25,000.00	25	625,000.00
Subsistence Allowance for 3 months including 74 mobile vendors	25,414.20	112	2,846,390.40
Subtotal (I)			3,471,390.40
III. Impact to Vulnerable Household			
One time Assistance who have to relocate	25,000.00	737	18,425,000.00
Subtotal (J)			18,425,000.00

IV. Impact during Construction			
Subtotal (K)			-
V. Common Property Resource			
Religious Structures (Temple & Mosque)	250,000.00	1	250,000.00
School/Community Property	500,000.00	4	2,000,000.00
Govt./ Panchayat Buildings	300,000.00	9	2,700,000.00
Subtotal (L)			4,950,000.00
VI. Unforeseen Impacts			
Contingency of 10%	Total of (A to L)	10%	172,749,300.44
Subtotal (M)			172,749,300.44
VII. Implementation of RAP			
Support for implementation of RAP (lumpsum)	9,450,000	1	9,450,000.00
M & E consultant (lumpsum) for internal monitoring of RAP by the PWD Meghalaya	480,000	1	480,000.00
Support of Independent External Monitor	3,600,000	1	3,600,000.00
Subtotal (N)			13,530,000.00
Total(O) = (A to N)			1,913,772,304.84

Source: JICA Survey Team

The above estimate is based on rates vide Entitlement Matrix (Sep. 2022) as per the norms of RTFCLARR Act, 2013, Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and in accordance with World Bank and JICA's Policies/Guidelines. An escalation of 12% on the table is allowed, the current cost of resettlement and rehabilitation = $1.12 \times \text{Rs } 1,913,772,304.84 = \text{Rs } 2,143,424,981.42$ or more or less INR 2.14 billion.

1.16 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is an integral part of successful implementation of the RAP activities. Internal monitoring will be carried out bi-annual basis by any designated Assistant Engineer or above under the supervision of Assistant Executive Engineer, PWD Meghalaya. Data collected for monitoring activities shall be suitably analysed for project management and learning. Key progress indicators (indicative) for monitoring RAP implementation are as given below:

- disbursement of compensation and assistance to PAPs,
- establishment of grievance redressal mechanism (including processes and timeline for redressal of grievances),
- consultation meetings with PAPs and communities regarding resettlement and rehabilitation issues,
- other monitoring indicators will be considered as per the requirement.

Evaluation of the impact of resettlement activities will be conducted twice: once during the implementation of RAP (mid-term) and the other at the end of the completion of RAP implementation activities. For this purpose, PIU will engage an external agency. The evaluation will focus on:

- land acquisition or direct purchase of land (success, timeline, constraints, etc.),
- implementation of various RAP activities,
- income restoration of affected persons,
- grievance handling mechanism, etc.

1.16.1 Stakeholders Consultation

A consultation workshop must be held at the site level. Detailed presentation on Resettlement Policy should be made which was followed by discussion and suggestions by the participants. The suggestions will be noted and incorporated suitably.

1.16.2 Disclosure

In order to make the RAP preparation and implementation process transparent, salient features of RAP shall be translated in Assamese or Garo which is widely spoken and understood in the project area and disclosed on the Project Authority's website. The documents available in the public domain will include Entitlement Matrix and RAP (summary in Garo and English in the hilly areas, and in Assamese and Hindi in the plain areas) and the list of affected persons eligible for compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. Copy of all documents will be kept in PIU for ready reference. As per Access to Information Policy of the JICA, all safeguard documents will also be disclosed and available at the PWD Meghalaya Portal.

Further to the web disclosure of the draft RAP on Project Authority's website, wide publicity would be given through newspaper advertisements about the disclosure and seeking public views and suggestions. Executive summary of the RAP translated in Assamese/Bengali would be distributed to the stakeholders. A consultation meeting on draft Resettlement Plan shall be organized by the PIU for inviting comments/suggestions/feedback from participants/stakeholders. The outcome of the consultation meeting shall be included, wherever feasible, in the final Resettlement Plan and disclosed on the Project Authority's website. The final RAP incorporating given comments, if any, shall be forwarded to the JICA for its review and clearance and subsequent disclosure on the JICA's portal.

Chapter 2. Action Plan for the Scheduled Tribe

2.1 A review of the Legal and Institutional Framework Applicable to Indigenous Peoples

2.1.1 JICA Guidelines for Indigenous People

According to the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, for projects that will require the measures for indigenous people, an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) must be submitted as well. According to the Guidelines, in principle, appropriate environmental and social considerations are undertaken, according to the nature of the project, based on the following:

8. Indigenous Peoples

- 1. Any adverse impacts that a project may have on indigenous peoples are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures must be taken to minimize impacts and to compensate indigenous peoples for their losses.*
- 2. When projects may have adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, all of their rights in relation to land and resources must be respected in accordance with the spirit of relevant international declarations and treaties, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Efforts must be made to obtain the consent of indigenous peoples in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation.*
- 3. Measures for the affected indigenous peoples must be prepared as an indigenous peoples plan (which may constitute a part of other documents for environmental and*

social consideration) and must be made public in compliance with the relevant laws and ordinances of the host country. In preparing the indigenous peoples plan, consultations must be made with the affected indigenous peoples based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, it is desirable that explanations be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the people concerned. It is desirable that the indigenous peoples plan include the elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP4.10, Annex B.

The World Bank's Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) aims at ensuring that the development process fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights and cultures of indigenous peoples, thereby contributing to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development. To achieve this objective, Bank-assisted projects which affect indigenous peoples provide them a voice in design and implementation, avoid adverse impacts where feasible, or minimize and mitigate them, and ensure that benefits intended for them are culturally appropriate.

The Bank recognizes that indigenous peoples are commonly among the poorest and most vulnerable segments of society and in many countries, they have not fully benefited from the development process. It also recognizes that the identities, cultures, lands and resources of indigenous peoples are uniquely intertwined and especially vulnerable to changes caused by development programs. Because of this, issues related to indigenous peoples and development are complex and require special measures to ensure that indigenous peoples are not disadvantaged and that they are included in and benefit from these programs as appropriate.

World Bank for purposes of its OP 4.10, uses the term "Indigenous Peoples" in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

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

Considering the above characteristics as requirements to define the scheduled tribe in the PAPs as the "Indigenous People" under the OP4.10, it seems the characteristics (b) and (c) are not observed in the ST affected by the project. Concerning the above characteristic (b), collective attachment of the scheduled tribe in the PAPs of distinct habitat or ancestral territories in the project area is not established, as such habitat/territories would not exist in the existing highway and the project area. In addition, concerning characteristic (c), the lifestyle of the ST in the project areas is virtually identical with that of the non-tribal general population.

However, for appropriate assessment and mitigation of the impacts on the Scheduled Tribe in the PAPs of the Project, in this section "Action Plan for Scheduled Tribe" is formulated which follows the requirement of Indigenous People Plan under the OP4.10.

2.1.2 Scheduled Tribes in Constitution of India

The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution makes separate arrangements for the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura. Article 244A was added to the constitution through the 22nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1969. In January 2019, Cabinet approved amendment to Article

280 and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to increase autonomy, financial resources and powers of the autonomous district councils in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. It empowers Parliament to establish an autonomous State comprising certain tribal areas of Assam and for local Legislature or Council of Ministers or both can create.

The President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution uses the following characteristics to define “Scheduled Tribes (ST),” (i) tribes’ primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a Scheduled Tribe. Essentially, indigenous people have a social and cultural identity distinct from the ‘mainstream’ society that makes them vulnerable to being overlooked or marginalized in the development processes.

2.1.3 Garo Hills Autonomous District Council (GHADC)

Garo Hills Autonomous District Council (GHADC) is an autonomous district council in the state of Meghalaya in India. It is seated at Tura and covers East Garo Hills district, West Garo Hills district, South Garo Hills district, North Garo Hills district and South West Garo Hills district. It is one of the three Autonomous District Councils within Meghalaya, and one of twenty-five autonomous regions of India. The total area of the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council is 10,102 sq km having a population of 1,394,362 as of 2011.

The Constitution of India which was proclaimed in the year 1950 has under Article 244(2) a provision for administration of tribal areas in the then State of Assam as per Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. The States in the North Eastern Region were reconstituted by the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971 and State of Meghalaya was formed comprising (a) the territories which immediately before that day were comprised in the autonomous State of Meghalaya and (b) so much of the territories comprised within the cantonment and municipality of Shillong, as did not form part of that autonomous State. The table appended to paragraph 20 was divided into three parts. Part II of the table covered the tribal areas of the State of Meghalaya as under:

- United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District
- Jowai District
- Garo Hills District

In 22 October 1976 the Garo Hills district was bifurcated into two districts: West Garo Hills district and East Garo Hills district. The West Garo Hills district was further divided into two districts: West Garo Hills district and South Garo Hills district in June 1992. The South West Garo Hills was carved out of present West Garo Hills and The North Garo Hills district was carved out of the erstwhile East Garo Hills district in 2012.

2.1.4 Status of the Scheduled Tribes in Meghalaya

22nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1969 and the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971 not only recognize the rights to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood, but also grant several other rights to ensure their control over forest resources which, inter-alia, include right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce, community rights such as *nistar*; habitat rights for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities; right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use.

The above Acts also provide for diversion of forest land for public utility facilities managed by the Government, such as schools, dispensaries, fair price shops, electricity and telecommunication lines, water tanks, etc. with the recommendation of *Gram Sabhas*. In addition, several schemes have been implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the benefit of tribal people, including those in the forest areas such as "Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP". Funds are released out of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan for infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. for development of forest villages.

According to the Census of India 2011, 8.61 percent of the Indian population is classified as ST. According to census survey of India, 2011 Meghalaya is predominantly a tribal state. The population of Meghalaya at 2001 Census has been 2,318,822. Of these 1,992,862 persons are Scheduled Tribes (STs), which constitute 85.9 per cent of the state's total population. Meghalaya is divided into autonomous councils in the names of the three major matrilineal communities — Garo, Khasi and Jaintia. The minority tribes include the Hajong, Koch, Rabha, Boro and Mann.

Table 2-1: Summary Profile of ST Population

Statement-2: District wise ST population

SL. No	State/ District	Percentage of STs to total population of the State/ District	Percentage of STs to total State's ST population
1	MEGHALAYA	85.9	100%
2	West Garo Hills	76.6	19.9
3	East Garo Hills	96.5	12.1
4	South Garo Hills	95.7	4.8
5	West Khasi Hills	98.0	14.6
6	Ri Bhoi	87.0	8.4
7	East Khasi Hills	77.5	25.7
8	Jaintia Hills	96.0	14.4

Source: The census of India in 2011

2.2 A summary of the Social Assessment (Impact on Scheduled Tribes)

2.2.1 Impact on Land & Structures of Scheduled Tribes

82% of structures impacted by the proposed project belong to the Scheduled Tribes. Most of the impacted area presently falls under the cadastral land holding system the RoR (Records of Rights) is available for the title holders at the Land & Revenue Department of the District Council. Any kind of impact on land of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) community and non-cadastral land requirement in the project road will be analysed after the finalisation of LAP of the proposed road. The final status will be updated in the final RAP.

Table 2-2: Impacts on Scheduled Tribes in PAHs

SL. No.	Type of Ownership	No of Project Affected Households in Scheduled Tribes	No. of Structures
1	Title Holder	605	605
2	Non - Title Holder	15	15
3	Kiosk	9	15
4	Mobile Vendor	14	-
5	Tenants	10	-
6	Employees to Commercial Structures and agricultural labourers	7	-
Total		660	635

Source :Census& SES Survey, 2020- 2021

Table 2-3: Impact on Structure of Scheduled Tribe in PAHs

Sl. No.	Use of Structures	Numbers
1	Residential	135
2	Commercial	399
3	Residential Cum Commercial	60
4	Compound wall	24
5	Kiosk	15
6	Cattle Shed	2
Total		635

Source :Census& SES Survey, 2020- 2021

As shown in the above table, there will be 660 PAHs in Scheduled Tribes, and in total 635 structures they own will be affected. Among them, 107 households including 524 persons will be physically relocated because of severe damage of the structures.

2.2.2 Impact on Socio Economic status of Scheduled Tribes

The proposed project can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction, which will bring substantial social and economic development in the region. About 58% of the PAHs is ST who are mostly in the lower income group of Rs.30,000 to Rs. 50,000 annually.

Table 2-4: Annual Income Level of Scheduled Tribes in PAHs

Sl. No.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	% Age
1	More than 30000 but less than or equal to 50000	58%
2	More than 50000 but less than or equal to 100000	28%
3	More than 100000	14%
Total		100.00%

Source :Census& SES Survey, 2020- 2021

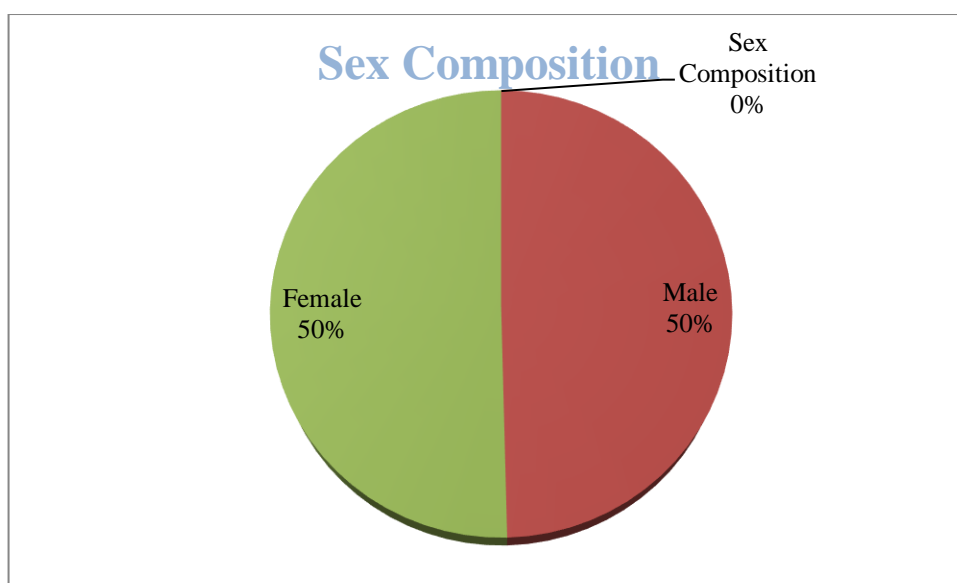
2.2.3 Impact on Community of Scheduled Tribes

This project has ensured that the designed and implementation will be in such a way that it fosters full respect for Scheduled Tribes identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as they define them. There is no impact on the community structure or community land of cultural or religious sentiment of the tribal population in the project impact area. The proposed project will ensure that receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of the project, and can participate actively in the project that affect them.

2.2.4 Impact on Gender of Scheduled Tribes

A culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive assessment was carried out for social impacts to assess the potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Scheduled Tribe's gender issues. It was identified that social and economic benefits for affected Scheduled Tribe which are culturally appropriate, gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Scheduled Tribe. Suggestion of noise barrier, reduction of dust, providing employment of the female members as unskilled labourers during construction were the results of the focus group discussions.

The gender composition of PAPs in Scheduled Tribe shows that the male accounts for 50% and female accounts for 50%. Gender ratios among PAPs are 1,016 females per 1,000 male, as per the socio-economic survey October- November 2020. This is lower than the sex ratio of the total impacted population which is 1,022 females per 1,000 males. The gender imbalance in the population in the project area is not significant in comparison with the average of India.

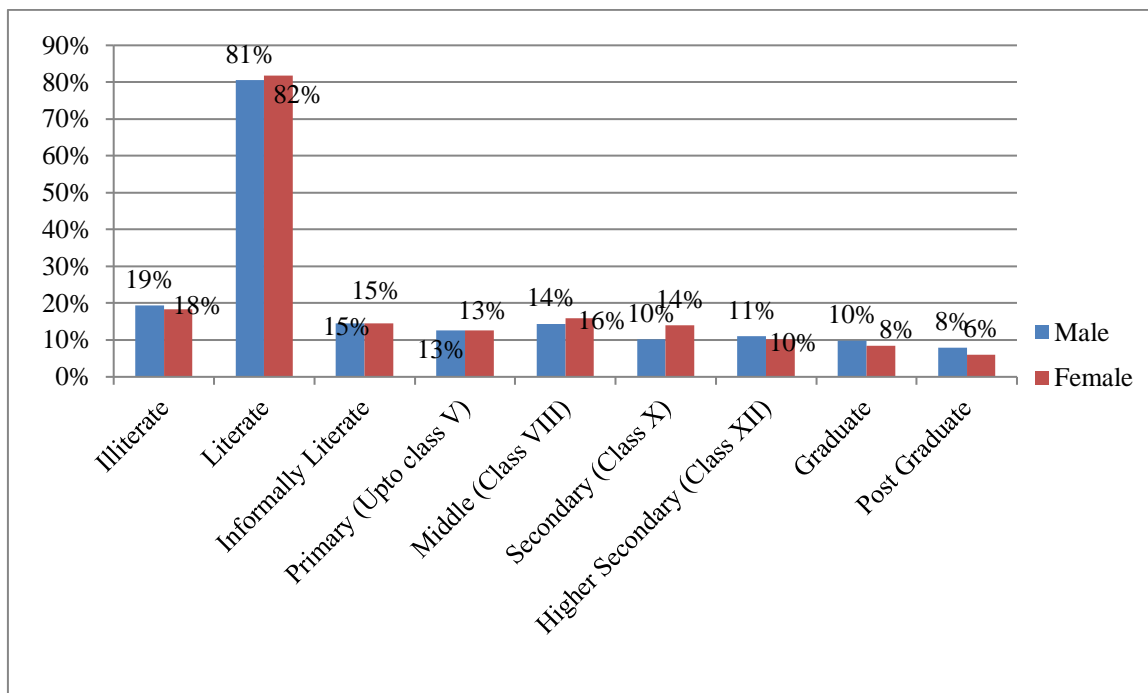


Source: Census & SES Survey, Jan-Mar 2020

Figure 2-1: Gender Ratio of Project Affected Scheduled Tribes

2.2.5 Educational Status of Project Affected Scheduled Tribes

The educational status of PAPs above 6 years of age reveals that overall scenario of literacy level is not encouraging among the Scheduled Tribe's communities. Significant percentages of population, i.e., 19% are still illiterate. About 15% has attained the education up to elementary level. Again about 9% PAPs are graduates; while very few (7%) have degree of master and above. For better understanding of the male female distribution each category of education is given. The educational status is presented in Figure 2-2.



Source : Census & SES Survey, 2020- 2021

Figure 2-2: Educational Profile of Project Affected Scheduled Tribes

2.2.6 Occupational Profile of Project Affected Scheduled Tribe

The occupational status of PAPs reveals that 20% PAPs are depending on business and this includes the business they are carrying out along the road, mainly shops. About 23% PAPs are having agriculture as their source of income and 8% are engaged in government jobs. The details of occupations by the PAPs are presented in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5: Occupational Profile of Project Affected Scheduled Tribes (14-60 Yrs.)

Sl. No	Type of Occupation	Percentage
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	23%
2	Government & Private Services	8%
3	Trade & Business	35%
4	Self Employed	8%
5	Casual Labour	6%
6	Others	20%
Total		100.00%

Source :Census& SES Survey, 2020- 2021

2.2.7 Action Plan for Potential Adverse Effects on Scheduled Tribes

The whole alignment to be improved by the project lies in the district of West Garo Hills in Meghalaya which is under the administrative control of Garo Hills Autonomous District Council as per the Sixth Schedule of Constitution of India.. The ST population is settled at the West Garo Hills district.

Most of the proposed road follows an existing alignment, where widening and upgrading the existing road are applied. The northern part of the proposed alignment includes a new alignment digressed from the existing road. The ST population among the PAHs in the project area are

mostly living in the towns and villages along the highway and in the due course of time became the part of the mainstream population. The ST households that share 82% of the project affected households do not follow customs that are attached to their land and also not attached to their natural habitat for their living. The ST in the project affected area is living in the towns and villages and became the part of the mainstream population. Thus, there will be no culturally or socially impact on the ST population.

As per the Entitlement Matrix the ST population will receive a special vulnerable assistance of Rs.25,000 over and above all other compensation and assistance that they are eligible for. The proposed project will also ensure that STs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them.

The STs are yet to foresee any serious adverse impact for the area in general, apart from obvious loss of land, properties, trees, structures, and increase of traffic accidents. Being situated at roadside within the developed area, the people in general are accustomed with the probable risk of development in highway sector, such as spread of HIV/AIDS and STD, drug abuse that can trap the youth and trafficking of women and children. According to the people these hazards are already faced and conquered by them. The issues, however, were discussed during FGD sessions, and the participants agreed to discuss the matter among the villagers with due seriousness. The Village Authority and specially the Women's and Youth organizations asserted that at appropriate time they will take awareness generation initiatives. The project will provide HIV/AIDS, trafficking, and road safety awareness sessions for all communities. The NGO will provide orientation and sensitization workshops that will include awareness programmes on HIV/AIDS/Drug abuse and trafficking.

Chapter 3. Stakeholders Consultation

3.1 Special Considerations in the Stakeholders Consultation

3.1.1 Considerations of COVID-19

The stakeholders consultation of the project conducted several times between Oct. 2020 – Jul., 2022, then it coincided with some waves of the pandemic of COVID-19 in the world including India. It was conducted complying with the rules and regulations applied by the state and central government for prevention of COVID-19. Sometimes, the state government of Meghalaya issued orders to prevent any social gathering. Thus, implementation of consultation delayed.

During implementation of the consultation, IFC's "Interim Advice for IFC Clients on Safe Stakeholder Engagement in the Context of COVID-19"⁹ was referred to, for some recommended alternative measures to complete stakeholders' engagement while protecting the health and safety of those involved.

While it was difficult to hold large-scale meetings due to COVID-19, the study team give consideration to ensure the participation of people who wish to express their opinions and to ensure sufficient time and opportunities for stakeholder discussions, adopting a method of Focus Group Discussion and Key Informant Interview with a small number of people, and establishing a consultation service after thoroughly disseminating information to the stakeholders.

⁹ https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/publications/publications_tipsheet_covid-19_stakeholderengagement retrieved on 31 Aug. 2020.

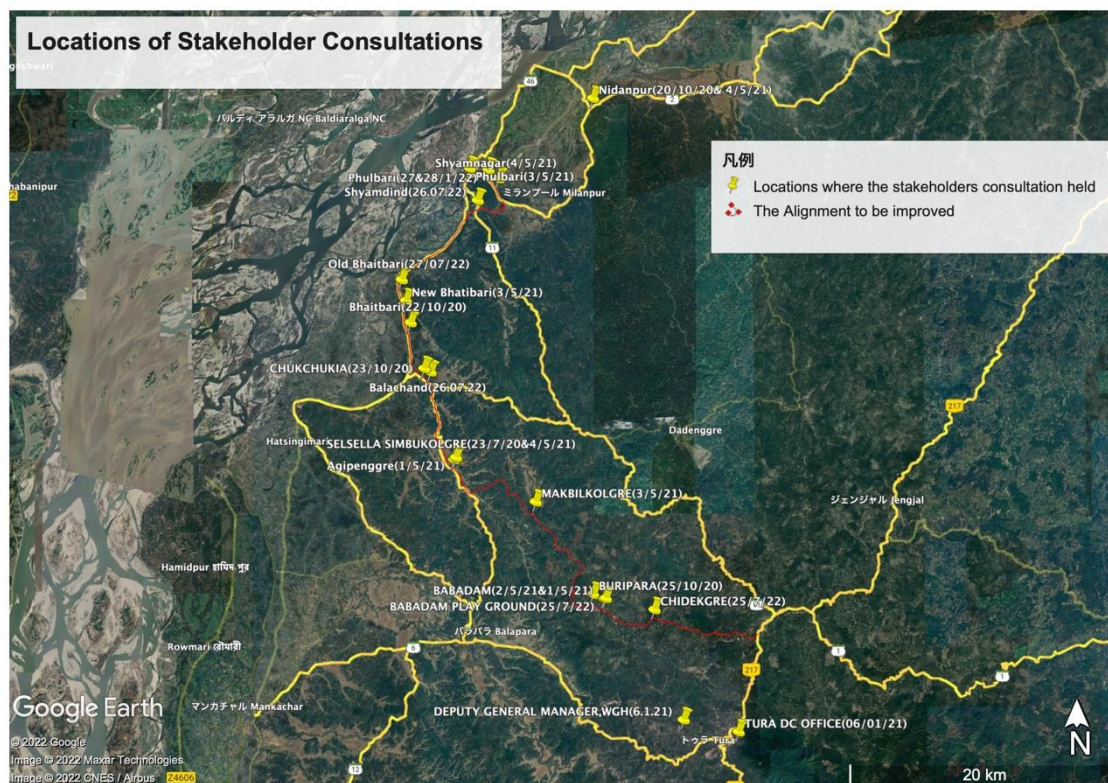


Figure 3-1: Locations where the Stakeholder Consultations held

3.1.2 Scheduled Tribe

The World Bank OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples emphasizes a process of “free, prior, and informed consultation” (FPIC) with the affected ST communities at each stage of the project, and particularly during project preparation, to fully identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project.” Consultations for this project adopted the following framework to ensure a process of FPIC.

- a. Elaborate schedule of appropriate process for consulting with the Indigenous Peoples;
- b. Using consultation methods appropriate to the social and cultural structures and values of the affected Indigenous Peoples’ communities and their local conditions, and in designing these methods, elaborate consultation sessions paying special attention to women, youth, and children of the Indigenous Peoples and their access to development opportunities and benefits; and
- c. Disseminate relevant information about the Project (including an assessment of potential adverse effects induced by the Project on the Indigenous Peoples’ communities) in a culturally appropriate and accepted manner.

Leaflets explaining the project and its impacts were given to the ST Resource Person much prior to the consultation. Meaningful focus group discussions with the ST women and affected ST communities and concerned ST organizations were carried out to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected ST communities in a culturally appropriate manner.

3.1.3 Disclosure of Information

Resource persons/ Village Heads/ Gaon Bura (meaning “village headman” in plain areas along the alignment) were given the printed leaflets. Leaflets were given to the resource persons and were distributed randomly throughout the alignment much prior to the consultation. The statement in the leaflets was explained to the resource persons so that they could disseminate the information at the individual PAP level. These resource persons informed local people about the dates of the meeting and regularly update the information. One email address and one dedicated mobile number which is shared with the leaflets for satisfying mainly the PAPs and the locals regarding any queries or complain.

3.1.4 Gender

Since women tend to have lower literacy rates than men, the study team considered as much as possible and take measures to let women understand the project, under the circumstances of COVID-19 based on the experience of related projects so far. In advance of the stakeholder consultation, the female Panchayat members were explained in detail to disseminate the information to the local female residents. The leaders of the female Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were also consulted and explained the same in details then subsequently they disclosed the same in simple language to the local female members. The female ST members and leaders of the groups were explained in detail then they disclosed subsequently the same in simple language to the local female residents.

3.2 Stakeholder Consultation at the Scoping Level

3.2.1 Methodology

A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people’s representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. The main point of discussions were minor realignments to save certain structures, compensation and assistance, road safety etc. It has been observed that the benefits of the proposed project area acknowledged by the local people but they want the Executing Agency, to take care of the implementation of the project to bring about promised benefits with proper safety measures.

The information and recommendations gathered from the various stakeholder consultations has been incorporated into the design of the project to ensure that the investments align with local priorities and development plans, and that they will deliver equitable socio-economic benefits to the intended project beneficiaries.

Due to the extreme pandemic situation in the whole world, the project affected area is not an exception. There is lockdown, social distancing and various conditions that are not conducive for Public Consultation. As per the guidelines only five persons could be called for the consultation at Panchayat Office thus those are the public representatives and the public consultation is rather Key Informant Interviews. Informal FGDs have been done at the villages, marketplace and other common places to gather and disseminate information about the proposed project.

Still there might be persons who could not be informed or not satisfied with the present information, for them a special system is introduced by the survey team. One email address and one dedicated mobile number which is shared with the leaflets for satisfying mainly the PAPs and the locals regarding any queries or complain.

Any call at the mobile would be answered by the surveyors, if the caller is not satisfied then call could be transfer to some senior positions or the caller number and queries is recorded and passed

on to some senior positions for satisfying the caller. This email and mobile number will be shared/handed over to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for future.

3.2.2 Result of the Public Consultation at Scoping Level in October 2020

Table 3-1: Brief Description of Some Sample Public Consultation

Date / Place	No of Participants	Major Issues	Agreed upon	Mitigation Measures - Input to technical Design
Place: Haldibari, 20/10/2020	Total-10 Male-8 Female-2	If the existing road is to be improved, there is loss of agricultural land. The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended.. However, the local were positive about development. The people want concentric widening throughout the alignment to .	The proposed road project is the only feasible option for development.	The people were intimated that there there would be proper compensation and assistance for loss of land and other immovable assets as per the provision of the Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015. As there are many 'S' curves and to reduce the curves and straighten the road eccentric widening is proposed.
Place :New Bhaitbari 22/10/2020	Total-7 Male-7 Female-0	The perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were also discussed and the views of the local people regarding the project were recorded. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development.	The road after constructed would have major impact on both the economic and social life of the locals of the area.	The local authorities also assured that they would help in development of road project. Road safety awareness campaign should be made at schools. There would ample signage and other road facility to reduce the accident..

Date / Place	No of Participants	Major Issues	Agreed upon	Mitigation Measures - Input to technical Design
Place :Bhaitbari 22/10/2020	Total-48 Male-38 Female-10	<p>A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the proposed alignment of the existing road, there will be loss of residential, commercial and religious structures. The people want to know the compensation, assistance and other benefits that would be provided by the project. 2. The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. The measure that the project is proposing to restore their loss in livelihoods. 3. The other point of discussion was health and education which is poor in the area. The local people want a higher secondary school at their area.. 4. The Womenfolk also stated that there will be increase in the incident of Accident in the proposed alignment. 	The road after constructed would have major impact on both the economic and social life of the locals of the area.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was assured that there will be proper compensation and assistance to all the impacted persons as per the Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and guidelines of JICA. All the CPRs would also be reconstructed or restored. 2. The project would provide training to upgrade/acquire skills to restore livelihoods. 3. It was assured by the PWD that their demand of higher secondary school would be forwarded to proper authority. 4. Road Safety awareness will be a part of the project.
Place :Nidanpur, 20/10/2020	Total-7 Male-7 Female-0	The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. The local youth want some jobs of unskilled labour and petty supplier to the Civil Contractor. The local were positive about development. As per the suggestions received through public consultation, the proposed project and its benefits is the only feasible option for development of the area.	The proposed road project is the only feasible option for development.	The people agreed to cooperate and help in all possible ways for the successful of the project. The PWD assure to provide jobs and petty contract as many as possible to the local people.
Place : Selsella, 23/10/2020	Total-14 Male-14 Female-0	It is also a junction place and important Market. Many Goods vehicles passes through this place. There are both commercial and residential establishments along the alignment. The proposed road will cause a huge damage to the existing market. Most the shopkeepers wanted a bypass or re-alignment of the proposed road. The area is also accident prone. Some of them also put the issue of construction of concrete drains for the development of the sewage system of the town.	Combined effort of the local authorities with the Government officials as well as the other stake holders would remove all the obstacles for development.	The implementing authority agreed for a bypass to the area. The local authorities also assured that they would help in development of roads project. Road safety awareness campaign should be made at schools. The construction of concrete sewage on the existing road is beyond the scope of this project.

Date / Place	No of Participants	Major Issues	Agreed upon	Mitigation Measures - Input to technical Design
Place: Babadam, 24/10/2020	Total-11 Male-6 Female-5	The youths were also explained in detail about the projects and their entitlements about trainings. The conception and myths regarding the developmental works were also noted. The scope of enhanced livelihood is also explained. The other points of discussion were health and education which are poor in the area due to lack of communication.	The proposed road project is the only feasible option for development of the area as it is still backward due to lack of communication.	The people agreed to cooperate and help in all possible ways for the successful of the project. Various proposal of trainings of the youth in the project area will be considered.
Place : Chakchakia Hat, 23/10/2020	Total-16 Male-10 Female-6	The town is basically a trading hub. The cultivators as well as the traders are concern of selling their agricultural and industrial output at proper price Though the town lacks in many infrastructural facilities, but they think that with better communication there would be economic development their prosperity. All other issues would be solved automatically.	The road after constructed would have major impact on both the economic and social life of the locals of the area.	The road is expected to be completed by two years and being look as a positive step to future.
Place : Buripara, 25/10/2020	Total-31 Male-31 Female-0	A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. The most important topic of discussion was the alignment which passes through the market place. The residents with their representatives all disagree in demolishing of the market complex, partially or fully.	The local people had agreed in the view of the proposed road project which will bring some hope to the movement of the heavy vehicles and development of the area but against any damages to the market structures.	The PWD assured that they will try to minimize the damages of the market however and if there is any loss of physical structures or livelihood the impacted persons will compensated and also provided assistance. Road safety awareness campaign should be made at schools
In addition to the above specific public consultations and FGDs the peoples were also consulted. In the villages the impact of social and economic are more. In all the villages the access to the market would increase and based on this the valuation of land and properties would also increase.				

Source: JICA Survey Team

Community perceptions about the project during the scoping level consultation can be summarized as follows:

- The stakeholders mainly the affected persons (both positively and negatively) were informed about the benefits of the project and various development schemes associated with it.
- A major outcome of consultation during the initial stage of project implementation is in estimating the social impacts of the project impact area and plan accordingly in advance.
- Community consultations at the initial stage helps to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate the probable opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur at any stage or time.
- The Community and stakeholder consultation helps in gathering support for the project from the community and other stakeholders as they understood that the project will improve local infrastructures and businesses as well as establish improved connection with other parts of the state in terms of education, health care, trade and commerce and tourism etc.

3.2.3 Pictures and Supplementary Information of the Consultation at Scoping Level

<p>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</p>	<p>Focus Group Discussion with the distinguish personalities at Babadam at West Garo Hills District on dated 24/10/2020. The detail alignment of the proposed road was discussed and also the benefits of the proposed road were discussed with the youth at a length. The persons attend the meeting have put forward some suggestions which was conveyed to the local PWD.</p> <p>About eleven persons six are male attended the meeting of which six are males and five are females.</p>
<p>Public Consultation at Haldibari of West Garo Hills District on dated 20/10/2020 was held with the landowners and agricultural labourers (total ten persons of which two are female & eight male). The PAPs were aware of the project but anxious to know the benefits (compensation and assistance) the project would provide them in lieu of land acquisition.</p>	<p>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</p>

<p>Focus Group Discussion with about fourteen persons (all male) was held The Nokma (meaning “village headman” in hilly area along the alignment) of the village, in presence of the Survey Coordinator, explains the local people about the detail of the project. All the queries of the villagers were answered. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples’ perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were recorded. The local people mainly the shopkeepers wanted a re-alignment or bypass of the market area. Place: Selsella at West Garo Hills District Dated 23/10/2020.</p>	<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>
<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>	<p>Informal consultation with the youths at Nidanpur Market area is being done on dated 20/10/20 on the proposed project road to understand their views and needs. The youths were also explained in detail about the projects and their entitlements about trainings. The youths want some scope of livelihood from the project. About seven persons all are male attended the meeting.</p>
<p>Consultation was Held on Bhaitbari at West Garo Hills District on dated 22/10/2020. Total Participants-Forty-eight of which 38 are male & 10 are female. The main point of discussion were the compensation, training and road safety.</p>	<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>
<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>	<p>Meetings were held with the affected people. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. About seven persons attended the meeting of which all are male. New Bhaitbari at West Garo Hills District Date: 22/10/2020</p>

<p>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</p>	<p>Giving an overview idea about the whole project & the benefit about the project was discussed with the local people on dated 25/10/2020 at Buripara, West Garo Hills District. The main point of discussion was the market area which will be impacted. Total Participants 31 of which all are male.</p>
<p>Consultation held at Chakchakia at West Garo Hills District on Dated 23/10/2020. Total Participants-Sixteen of which 6 are female & 10 are male.</p>	<p>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</p>
<p>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</p>	<p>Consultation held at Chakchakia at West Garo Hills District on Dated 23/10/2020.Total Participants-Sixteen of which 6 are female & 10 are male.</p>

Source: JICA Survey Team

Figure 3-2: Pictures and Supplementary Information of the Consultation at Scoping Level

3.3 Stakeholder Consultation at the Draft Final Report Level

3.3.1 Methodology

Discussion with the District Council Officer was arranged. Resource persons from each cluster/village/ habitation were invited in the meeting through the District Council. At the meetings with the Village Council, Resource persons/ Village Heads/ Gaon Bura (meaning “village headman” in plain areas along the alignment) were given the printed leaflets and the meeting dates were fixed.

The leaflets were distributed to PAPs, and/or the leaflet was distributed to resource persons and statement in the leaflets was explained to the resource persons so that they could disseminate the information at the individual PAPs level. These resource persons informed local people about the dates of the meeting and regularly update the information.

Local persons were inducted in the JICA Survey Team to facilitate the consultation. When the schedule of the meetings was changed, it was updated through the resource persons. Resource persons discussed to finalize the place of the meeting.

For communication with PAPs including Scheduled Tribe in the stakeholders consultation, Garo language and English were used in the hilly areas, while Assamese and Hindi were used in the plain area.

The female members of the Village Council were explained about the project and its impacts in details to disseminate the information to the local female residents. The leaders of the female Self Help Groups (SHGs) were consulted and explained the same in details, then subsequently disclosed the same in simple language to the local female members.

Due to the pandemic situation, indoor large gatherings were avoided, and the small scale outdoor consultations with the representatives were carried out at many places.

On the appointed date and time, JICA Survey Team carried out the consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) with the local population, mainly their representatives. A dedicated mobile number and an email address printed in the leaflets were shared with all the population for further queries and explanation.

3.3.2 Result of the Public Consultation at DFR Level in May 2021

The second stage public consultation which is based on draft final report of the project has been conducted in small groups at 10 locations, which are appropriately selected to evenly cover the PAPs along the whole alignment, from 01.05.2021 to 05.05.2021 after informing stakeholders as per JICA guidelines.

There was no objection to the implementation of the project itself during the consultation.

Table 3-2: Questions/Opinions and Response by PWD MEGHALAYA or Local Authority during Public Consultation in May 2021

Sl. No.	Questions/opinions	Response by PWD MEGHALAYA or Local authority
1	Have no title documents but have standing crop, plants and fish farming. What will be compensation process?	The provisions of the Right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement act, 2013 (RFCTLARR 2013) and Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and Policy guidelines of JICA will be applicable for livelihood impact.
2	My farmland may get impacted by road construction due to dumping of soil and other construction material, can it be avoided? Is there compensation for such damage if they occur?	The provisions of Right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement act, 2013, Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and Policy guidelines of JICA will be applicable.
3	Is there any provision for training the ST being impacted	Yes, as per RFCTLARR-2013, Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and Policy guidelines of JICA there is a provision for resettlement & rehabilitation. West Garo Hills District Council also has elaborate programs for Rehabilitation and upgradation of ST.
4	My livelihood is being impacted; will I get regular job?	RFCTLARR-2013, Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and Policy guidelines of JICA has provisions for training/skill development and also it's possible to work at the project site if possible.
5	Request from Selsella market people was to highlight the road alignment. They want the alignment to shift as to minimise the impact on structures at market.	The selected alignment does not affect Selsella market as a bypass has been proposed. The impact assessment considering all related aspects was conducted before arriving at best possible alignment.
6	My house is getting impacted, please tell me know the resettlement and rehabilitation plan.	As per the provisions of RFCTLARR-2013, Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and Policy guidelines of JICA will be applicable and necessary compensation and assistance will be provided to the affected people
7	Can you please share the details about compensation for structure for various categories that will get impacted? Can it be made available through SDM office to all PAP's	The compensation will be done as per RFCTLARR-2013, Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and Policy guidelines of JICA for the complete structure. The compensation will be distributed from the District Commissioner's Office Tura.
8	Why are you following an outdated act of 2013 in the year 2020? Why not update the act as per today?	The RFCTLARR-2013 act will be followed however, the market rates for compensation and rehabilitation are subject to the local current average market rates.
9	What is the plan for training and reskilling of effected people?	The West Garo District Council and the District Commissioner's Office Tura conducts multiple training from time to time for local PAP in conjunction with local administration and contractors.
10	CPR is being impacted by the road widening. Request you to change the alignment to save the structure and respect the religious sentiments of locals.	Few CPRs are impacted. As per the policy of the project that identical structures will be constructed and then only the existing structure will be dismantle..

Source: JICA Survey Team

Table 3-3: Description of the Public Consultation at DFR Level in May 2021

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: Agipengre market, 01.05.2021	Total 3 persons all male.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The people are enthusiast about the development of the road as this is the only mode of communication to the outer world but worried about the safety of the students coming to the school by foot or bicycle as they frequently have to go to earthen shoulder with the movements of heavy vehicles. 2. The teacher demanded speed breaker on both the side of the school. 3. To increase awareness about the road safety measures as the area witness high and heavy traffic. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PWD assures that there would be paved shoulders and also the black top would be more 7.5m at this place 2. It agreed to put traffic calming measures all along the school zone. 3. It also agreed that a road safety campaign would be undertaken in collaboration with the schools.
Place: Babadam market on 02/05/2021 (Female FGD)	Total 2 persons all are female.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no permanent shade for the bus stop/auto stand. 2. The condition of the road is very bad during the monsoon. 3. There is no government transport facility available in this area. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proper bus stop/auto stand is proposed in the design. 2. The proposed road will be suitable for all weather and the condition of road would be much better. 3. It would be proposed to the Transport Department to provide transport facilities in this area.
Place: Babadam market on 01/05/2021	Total 4 persons all are male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A detailed public consultation was held in front of the potential impacted community structure regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. 2. There will be huge movement of heavy vehicle which causes major problem for the local traffic and residents. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The local people were assured that there would be proper compensation and assistance as per the legal provision of the state of Meghalaya as well as per the guidelines of JICA. 2. The PWD officials had agreed to take special care for traffic movement and road safety.
Place: Chidekgre at West Garo Hills District 02.05.2021	Total 7 persons all males	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A detailed public consultation organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others 2. There would be no impact on the structures and the people are anxiously waiting for the completion of the road 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible for discussed. 4. The project is expected to be completed by two and half years.

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: Makbilkolgre at West Garo Hills District 03.05.2021	Total 3 persons all are male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The main point of discussion was to save a temple or reconstruct the temple. The temple committee's chairman also agreed to provide land for new construction of the temple. A small public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> It was assured that all the CPRs that might be impacted will be restored/reconstruct /resettle/ rehabilitated. The local people assured that there would be proper compensation and assistance as per the legal provision of the state of Meghalaya as well as per the guidelines of JICA.
Place: New Bhaitbari at West Garo Hills District 03.05.2021	Total 4 persons all are male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A small public consultation was organized with the representatives of the potential project affected persons, people's regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The elected representatives of the area were explained the detail compensation, assistance, training and other benefits of the project.
Place: Phulbari Market at West Garo Hills District 03.05.2021	Total 3 Persons 2 male and 1 female	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> With the proposed alignment of the existing road, there will be minimum loss of residential, commercial and religious structures. The people want to know the compensation, assistance and other benefits that would be provided by the project. The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. The measure that the project is proposing to restore their loss in livelihoods. The other point of discussion was health and education which is poor in the area due to lack of communication. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> It was assured that there will be proper compensation and assistance to all the impacted persons. All the CPRs would also be reconstructed or restored. The project would provide training to upgrade/acquire skills to restore livelihoods. There would be also support from the projects in various ways to restore the livelihoods of the impacted persons. It was assured by the PWD that their demand of PHC would be forwarded as it is beyond the scope of this project.
Place: Shyamnagar Market at West Garo Hills District 04.05.2021	6 members all are male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> During discussion it has been observed that the benefits of the proposed project area acknowledged by the local people but they want the Executing Agency, to take care of the implementation of the project to bring about promised benefits and the traffic safety. The most important topic of discussion was the increase of the numbers of strangers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The road could be widening by avoiding any major impact on both the settlement. It has been suggested to make traffic safety awareness campaign at the schools and localities. It is also learnt that a NGO would be recruited for developing the awareness of the people of PIA regarding, trafficking, gender issues and other social stigmas.

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: Simbukolgre Junction at West Garo Hills District 04.05.2021	4 Persons all are male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. 2. The local residents with their representatives demanded proper road safety structures to be introduced in the design. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible was discussed, 2. It was assured that the design will ensure safer movement of traffic.
Place: Nidanpur Market at West Garo Hills District 04.05.2021	1 male	A detailed discussion with the Market Secretary was held about the potential project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss.	The compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible was discussed.

Source: JICA Survey Team

3.3.3 Result of the additional Public Consultation at DFR Level in Jan. 2022

Table 3-4: Result of Public Consultation in Jan. 2022

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: Phulbari, Date: 28.01.2022	Total: 10 Male: 9 Female: 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The people are enthusiast about the development of the road as this is the it enhances the communication with the hinterland. 2. Public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. 3. To increase awareness about the road safety measures as the area witness high and heavy traffic. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PWD assures that there would be paved shoulders and also the black top would be more 7.5m at this place 2. The Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible for was discussed. 3. It also agreed that a road safety campaign would be undertaken in collaboration with the schools.
Place: Phulbari Date: 27.01.2022	Total: 15 Male: 10 Female: 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is very mild impact on the residential structures at the villages, but the people are mostly interested in the construction of the road. 2. Public consultation was organized mainly with the young generation of the village in order to know their aim and vision in life. 3. The local people are of opinion that there should be a proper drainage facility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The EA assured to minimize the impact on the structures during actual implementation. 2. Special training should be conducted by the concerned authority to encourage the local youths to pursue their dreams. 3. Road drains are part of the design.

Source: JICA Survey Team

3.3.4 Pictures and Supplementary Information of the Consultation at DFR Level in May 2021

<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>	<p>Focus Group Discussion with about eight persons (all male) was held maintaining at Agipengre market of West Garo District on 01/05/2021. The Survey Coordinator, explains the local people about the detail of the project. All the queries of the villagers were answered. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples' perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were recorded.</p>
<p>Detailed discussion in front of a community structure being held to understand the requirement of the affected community and their vision for the rehabilitation of the same at Babadam market of West Garo District on 01/05/2021 was held with the landowners and agricultural labourers (six persons of them three are male and three female). The PAPs were aware of the project but anxious to know the benefits (compensation and assistance) the project would provide them in lieu of land acquisition.</p>	<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>
<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>	<p>Informal consultation with the youths at Chidekgre market area is being done on dated 2/05/2021 on the proposed project road to understand their views and needs. The youths were also explained in detail about the projects and their entitlements about trainings. The conception and myths regarding the developmental works were also noted. About seven persons all are male attended the meeting.</p>

<p>Focus Group Discussion was held maintaining social distancing. At the residence of Village women as a part of the disclosure explained the local people about the detail of the project benefit. All the queries of the villagers were answered. Place: Babadam at West Garo District Dated 02/05/2021.</p>	<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>
<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>	<p>Focus group discussion maintaining social distance was held with the land owners and agricultural labourers (five persons all male) who would be affected by the project and the alignment were explained in detail. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples' perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were developed and the affected peoples' views on the project were recorded. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development at New Bhaitbari village on dated 03/05/2021.</p>
<p>Informal consultation with the affected people from the villages. The perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were also discussed and the views of the local people regarding the project were recorded as a part of the disclosure. Place: Phulbari market in West Garo District Date: 3/05/2021</p>	<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>
<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>	<p>Informal meeting was held with the affected people. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. Place: Shyamnagar market at West Garo Hills District Date: 04/05/2021</p>

<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>	<p>Meetings were held with the affected people. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. Place: Simbukolgre junction At West Garo Hills District Date: 04/05/2021</p>
<p>Small consultation at Nidanpur market of West Garo Hills District on 04/05/2021 was held with the affected shop owner cum market secretary. The PAPs were aware of the project but anxious to know the benefits (compensation and assistance) the project would provide them in lieu of land acquisition.</p>	<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>

Source: JICA Survey Team

3.3.5 Pictures of the Additional Survey for Updated Alignment in January 2022

<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>	<p>Interaction with the persons maintaining proper Covid guidelines who would be affected by the project and the alignment were explained in detail. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples' perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were developed and the affected peoples' views on the project were recorded. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. village in Phulbari on dated 28/01/2022.</p>
<p>Focus Group Discussion was held in the market area of Phulbari on dated 27/01/2022 was held mainly with the young generation of the villagers in order to know their aim and vision in life. Most of them were not interested in following their ancestral occupation of agriculture, animal husbandry, etc, rather they were keener in doing small entrepreneurship, motor driving, technical support job, etc.</p>	<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>

Source: JICA Survey Team

3.4 Consultation for West Garo Hills District Council

3.4.1 Methodology

Discussion with the Additional District Commissioner of West Garo Hills District Council was arranged. Resource persons from each cluster/village/ habitation were invited in the meeting on 06.01.2021 at the office of the District Commissioner of West Garo Hills District Council at Tura.

Resource persons/ village chairman were given the printed leaflets and the meeting dates were fixed. The writing of the leaflets were explained to the Resource Persons so that they could disseminate the information at the individual PAP level. These resource persons informed local people about the dates of the meeting and regularly update the information.

ST population were also informed about the project through the District Council. Local people were inducted in the JICA Survey Team to facilitate consultation. When schedule of a meeting was changed, it was updated through the resource persons. Resource persons were discussed for finalization of the place of the meeting.

The female ST members and leaders of the groups were explained in detail then they disclosed subsequently the same in simple language to the local female residents.

Due to Pandemic situation, large gatherings were avoided and the consultations with the representatives were carried out at some places.

On the appointed date and time, JICA Survey Team carried out the consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) with the Schedule Tribe population, mainly their representatives. ST people who are eager to join it were entertained too. Leaflets were distributed among all the ST persons available. A dedicated mobile number and an email address printed in the leaflets were shared with all the ST population for further queries and explanation.

3.4.2 Result of the Public Consultation for West Garo Hills District Council (WGHDC)

The result of the consultation in WGHDC area is shown in the table below.

Table 3-5: Result of the Public Consultation for West Garo Hills (WGH) Council

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: Tura 06.01.2021 Office of District Commissioner, WGH	Total 4 persons 1 female rest Males	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional District Commissioner is pleased with the present alignment as the proposed road will immensely increase connectivity of the region 2. There should be parking at market places and small towns 3. She apprehends that the development might increase the number of road accidents and suggest for proper road safety measures in front of school/colleges/Church and other places of gatherings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Road safety is an integral part of the road design and this is taken care at all levels. 2. The planned RoW would be at least 30m throughout the alignment and there is provision of parking as and where required. 3. It is also explained that an NGO would be recruited for developing the awareness of the people of PIA regarding, trafficking, gender issues and other social stigmas.
Place: 22.10.2020 Office of Rongram BDO, WGH	Total 4 persons 1 female rest Males	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The BDO of Rongram opine that as there will be loss of residential, commercial and religious structures, the people should be informed about the compensation, assistance and other benefits that would be provided by the project. 2. The measures that the project is proposing to restore their loss in livelihoods. 3. The other point of discussion was health and education which is poor in the area. The Local people want a PHC/HWC (Primary Health Centre/ Health and Wellness Centre) in the area. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was assured that there will be proper compensation and assistance to all the impacted persons as per the Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and as per the guidelines of JICA. All the CPRs would also be reconstructed or restored. The Entitlement Matrix is shared. 2. The project would provide training to upgrade/acquire skills to restore livelihoods. There would be also support from the projects in various ways to restore the livelihoods of the impacted persons. 3. It was assured by the PWD that their demand of PHC would be forwarded as it is beyond the scope of this project.

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: 06.01.2021 Office of Deputy General Manager, WGH	Total 4 persons all are Males	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is very mild impact of the residential structures at the villages and the people are mostly interested in construction of the road. 2. Public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. 3. The road accident will decrease. 4. There should be a waiting shed at congested area. 5. There should be a proper drainage facility. 6. The people are anxiously waiting for the completion of the road and the project should not be kept in waiting for years. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The EA assured to minimize the impact on the structures during actual implementation. 2. The compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible was discussed. 3. It was assured that the design will ensure safer movement of traffic. 4. There would be a waiting shed as per the design. 5. Road drains are part of the design. 6. The project is expected to be completed by two and half years

Source: JICA Survey Team

3.4.3 Pictures and Supplementary Information of the Consultation at WGH District

<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>	<p>Key Informant Interview at Rongram BDO at West Garo Hills District on dated 22/10/2020.</p>
<p>Second Stage public consultation started with the meeting with Additional District Commissioner, Tura, West Garo Hills District on 06/01/2021.</p>	<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>
<p><u>(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)</u></p>	<p>Key Informant Interview at Tura with DGM, NHIDCL, Tura West Garo Hills District on 04/01/2021.</p>

Source: JICA Survey Team

3.5 Additional Stakeholders Consultation at DFR level in Jul. 2022 (25/07/2022 – 27/07/2022)

3.5.1 Methodology

- Planned discussion was arranged with the PWD Meghalaya.
- Resource persons from each cluster/village/habitation were invited in the meetings held between 25/07/2022 to 27/07/2022 at six different villages.
- The first meeting was organized on 25/07/2022 at 12 noon at Chidekgre village where Nokmas (Village Headman in the Hills) from 8 villages alongwith PWD Officials (Mr. Sony Pariat, AEE PH- 7005223878 and Mr. Konrade PH- 700500166) and local affected persons were the participants.
- The second meeting was organized on the same day (25/07/2022) at 3 pm at Babadam Balmagre village. Nokmas from 14 villages alongwith PWD Officials namely Mr. Sony Pariat. AEE PH- 7005223878 and Mr. Konrade PH- 700500166) and local affected persons attended the meeting.
- The third meeting was held on 26/07/2022 at 12 noon at Balachand village. Four Nokmas alongwith the PWD Officials (namely Mr. Ashdica Sangma, AEE PH- 7005837057 & Mr. Mann PH- 7005695270) and local affected persons attended the meeting.
- On that day, ie 26/07/2022 the fourth meeting was held at Shyamding village at 3 pm where again Four other Nokmas, three Gaon Bura (Village Headman in the Plains) alongwith the PWD Officials (namely Mr. Ashdica Sangma, AEE PH- 7005837057 & Mr. Mann PH- 7005695270) and others affected persons attended the meetings.
- On 27/07/2022 the fifth and the sixth meeting were organised at two different places namely at Old Bhait Bari at 12 noon and Gomaijhora Bazar at 3 pm. The PWD officials (namely Mr. John Momin, AEE PH- 8974487571 & Mr. Rahaman, AEE PH- 8837247923) alongwith the Gaon Buras and affected PAPs had attended the meetings.
- Local persons were inducted in the Team to facilitate consultation.
- On the appointed dates and times, the Consultants' team carried out the consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) with the local population, mainly with their representatives. However, in order to document the issues raised by the potential DPs, Public Consultations at this stage were not conducted by using structured formats.

Table 3-6: Description of Public Consultation at DFR Level in Jul. 2022

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: Chidekgre, Rongram, West Garo Hills 25/07/2022 (12.00 PM)	Total 15 persons. All are Male. PWD Officials, Village Nokma and Local APs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The people are enthusiast about development of the road as this is the only mode of communication to the outer world but worried about the safety of the students coming to the school by foot or bicycle as they frequently have to go to earthen shoulder with the movements of heavy vehicles. 2. The villagers want to save the water source near (54+000) the village in Chidagra 3. There is no Government transport facility available at this area. 4. The condition of the road is very bad during monsoon. 5. To increase awareness among the villagers, road safety measures have been taken as the area witness high and heavy traffic. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PWD assured that there would be paved shoulders and also the black top would be more 7.5m at this place 2. It was agreed to put traffic calming measures all along the school zone. 3. It was also agreed that Road Safety Campaign would be undertaken in collaboration with the schools. 4. The District Transport Authority will be requested to introduce some Public Transport and Private Transport on regular basis
Place: Babadam Play Ground, Babadam, Tura, Rongram, West Garo Hills 25.07.2022 (3.00 PM)	Total 45 persons. All are Male. PWD Officials, Village Nokma and Local APs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion about land and structure which will be affected in the proposed road alignment, 2. There are women road users who are either petty shopkeepers or customers and they want a proper market to be constructed by the Authority. 3. There is no permanent shade for Bus Stop/Auto Stand. 4. The condition of the road is very bad during monsoon. 5. There is no Government transport facility available in this area. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PWD assured to inform the Authority for construction of the Market as this is beyond the scope of this project. 2. Proper Bus Stop/Auto Stand is proposed in the design. 3. The proposed road will be all weather road and the condition would be much better. 4. It would be proposed to the Transport Department to provide transport facilities in this area.

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: Balachanda, Rajabala(Outpost), Phulbari, West Garo Hills 26.07.2022 (12.00 PM)	Total 30 persons. 24 are Male and 6 Female. PWD Officials, Village Nokma and Local APs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. 2. The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. The measure that the project is proposing to restore their loss in livelihoods. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The local people were assured that there would be proper compensation and assistance as per the legal provision of the state of Meghalaya as well as per the guidelines of JICA. 2. The project would provide training to upgrade/acquire skills to restore livelihoods. There would be also support from the projects in various ways to restore the livelihoods of the impacted persons
Place: Shyamding UP School, Phulbari, West Garo Hills 26.07.2022 (03.00 PM)	Total 20 16 Male and 4 Female. PWD Officials, Village Nokma / Headman and members of the locality who are going to be impacted.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the proposed alignment of the existing road, there will be loss of residential, commercial and religious structures. The people want to know the compensation, assistance and other benefits that would be provided by the project. 2. The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. The measure that the project is proposing to restore their loss in livelihoods. 3. The other point of discussion was health and education which is poor in the area. The local people want a Higher Secondary School at their area. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was assured that there will be proper compensation and assistance to all the impacted persons as per the Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and as per the guidelines of JICA. All the CPRs would also be reconstructed or restored. The Resettlement Framework will be shared in detail by PWD Meghalaya. 2. The project would provide training to upgrade/acquire skills to restore livelihoods. There would be also support from the projects in various ways to restore the livelihoods of the impacted persons. 3. It was assured by the PWD that their demand of Higher Secondary School would be forwarded as it is beyond the scope of this project.

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: Old Bhaitbari, Phulbari, West Garo Hills 27.07.2022 (11.00 AM)	Total 60-65 persons all are Male PWD Officials, Village Nokma / Headman and members of the locality who are going to be impacted present.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is very mild impact of the residential structures at the villages and the people are mostly interested in construction of the road. 2. Public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. 3. The local people were of opinion that road accident might increase because of improved road. 4. There should be a waiting shed at the area. 5. There should be a proper drainage facility. 6. The people are anxiously waiting for the completion of the road and the project should not be kept in waiting for years. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The EA assured to minimize the impact on the structures during actual implementation. 2. The Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible was discussed. 3. It was assured that the design will ensure safer movement of traffic 4. There would be waiting shed as per the design. 5. Road drains are part of the design. 6. The project is expected to be completed by two and half years.
Place: Gomaijhora Bazar, Phulbari, West Garo Hills 27.07.2022 (03.00 PM)	Total 40 persons. All are Male. PWD, Village Nokma / Headman and members of the locality who are going to be impacted were present.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Local people want the project road to follow the existing alignment with concentric widening and not the realignments. 2. With the proposed alignment of the existing road, there will be loss of residential, commercial and religious structures. The people want to know the compensation, assistance and other benefits that would be provided by the project. 3. The project should take care of the natural flow of water and must provide cross drainage at regular interval. 4. Road Safety is also an area of concern of the local people. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PWD Officials explain that the realignments are made as per the engineering needs. Concentric Widening is not possible everywhere. 2. It was assured that there will be proper compensation and assistance to all the impacted persons as per the Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and as per the guidelines of JICA. All the CPRs would also be reconstructed or restored. The Resettlement Framework will be shared in detail by PWD Meghalaya. 3. The project would provide proper cross drainage structures to restore the natural flow of water. 4. It was assured by the PWD that there would be regular Road Safety Awareness Campaign will be done.

Source: JICA Survey Team

3.5.2 Picture Plate of Meeting

(Photo was delited from the aspect of Personal Information Protection)

