

FINAL DRAFT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Upgradation of Rongsai Borjhora Bajengdoba (RBB) Road



**Meghalaya Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (MIDFC) Ltd.
House No. L/A-56, Lower Nongrim Hills, Top Floor,
Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA) Building,
Shillong North Garo Hills, Meghalaya-793003**

June 17, 2026

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 26.11.2025)

Currency unit - Indian rupee (₹)

₹ 1.00 = \$ 0.011

\$1.00 = ₹ 89.26

ABBREVIATIONS

ASI	:	Archaeological Survey of India
CESMP	:	Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan
Col	:	Corridor of Impact
CPR	:	Common Property Resources
CW	:	Carriageway
DPR	:	Detailed Project Report
E&S	:	Environment and Social Cell
EHS	:	Environment Health and Safety
EIA	:	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESF	:	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	:	Environmental and Social Standards
FPIC	:	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GBV	:	Gender-Based Violence
GIS	:	Geographic Information System
GHADC	:	Garo Hills Autonomous District Council
GoM	:	Government of Meghalaya
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	:	Information, Education, and Communication
IFC	:	International Finance Corporation
LHS	:	Left Hand Side
LULC	:	Land Use Land Cover
MDR/ SH	:	Major District Roads/State Highways
MoEF&CC	:	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MLCIP	:	Meghalaya Logistics and Connectivity Improvement Project
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NH	:	National Highway
NOC	:	No Objection Certificate
OHS	:	Occupational Health and Safety
OIP	:	Other Interested Parties
PAP	:	Project Affected Person
PIA	:	Project Influence Area
POSH	:	Prevention of Sexual Harassment
PPE	:	Personal Protective Equipment
ROW	:	Right of Way
PWD	:	Public Works Department
R&R	:	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RFCTLARR	:	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RHS	:	Right Hand Side
RoW	:	Right of Way
SEA	:	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	:	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	:	Sexual Harassment

SIA	:	Social Impact Assessment
SOP	:	Standard Operating Procedures
ST	:	Scheduled Tribes
WB	:	World Bank
WHO	:	World Health Organization
RBB		Rongsai Borjhora Bajengdoba

Contents

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS.....	1
1 INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	5
1.2 NEED FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN.....	5
2 PROJECT ROAD DESCRIPTION.....	6
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	6
2.2 LOCATION DETAILS OF THE RBB ROAD.....	6
2.3 PROJECT IMPROVEMENTS AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT.....	6
3 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	8
4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.....	11
4.1 SUB PROJECT AREA OVERVIEW.....	11
4.2 TYPES AND EXTENT OF IMPACTS.....	12
4.3 ADDITIONAL LAND REQUIREMENT.....	22
4.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION.....	24
4.5.1 DEMOGRAPHY.....	24
4.5.2 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS.....	24
4.5.3 AGE GROUP OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS.....	24
4.5.4 ETHNICITY.....	25
4.5.5 ECONOMIC PROFILE.....	25
4.5.5.1 AGRICULTURAL DOMINANCE.....	25
4.5.5.2 INCOME PROFILE.....	25
4.5.6 EDUCATION.....	26
4.5.7 IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS.....	26
4.5.8 WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLD (WHH).....	26
4.5.9 Income of WHH.....	28
5 LAND REQUIREMENTS.....	29
5.1 SCOPE OF LAND REQUIREMENT.....	29
6 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS.....	31
6.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT.....	31
6.2 NATURE AND MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS.....	32
6.3 LOSS OF TREES.....	33
7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS.....	34
7.1 INTRODUCTION.....	34
7.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.....	34
7.3 CUT-OFF-DATE.....	34
7.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	34
7.4 VALUATION OF LAND, STRUCTURES, TREES, CROPS AND OTHER ASSETS.....	43
7.4 VULNERABLE ASSISTANCE.....	43
8 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET.....	44
9 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN.....	47
10 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE.....	49
11 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	52
12 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT.....	53
13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	54
14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	55
Annexure.....	57

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3:1: Traditional systems for Land Tenure Management amongst Garo	9
Table 4.1: Summary of Impacts in the sub project	12
Table 4.2: Gender Distribution of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	24
Table 4.3: Family Size of Households.....	24
Table 4.4: Age Distribution of the Project Affected Persons.....	24
Table 4.5: Community Wise Distribution of PAHs	25
Table 4.6:Employment Pattern	25
Table 4.7: Monthly Income Range of PAHs	25
Table 4.8: Education Level of PAPs	26
Table 4.9: Distribution of Vulnerable Group	26
Table 4.10: Type of impacts on WHHs.....	27
Table 4.11:Details OF WHH	27
Table 6.1: Summary of Impacts	31
Table 6.2: List of Affected Tree	33
Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix	35
Table 8.1: R&R budget	46
Table 10.1: Summary of consultations.....	49
Table 13.1:: RAP Implementation Schedule	54
Table 14.1: Indicative monitoring indicators for Physical Progress	56
Table 14.2: Monitoring of Grievances received and redressed	56

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Road alignment map for RBB Road.....	7
--	---

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Meghalaya Logistics and Connectivity Improvement Project (MLCIP), with a total investment of USD 300 million comprising USD 240 million from the World Bank and USD 60 million from the Government of Meghalaya (hereinafter refer to as the state government) aims to: a) enhance connectivity to key growth centers along identified road corridors; b) improved rural and district-level logistics infrastructure and services; c) provide greater market access and reduced average cost/time for select agriculture and horticulture products; and, d) strengthen institutional capacity for efficient, climate-resilient transport and logistics, West and East Meghalaya. The rehabilitation of the state roads will be carried out in phases.

MLCIP includes 10 Roads and 5 Bridges totaling to approximately 300 km. The proposed RBB Sub Project Road has a total length of 18.27 km, commencing from Kosi Junction at chainage 00+000 and terminating at Bajengdoba at chainage 18+270.

The additional land required for the proposed road improvement is approximately 0.133 Ha and for spoil disposal 1.142 Ha (temporary use of the land). Details of land requirement is given in Table 4.5.

The sub-project would include reconstruction and upgradation of the existing pavement from a single lane carriageway to intermediate lane. It also includes climate-resilient design measures based on vulnerability assessment considering Meghalaya's high rainfall conditions. Drainage capacity has been improved through enlarged culverts, additional cross-drainage structures, and properly graded roadside drains to prevent flooding and waterlogging. Slope protection measures such as retaining walls, turfing, and bio-engineering using local grasses have been proposed to control erosion and landslides. Durable pavement layers (CTB/CTSB) and paved shoulders, along with safety features, ensure an all-weather, resilient and safe road infrastructure.

1.2 NEED FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to address the social impacts arising from the proposed upgradation of the RBB road. As identified in the ESIA, a total of 156 Project Affected Households (PAHs) are likely to be affected by the project.

The impacts are predominantly economic in nature and include: impacts on roadside commercial activities, partial impacts on structures such as moveable kiosks, boundary walls, and fencing, and limited land requirements affecting a small number of households. For details refer to Section 4.2.

No cases of full physical displacement have been identified, and most affected households are expected to continue residing within the project area. The kiosks in question are informal, mobile structures operated by squatters. These are not permanent or fixed constructions and do not require dismantling. The affected vendors typically relocate their mobile setups to nearby alternative locations without loss of structure. Therefore, there is no demolition of built assets or involuntary relocation from fixed premises.

The project is located within a Sixth Schedule area, where land is governed under customary tenure systems and managed through traditional institutions such as the Nokma. The affected population is predominantly composed of Scheduled Tribe communities, as also reflected in the socio-economic profile presented in Chapter 5 of the ESIA. In this context, the RAP adopts a culturally appropriate and consultative approach, ensuring that project planning and implementation are aligned with local governance systems and community practices. The RAP is based on detailed census and socio-economic surveys and incorporates findings from the consultation process, including Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) undertaken during the ESIA. It defines the principles, procedures, and entitlements for mitigating adverse impacts, providing compensation and assistance, and supporting livelihood restoration for affected households in a transparent and time-bound manner.

2 PROJECT ROAD DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed Rongsai-Borjhora-Bajengdoba (RBB) sub-project involves the upgradation of an existing road corridor with a total length of 18.27 km. The road forms part of the Meghalaya Logistics and Connectivity Improvement Project (MLCIP) and serves as an important link for local communities and economic activities in North Garo Hills District.

The existing roadway is predominantly a single-lane carriageway with bituminous pavement and a Right of Way (RoW) generally ranging between 9 m and 12 m, which is largely adequate along most stretches, with only limited additional land required at select locations.

2.2 LOCATION DETAILS OF THE RBB ROAD

The sub - project road extends from Kosi Junction (chainage 0+000) to Bajengdoba (chainage 18+270), traversing six villages and 17 habitations. The alignment passes through a mix of built-up areas, agricultural land, and hilly terrain typical of the region. The RBB sub project road serves as a critical regional connector, enhancing access to economic hubs, industrial centers, and tourism destinations.

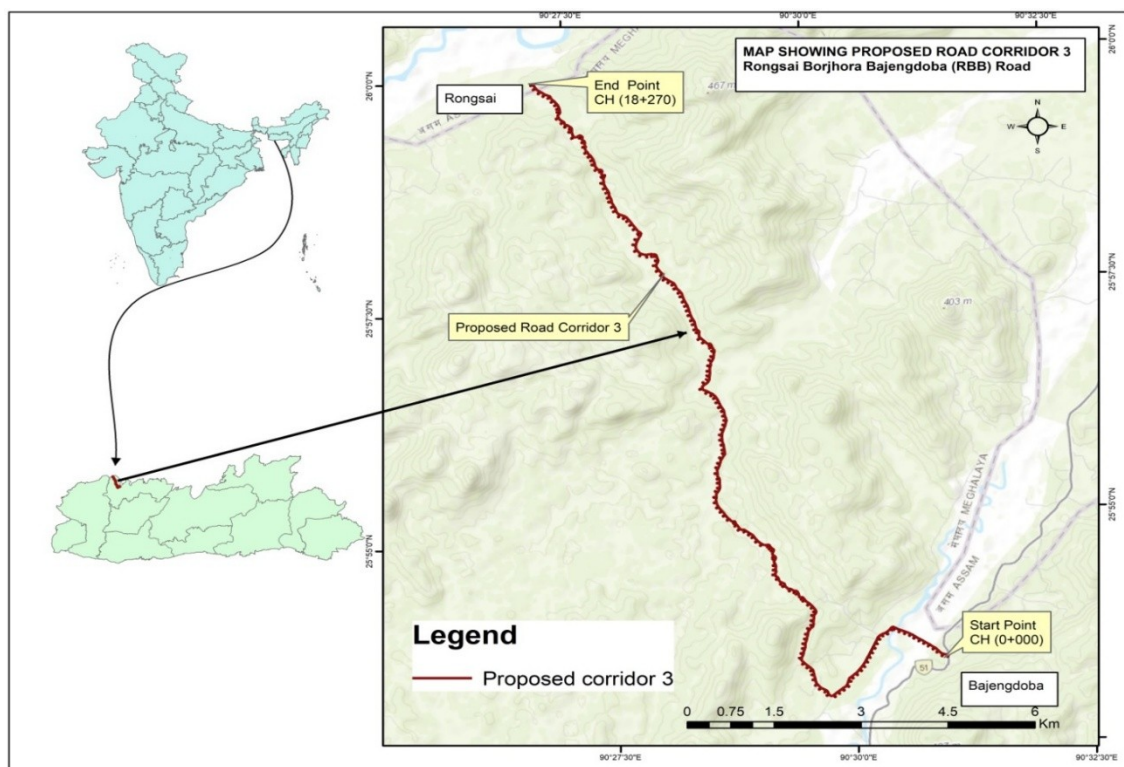


Figure 2.1: Road alignment map for RBB Road

2.3 PROJECT IMPROVEMENTS AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

The sub-project involves upgradation of the existing road to an intermediate-lane configuration, along with associated improvements such as drainage enhancement, slope protection measures, and road safety features.

As identified in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), additional land is required at select locations primarily for geometric improvements, drainage works, and safety interventions. The overall land requirement for the sub-project is limited in extent (approx. 0.133Hectares).

For the purpose of resettlement planning, the **Corridor of Impact (Col)** has been defined as the area within the proposed Right of Way (RoW) and any additional land required for project interventions. All impacts on land, structures, trees, and livelihoods have been assessed within this Col.

The identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs), as well as the estimation of resettlement impacts, are based on this defined Col, as detailed in Chapter 4.

3 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Meghalaya Logistics and Connectivity Improvement Project (MLCIP) will comply with national and state-level legal frameworks relevant to the Indigenous Communities, in North Garo Hills where the sub-project road is situated.

The acts/policies that are applicable in the sub-project are given below:

Legislation	Description
Article 244(2) & 275(1) of the Constitution of India - The Sixth Schedule	Article 244(2) establishes Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in tribal areas, granting them legislative and administrative powers, empowering them to legislate on land, resources, and local governance. Article 275(1) provides financial grants for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas
The Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971	Regulates transfer of land in Meghalaya and prohibits transfer of land (including immovable property and associated rights) by a tribal to a non-tribal or between non-tribals without prior sanction of the competent authority.
The Cadastral Survey and Preparation of Records of Rights Act, 1980 (as amended in 1991)	The Act provides for cadastral survey of lands and preparation of land records in the state. The 1991 amendment enables the ADCs to undertake cadastral surveys with financial and technical assistance from the State Government.
The Garo Hills Autonomous District (Regulation and Administration of Land) Act, 2021	Codifies and regulates land tenure in Garo Hills, Meghalaya, under the Sixth Schedule. The Act governs allotment, occupation, use, and setting apart of land, including clan and community land, protects customary tribal practices, prevents unauthorized transfers, and provides for maintenance of land records and titles, excluding government and reserved forest lands.
The Right to Information Act, 2005	Establishes citizens' right to access information held by public authorities to promote transparency and accountability.
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR)	Provides a transparent framework for land acquisition for public purposes, ensuring fair compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement of affected persons.
Meghalaya Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017	Aim to provide a fair, transparent, and participatory process for land acquisition while ensuring adequate compensation and rehabilitation for affected families. These rules align with the broader objectives of the RFCTLARR Act to minimize the adverse impact of land acquisition and promote the welfare of those affected by it.
Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 & Meghalaya Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016	Regulates street vending and protects the rights of street vendors by legalizing their right; protects them from sudden eviction or relocation; spells their rights and obligations.

As per customary norms, there are following types of land classification in the Garo hills:

S.No	Type	Definition	Use	Ownership	Control and Management
1	A-king Land	Clan owned land is the fundamental system of land ownership and management.	Can be used by all upon paying a nominal tribute.	Community land	Managed by the Nokma
2	A-mate land	Acquired by an individual by purchase or through gift and comes within an A'king Land. Acquired by an individual through gift by the Nokma and can be independent of A'king land	Can be used by the members belonging to the same clan.	Private Property	Managed by the nokma Managed by the Mahari
3	A-jinma or A-joma land	Land owned by the community. It is the common land of one motherhood.	Only for people belonging to the same clan.	Community Land	Managed by the Mahari
4	A-jikse land	This is common for both the husband and the wife. This land comes into existence through the system of common inheritance and through unity by a bond of inter clan relationship.	Used by members of the two motherhoods of the husband and wife.	Private land	Through joint deliberation of the two motherhoods of the husband and wife.
5	A-milam land	"no-man's land", used by the community but cannot be claimed by the Nokma	May be used by all members of the community	Community land	Referred to as 'cursed' land cannot be claimed by any Nokma

The Nokma, traditional leader (recognized by the community and the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council) provides formal consent for land transactions, along with individual user/occupiers' consent.

The traditional land tenure management systems practiced by the Garo are summarized in table 3.1

Table 3:1: Traditional systems for Land Tenure Management amongst Garo

Category	Garos
Basis of classification	Ownership of land
Type of land	2 types of ownership a)Community Land b) Private Property 5 Types of land: 1.A-king Land, 2.A-mate land, 3.A-jinma or A-joma land , 4.A-jikse land, 5. A-milam land
Control and Management	The ancestral head Nokma (head of the clan) manages and allots land to the community. While the Maharis (clan members) look after A-jinma land.
Inheritance	Women inherit and own property: It is usually the youngest daughter who inherits the property.
Records	<i>Pattas</i> are the primary records available in the region, dating from the colonial period. In Garo Hills, land is primarily owned and managed by the communities and land records are generally maintained through

	<p>customary institutions, where the Nokma (village head) manages and allocates A'king land (clan/community land) to clan members for cultivation and settlement. The Hill areas of Garo Hills are the A'King lands, which belongs to the A'King Nokma (headman) of a particular clan. The entire A'King lands are managed by the A'King Nokma who is the guardian and custodian of a particular clan or motherhood.</p> <p>J.D. Walker demarcated the A'King land boundaries and gave the <i>Nokmas</i> settled maps in the late 1920s. The availability of patta documents in the villages part of the study show the colonial legacy which is often the only record of the land. (Marak, 1986). Garo Hill Autonomous District Council (GHADC) is known to have the maps for large parts of the district in the Garo Hills.</p>
Systems for sale/purchase/mortgage	<p>Pattas are instrumental in mortgaging land in the bank for loans.</p> <p>Selling of the land in the village requires the Nokmas presence as witness. Any transactions or inheritance pertaining to the land is recorded in the patta at the District Council, Office. The District Council do not have direct control over the A'King lands and cannot take any arbitrary decisions in matters of sale, mortgage, gift, transfer, etc. Land Classification.</p>
Managing private property	<p>The <i>Nokna</i> (heiress) is the owner of family property and has a say in management of both movable and immovable property, whether ancestral or self-acquired. Customarily, no property can be disposed of without the consent of the heiress. However, there might be variations in practice.</p>
Managing community property	<p>For the community lands, the power to make decisions is vested in the <i>nokma</i> of the village. For the clan land, the <i>nokna</i> (in heiress) along with her husband and the <i>chras</i> (brothers and maternal uncles) decides together. Any such transaction undertaken without prior consent of the wife (<i>nokna</i>) and her <i>Chra</i> is considered null and void (Marak, 1986).¹</p>

These policies and legal frameworks will guide the sub project under the MLCIP in safeguarding the rights, participation, and benefits of the Garo communities throughout the project lifecycle, ensuring culturally sensitive planning, implementation, and monitoring.

¹ Source: Momin, M. (Ed.). (2003). Readings in History and Culture of the Garos (Essays in honour of Milton S. Sangma). Regency Publications

Awensing R. Sangma: Atchu Ambini Poedorang, p 39; Also see Wangalani Bimik by the same author, pp 31-32.

Marak, G. S. (1986). *Janggi Tangani*. Tura, West Garo Hills: Published by Surendra S. Marak.

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS

4.1 SUB PROJECT AREA OVERVIEW

The proposed Rongsai–Borjhora–Bajengdoba (RBB) sub-project road extends over a length of 18.27 km in North Garo Hills District, traversing 6 villages and 17 habitations. The corridor comprises predominantly rural settlements with dispersed habitation patterns and serves as an important connectivity route for local communities.

The project area falls within a Sixth Schedule region, where land is governed under customary tenure systems and managed through traditional institutions such as the Nokma, as detailed in Chapter 2 of the ESIA.

The corridor passes through areas characterized by community and private landholdings under customary tenure, with settlements often located in close proximity to the existing roadway. This spatial arrangement has implications for land acquisition and potential impacts on structures and livelihood activities.

This section provides an overview of the socio-economic characteristics of the project area and the profile of Project Affected Households, forming the basis for assessment of resettlement impacts and the design of appropriate mitigation measures.

The project corridor passes through six villages Bakenang Songma, Bajengdoba, Mansinggre, Gosingpita, Bolsong, and Borjhora—characterized by predominantly rural settlements with dispersed habitation patterns.

The population in the project area is overwhelmingly composed of Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities, as reflected in village-level demographic data. Livelihoods in the corridor are primarily based on agriculture, horticulture, wage labour, and small-scale trade, with limited diversification of income sources.

Literacy levels and access to basic services such as healthcare and education vary across the corridor, with relatively better access in larger settlements and constraints in smaller habitations. Settlements are often located in close proximity to the existing roadway, with residential and commercial structures situated along the corridor, increasing the likelihood of impacts on structures, land, and livelihood activities due to project interventions.

The socio-economic assessment also indicates the presence of vulnerable households, including low-income families, women-headed households, and those dependent on marginal livelihoods, who may require targeted support measures under the project.

These socio-economic characteristics and associated vulnerabilities are consistent with the findings of the ESIA; reference may be made to Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 of the ESIA for detailed analysis and Section 4.5 of this report.

4.2 TYPES AND EXTENT OF IMPACTS

The proposed sub-project will result in impacts primarily within the defined Corridor of Impact (Col), including impacts on land, structures, and livelihoods. As identified in the ESIA, a total of 156 Project Affected Households (PAHs) are likely to be affected by the project.

These include:

- Relocation of 102 moveable kiosks primarily involving commercial structures and roadside livelihood activities
- Partial loss of structures (less than 10% of total structure)- A total of 48 households affected due to partial impacts on structures, including boundary walls and fencing.
- Loss of agricultural land (not under active cultivation) affecting 6 households due to additional land requirements for geometric improvements and protection works

The majority of affected structures are temporary or semi-permanent in nature and are associated with small-scale commercial and informal livelihood activities located within or along the existing Right of Way. The impacts are largely limited to partial loss of assets and removal/relocation of moveable kiosks. A consolidated summary of project impacts is presented in the table below

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.2: Summary of Impacts in the sub project.

Type of Impact	Description	PAH Category	No of PAHs	No of PAPs	% of impact
Commercial Structures (bamboo and GI Sheet fencing of Shops)	Loss of structure (partial impact)	Encroachers	27	76	<10
Residential Cum Commercial structures (Gate, Concrete Boundary wall)	Loss of structure (partial impact)	Encroachers	3	8	<10
Residential structures (GI Sheet Shades and boundary walls of houses)	Loss of structure (partial impact)	Encroachers	18	60	<10
Roadside Kiosks (moveable structures)	Temporary Economic Displacement	Squatters (NTH)	102	249	<10
Agriculture land	Loss of agriculture land (not under active cultivation)	Land Owner	6	26	<10
Total			156	419	

Chainage-wise details of affected structures and households are presented in the following tables.

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.2: Chainage wise details of Economic Displacement (likely affected structures) RHS

S.No.	Chainage	Type of Structure	Distance from Centre Line	Head of the Household	SEX (Male/Female)	Members in house including HH			Occupation	Monthly Income (in ₹) Thousands
						Male	Female	Total		
1	0+015	Road Side Kiosk	7.2m	Mr. Cramingston Momin	M	2	2	4	Business	10
2	0+090	Road Side Kiosk	7.5m	Ms. Tamina Khatun	F	2	1	3	Business	30
3	0+110	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Mr. Jutin Sangma	M	2	1	3	Business	20
4	0+180	Road Side Kiosk	5.8m	Mr. Garakson Marak	M	2	1	3	Business	8
5	0+200	Road Side Kiosk	4.5m	Mr. Hambastin Sangma	M	2	1	3	Business	20
6	0+300	Road Side Kiosk	3m	Mr. Sultan Ali	M	2	1	3	Business	15
7	0+310	Road Side Kiosk	3m	Mr. Sengrik Marak	M	2	1	3	Business	12
8	0+315	Road Side Kiosk	3m	Mr. Sengvang Sangma	M	2	1	3	Business	10
9	0+320	Road Side Kiosk	3m	Mr. Tengseng Sangma	M	2	1	3	Business	10
10	0+325	Road Side Kiosk	3m	Mr. Isman Ali	M	2	1	3	Business	10
11	0+330	Road Side Kiosk	3m	Mr. Milsalgring Sangma	M	1	1	2	Business	10
12	1+350	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Mr. Kangan Marak	M	2	1	3	Barber	10
13	1+360	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Mr. Sanjev Marak	M	2	2	4	Business	8
14	1+380	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Mr. Chang Sangma	M	2	2	4	Business	12
15	1+420	Road Side Kiosk	5m	Mr. Krishna Chetri	M	2	1	3	Lottery Ticket	15

S.N o.	Chainage	Type of Structure	Distance from Centre Line	Head of the Household	SEX (Male/Female)	Members in house including HH			Occupation	Monthly Income (in ₹) Thousands
						Male	Female	Total		
									Seller	

S.N o.	Chainage	Type of Structure	Distance from Centre Line	Head of the Household	SEX (Male/Female)	Members in house including HH			Occupation	Monthly Income (in ₹) Thousands
						Male	Female	Total		
16	1+415	Road Side Kiosk	5m	Mr. Suknu Sangma	M	2	1	3	Business	15
17	1+420	Road Side Kiosk	5m	Ms. Goodmoni Marak	F	2	1	3	Business	10
18	1+425	Road Side Kiosk	5.5m	Mr. Mandip Rabha	M	1	1	2	Lottery Ticket Seller	15
19	1+430	Road Side Kiosk	5.2m	Ms. Junmea B. Marak	F	2	1	3	Business	15
20	1+435	Road Side Kiosk	5.2m	Ms. Neetus Sangma	F	2	1	3	Business	10
21	1+455	Road Side Kiosk	5.5m	Mr. Kireurilson Momin	M	2	1	3	Business	10
22	1+465	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Ms. Komilash Marak	F	2	2	4	Vegetable Vendor	8
23	3+200	Road Side Kiosk	4.5m	Ms. Sengchi G. Momin	F	2	1	3	Business	10
24	3+250	Road Side Kiosk	4.6m	Mr. Salgren Shira	M	1	1	2	Business	8
25	3+700	Road Side Kiosk	4.9m	Mr. Kurman Ali	M	2	1	3	Business	10
26	3+900	Road Side Kiosk	5m	Mr. Gilbirth K. Marak	M	2	1	3	Business	30
27	5+200	Road Side Kiosk	5.2m	Mr. Ransinp Sangma	M	2	1	3	Business	10
28	7+200	Road Side Kiosk	5m	Mr. Christon Momin	M	2	2	4	Vegetable Vendor	20
29	7+210	Road Side Kiosk	5m	Mr. Sopeng Sangma	M	2	1	3	Business	10
30	8+210	Road Side Kiosk	5m	Mr. Alip Marak	M	2	1	3	Business	10
31	8+215	Road Side Kiosk	5.5.	Mr. Chubat Monin	M	2	1	3	Business	20
32	8+270	Road Side Kiosk	5.8	Mr. Jiarul Islam	M	2	1	3	Business	12
33	8+280	Road Side Kiosk	5.8	Mr. Clifford Sangma	M	2	1	3	Business	9
34	10+500	Road Side Kiosk	5m	Mr. John Maypiar Momin	M	2	1	3	Business	10
35	10+505	Road Side Kiosk	5.5	Mr. Paperson Marak	M	2	1	3	Vegetable Vendor	15

S.N o.	Chainage	Type of Structure	Distance from Centre Line	Head of the Household	SEX (Male/Female)	Members in house including HH			Occupation	Monthly Income (in ₹) Thousands
						Male	Female	Total		
36	10+700	Road Side Kiosk	5.5	Mr. Arphinson Sangma	M	2	1	3	Vegetable Vendor	10
37	15+340	Road Side Kiosk	4.6	Mr. Ronalson Sangma	M	2	1	3	Vegetable Vendor	20
38	15+350	Road Side Kiosk	4.6	Mr. Wilkingston Momin	M	2	1	3	Business	10
39	10+570	Road Side Kiosk	4.8	Ms Mattilda J Sangma	F	2	1	3	Vegetable Vendor	10
40	7+600	Road Side Kiosk	6.3	Ms Sinili Sangma	F	2	1	3	Business	15
41	7+650	Road Side Kiosk	6.3	Mr. Ainkal Sangma	M	2	1	3	Business	15
42	1+400	Road Side Kiosk	4	Mr. Hagjer Ali	M	2	1	3	Business	15
43	1+405	Road Side Kiosk	5	Ms Kombina Marak	F	2	1	3	Business	10
44	1+410	Road Side Kiosk	5	Ms. Lakhmina Marak	F	2	1	3	Business	8
45	1+415	Road Side Kiosk	5	Mr. Abul Kalam Azad	M	1	1	2	Business	12
46	1+420	Road Side Kiosk	5.2	Ms Oly Momen	F	1	1	2	Business	5
47	1+420	Road Side Kiosk	5.2	Ms Wilasmni Sangma	F	2	1	3	Business	9
48	1+425	Road Side Kiosk	5.8	Ms Prenika Momin	F	2	1	3	Business	20
49	1+440	Road Side Kiosk	7	Mr. Silin Marak	M	2	1	3	Business	10
50	1+450	Road Side Kiosk	6	Mr. Lucky Sangma	M	1	1	2	Business	7
Total:			50			94	55	149	-	-

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.3: Chainage wise details of Economic Displacement (likely affected structures) LHS

Sl. No.	Chainage	Type of Structure	Distance from Centre Line (in M)	PAH	Sex (Male/Female)	Members in house including HH			Occupation	Monthly Income (in ₹) thousands
						Male	Female	Total		
1	0+050	Road Side Kiosk	4.2	Ms Theji Momin	F	1	1	2	Business	35
2	0+120	Road Side Kiosk	5.1	Mr. Ponidhar Rabha	M	1	1	2	Business	45
3	0+240	Road Side Kiosk	4.7	Mr. Jyotiprasad Rabha	M	1	1	2	Business	35
4	0+380	Road Side Kiosk	5.1	Mr. Karja Rabha	M	1	1	2	Business	40
5	0+520	Road Side Kiosk	4.8	Mr. Deepkan Rabha	M	1	1	2	Business	15
6	0+750	Road Side Kiosk	4.9	Ms Memia Marak	F	2	1	3	Business	12
7	0+920	Road Side Kiosk	4.3	Mr. Empile Marak	M	3	2	5	Business	20
8	1+050	Road Side Kiosk	4.5m	Mr. Kurman Ali	M	1	0	1	Business	30
9	1+180	Road Side Kiosk	5	Mr. Endrick Marak	M	2	1	3	Business	40
10	1+320	Road Side Kiosk	4.5	Mr. Murash Sangma	M	1	2	3	Business	18
11	1+460	Road Side Kiosk	5	Ms.Clurish R. Marak	F	1	1	2	Business	20
12	1+620	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Mr. Stephen Marak	M	1	2	3	Farmer	40
13	1+780	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Mr. Fredinath Sangma	M	2	1	3	Business	50
14	1+950	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Mr. Monu Sharma	M	1	0	1	Business	60
15	2+150	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Ms. Norina.Sangma	F	1	2	3	Business	20
16	2+320	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Ms. Penulla Sangma	F	0	2	2	Business	15
17	2+480	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Mr. Basu. Sangma	M	1	1	2	Business	50
18	2+650	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Ms. Dozina Marak	F	1	1	2	Business	30
19	2+820	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Mr. Gajendra	M	1	0	1	Business	30

Sl. No.	Chainage	Type of Structure	Distance from Centre Line (in M)	PAH	Sex (Male/Female)	Members in house including HH			Occupation	Monthly Income (in ₹) thousands
						Male	Female	Total		
20	3+000	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Mr. Mukkibul.Sangma	M	1	0	1	Business	10
21	3+250	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Mr. Ethingbirth M. Sangma	M	1	0	1	Business	20
22	3+480	Road Side Kiosk	6m	Mr. Jaychan Ali	M	1	0	1	Business	30
23	3+720	Road Side Kiosk	5.6m	Mr. Tanka Prasad Rimal	M	1	0	1	Business	15
24	4+050	Road Side Kiosk	4.8m	Mr. Will Marak	M	2	1	3	Business	30
25	4+320	Road Side Kiosk	4.6	Mr. Lejith Sangma	M	2	1	3	Business	20
26	4+600	Road Side Kiosk	4.8	Mr. Riknang. Momin	M	1	1	2	Business	20
27	5+050	Road Side Kiosk	4.9m	Mr. Lakman Sangma	M	1	1	2	Business	30
28	5+420	Road Side Kiosk	5.2m	Mr. Albert Momin	M	1	0	1	Business	20
29	5+780	Road Side Kiosk	4.9m	Mr. Rahul Rabha	M	1	1	2	Business	25
30	6+150	Road Side Kiosk	5.2	Ms. Arti A-Sangma	F	1	1	2	Teacher	40
31	6+520	Road Side Kiosk	5.5m	Ms. Pronami Marak	F	0	1	1	Business	45
32	6+900	Road Side Kiosk	5.1	Mr. Greainda. R. Marak	M	1	0	1	Business	20
33	7+250	Road Side Kiosk	4.9	Mr. Nalthang.Marak	M	1	1	2	Business	30
34	7+620	Road Side Kiosk	5.3	Ms. Monalisa.Marak	F	0	1	1	Business	20
35	8+000	Road Side Kiosk	5.6m	Mr. Bristher.Sangma	M	1	1	2	Business	40
36	8+350	Road Side Kiosk	5.6	Ms. Kenjek Momin	F	0	1	1	Business	40
37	8+720	Road Side Kiosk	5.5m	Ms. Helinis.R.Marak	F	0	1	1	Business	20
38	9+100	Road Side Kiosk	5.6m	Ms. Paldera. Marak	F	0	1	1	Business	20

Sl. No.	Chainage	Type of Structure	Distance from Centre Line (in M)	PAH	Sex (Male/Female)	Members in house including HH			Occupation	Monthly Income (in ₹) thousands
						Male	Female	Total		
39	9+480	Road Side Kiosk	5.7	Mr. Albin Sangma	M	1	1	2	Business	15
40	9+850	Road Side Kiosk	5.5m	Ms. Happyhira Sangma	F	1	1	2	Business	27
41	10+200	Road Side Kiosk	5.2m	Mr. Dalpan Marak	M	1	1	2	Business	30
42	10+550	Road Side Kiosk	5.3m	Ms. Dilani Marak	F	2	1	3	Business	20
43	10+900	Road Side Kiosk	5.6	Ms. Rikka Marak	F	1	1	2	Business	25
44	11+300	Road Side Kiosk	5.3	Mr. Ambikal R Marak	M	1	0	1	Business	30
45	11+700	Road Side Kiosk	5.2m	Melisa.Sangma	F	0	1	1	Business	20
46	12+050	Road Side Kiosk	5.7m	Mr. Vident Momin	M	1	0	1	Business	50
47	12+420	Road Side Kiosk	5.3m	Ms. Himarina Marak	F	1	1	2	Business	30
48	12+800	Road Side Kiosk	6	Mr. Michael Marak	M	2	1	3	Business	20
49	13+200	Road Side Kiosk	5.5	Ms. Silia Marak	F	1	1	2	Business	30
50	13+650	Road Side Kiosk	5.1	Mr. Hebiliston Marak	M	1	1	2	Business	30
51	14+100	Road Side Kiosk	5.2	Mr. Wailston Marak	M	1	1	2	Business	15
52	14+600	Road Side Kiosk	4.9	Ms. Paitomia k Marak	F	1	1	2	Business	45
		Total:		52		54	46	100		-

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.4: Chainage wise details of Partial Physical Displacement LHS and RHS

S.No	Chainage	Type of Structure	Distance from Centre Line	PAH Head	Sex (Male/Female)	Members in house including HH	Monthly Income (in ₹)	Occupation
------	----------	-------------------	---------------------------	----------	-------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------	------------

			(in M)			Male	Female	Total	thousands	
1	0+000	GI Sheet Shade of Pucca shops	7m	Mr. Gronit Sangma	M	5	2	7	80	Business
2	0+050	GI Sheet Shade of the Semi Pucca Shop	7.5m	Mr. Nur Uddin	M	3	2	5	20	Agriculture
3	0+080	GI Sheet Shade and Bamboo Boundary Fence of Hotel	6.5m	Mr. Bilaston Momin	M	3	2	5	20	Agriculture
4	0+150	GI Sheet Fencing of house	5m	Ms. Rinna Momin	F	4	2	6	40	Housewife
6	1+450	GI Sheet Shade Semi Pucca Shop	5.5m	Mr. George Marak	M	3	2	5	20	Business
7	1+460	GI Sheet Shade Semi Pucca Shop	5.5m	Ms. Shilla Sangma	F	1	2	3	15	Business
8	1+490	GI Sheet Shade Semi Pucca Shop	4m	Mr. Mono Mohan Rai	M	2	2	4	40	Business
9	1+500	GI Sheet Shade Semi Pucca Shop	5.8m	Mr. Rokipu Islam	M	1	2	3	15	Business
10	3+000	Bamboo Boundary Fence of House	5.9m	Ms. Alleni M. Sangma	F	3	2	5	45	Housewife
11	8+240	GI Sheet Shade of Pucca shop	5.5.	Mr. Jehan K Sangma	M	2	1	3	15	Business
12	10+515	GI Sheet Shade of Pucca shop	5.8	Mr. Denmasktan Marak	M	3	2	5	20	Business
13	10+670	GI Sheet Shade and Bamboo Boundary Fence Temp shop	5.5	Mr. Wintnalstan Sangma	M	2	1	3	19	Teacher
14	10+720	Residential Boundary concrete wall	5.8	Mr. Amosh Marak	M	1	2	3	10	Farmer
15	11+300	Residential Boundary concrete wall	5.7	Mr. Moinul Sangma	M	1	2	3	30	Business
16	12+300	Bamboo Boundary Fence of House	4.7	Ms. Leliyth Marak	F	1	1	2	10	Business
17	17+900	Bamboo Boundary Fence of House	4.7	Mr. Abijit Rabha	M	1	2	3	12	Farmer
18	18+000	GI Sheet Boundary Fencing of House	5.2	Mr. Sosodhar Rabha	M	2	1	3	10	Business
19	18+020	GI Sheet Boundary Fencing of House	5.2	Mr. Babrubahan Rabha	M	2	3	5	10	Farmer

20	18+050	Bamboo Boundary Fence of House	4.7	Mr. Hasen Ch Rabha	M	1	2	3	15	Business
21	18+100	GI Sheet Boundary Fencing of Shop	4.7	Mr. Horen Rabha	M	1	2	3	15	Business
22	18+110	GI Sheet Boundary Fencing of House	4.7	Ms. Madhobi Rabha	F	1	1	2	10	Farmer
23	12+320	Bamboo Boundary Fence of House	5	Ms. Jalsing Sangma	F	2	1	3	10	Housewife
24	12+400	Bamboo Boundary Fence of House	5	Ms. Enna Marak	F	1	1	2	20	Housewife
25	7+500	Bamboo Boundary Fence of House	3.5	Ms. Silsenni Sangma	F	2	1	3	10	Housewife
26	7+500	GI Sheet Shade mobile Shop	4.9	Mr. Salkim. D. Sangna	M	1	0	1	15	Business
27	7+575	Bamboo Boundary Fence of House	5	Ms. Leastpritimary Marak	F	1	1	2	18	Private Job
28	7+650	GI Sheet Shade bakery	6m	Mr. Tengkome.Sangma	M	1	0	1	115	Business
29	7+670	GI Sheet Shade Mobile Shop	6m	Mr. Akil Hussain	M	1	0	1	45	Business
30	7+680	GI Sheet Shade Shoe Shop	6m	Mr. Sayet Sangma	M	1	0	1	30	Business
31	7+700	GI Sheet Shade General Store	6m	Mr. Mirajul Ali	M	1	0	1	30	Business
32	7+720	GI Sheet Shade General Store	6m	Mr. Mukkipul Sangma	M	1	0	1	90	Business
33	7+730	GI Sheet Shade Hardware Shop	5m	Ms. Mozina Kitwai Marak	F	1	1	2	80	Teacher
34	7+745	GI Sheet Shade General Store	3.4	Ms. Elsarami R. Marak	F	1	1	2	100	Business
35	7+780	GI Sheet Shade Grocery store	4.7	Ms. Lifemerry Marak	F	1	1	2	45	Business
36	7+800	GI Sheet Shade Grocery Store	4.9	Mr. Tolendro Marak	M	1	1	2	50	Business
37	7+830	Bamboo Fencing of House	5	Ms. Sejonny Sangma	F	2	1	3	45	Teacher
38	7+840	Bamboo Fencing of House	3.5	Ms. Brindalin Sangma	F	2	1	3	10	Housewife
39	7+500	Bamboo Fencing of House	3.5	Ms. Rupalin Sangma	F	1	1	2	10	Farmer
40	7+500	GI Sheet Shade of Stationary Shop	4.9	Ms. Partomina K Marak	F	2	2	4	45	Business

41	1+450	GI Sheet Shade of shop	6	Ms. Komilesh Marak	F	2	1	3	8	Agriculture
42	1+470	GI Sheet Shade of shop	5	Ms. Balvina Marak	F	1	1	2	20	Business
43	1+490	GI Sheet Shade of Shop	4.8	Ms. Mattilda J Sangma	F	2	3	5	15	Housewife
44	1+520	Bamboo fencing of house	5	Ms. Jasling Sangma	F	2	2	4	10	Housewife
45	1+630	Bamboo fencing of house	5	Ms. Enna Marak	F	2	1	3	20	Housewife
46	3+900	GI Sheet Shade Semi Pucca Shop	4.9	Ms. Shilla Marak	F	2	1	3	25	Housewife
47	4+250	Concrete boundary wall of house	5.3	Ms. June D Shira	F	2	2	4	200	Doctor
48	1+980	GI Sheet Shade Semi Pucca Shop	5.2	Mr. Ransing Sangma	M	2	1	3	10	Business
Total:				48		81	63	144	-	-

4.3 ADDITIONAL LAND REQUIREMENT

The proposed sub project requires a limited extent of additional land (0.133 Ha) to accommodate geometric improvements and protection works.

A total of **6 households** are affected due to additional land requirement. The impacts are limited in nature and do not involve physical displacement. The project will also temporarily require 1.142 ha of land for spoil disposal, identified across 9 locations in consultation with PWD officials and local communities, including the Nokma. These sites will be restored and returned to community members after construction.²

Details of affected households are presented in Table 4.5.

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.5: PAH and PAP details on additional land requirement

² Spoil disposal sites must exclude: (a) slopes exceeding a defined gradient (typically >30°); (b) areas within 50 m of water bodies or drainage channels; (c) community forests, sacred groves, or identified wildlife corridors; and (d) areas with active landslide history. Post-use restoration (re-grading, revegetation with native species, drainage re-establishment, and 1-year post-restoration monitoring) must be a contractual obligation in the ESMP.

S. No.	House Hold Members	Relation with HoH	Sex (M/F/O)	Age	Marital status	Education	Occupation	Monthly income (Rs.)	Beneficiary of any govt schemes (Y/N)
Chainage 5+00 - Chainage 5+140 LHS									
1	Lekjoni Marak	Owner	F	71	Married	Class 3	House wife	7,000.00	N
a.	Witmision Sangma	Husband	M	75	Married	Class 5	Farmer	8,000.00	N
b.	Miksem B Marak	Son	M	60	Single	Class 8	Businessman	80,000.00	N
c.	Jadik B mrak	Son	M	59	Married	Class 7	Farmer	10,000.00	N
d.	Nakmil B Marak	Son	M	55	Married	Class 9	Farmer	10,000.00	N
e.	Rompilson B Marak	Son	M	45	Married	Class 9	Farmer	15,000.00	N
f.	Neti B Marak	Daughter	F	37	Married	Class 7	House wife		N
g.	Areka B Marak	Daughter	F	35	Married	Class 10	House wife		N
h.	Jimje B Marak	Daughter	F	35	Married	Graduate	Teacher	60,000.00	N
Chainage 12+500 - Chainage 12+512 LHS									
2	Kartina Marak	Owner	F	43	Married	Class 10	Farmer	10,000.00	N
a.	Kairush Marak	Husband	M	50	Married	Class 9	Farmer	10,000.00	N
b.	Ripamchi Marak	Daughter	F	11	Single	Class 7	Student		N
Chainage 12+512 - Chainage 12+558 LHS									
3	Nerilla Marak	Owner	F	45	Married	None	Farmer	8,000.00	N
a.	Wenjtit Momin	Husband	M	52	Married	None	Farmer	9,000.00	N
b.	Namsita Marak	Daughter	F	16	Single	Class 6	Student		N
c.	Tangrik Marak	Son	M	18	Married	Class 12	Student		N
Chainage 12+800 - Chainage 13+360 RHS									
4	Christina Marak	Owner	F	40	Married	5th pass	Farmer	7,000.00	N
a.	Emanuel Sangma	Husband	M	46	Married	10th pass	Farmer	10,000.00	N
b.	Nowami Marak	Daughter	F	15	Single	Class 7	Student		N
Chainage 15+150 - Chainage 15+152 LHS									
5	Ipuria Marak	Owner	F	54	Married	7th pass	Farmer	8,000.00	N
a.	Sweet Memory	Sister	F	35	Married	10th pass	House wife		N

	Marak									
b.	Grefield Momin	Brother-in-law	M	42	Single	9th pass	Farmer	10,000.00	N	
Chainage 15+152 - Chainage 15+174 LHS										
6	Meponi Marak	Owner	F	60	Married	None	Farmer	7,500.00	N	
a.	Dendendro Marak	Husband	M	70	Married	None	Farmer	7,000.00	N	
b.	Alkarina Marak	Daughter	F	42	Married	Class 10	House wife		N	
c.	Thengsbirth Sangma	Son in law	M	40	Married	Graduate	Govt. service	40,000.00	N	
Total PAPs			26 (14 F and 12 M)							

4.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION

Socio-economic data of Project Affected Households (PAHs) were collected through a detailed census and socio-economic survey conducted in September 2025 using a structured and pre-tested questionnaire. A total of 156 PAHs comprising 419 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were surveyed, forming the basis for assessing the socio-economic characteristics, vulnerability profile, and livelihood conditions of the affected population.

4.5.1 DEMOGRAPHY

The demographic profile of the affected population indicates a relatively balanced gender distribution, with a slight predominance of male members. Out of a total of 419 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), 241 are male (57.53%) and 178 are female (42.48%), indicating an almost equal distribution between male and female beneficiaries. The gender distribution of PAPs is presented in **Table 4.6**

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.3: Gender Distribution of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

Gender	Project Affected Persons	Percentage
Male	241	57.52
Female	178	42.48
Total	419	100

Source : Primary EIS Survey

4.5.2 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The household size distribution along the project corridor indicates a predominance of medium to large families. About 80% of households have more than four family members, with 40% comprising 5–6 members and another 40% having more than six members. Smaller households (up to two members) are absent, while households with 3–4 members account for only 20%. This pattern reflects a socially cohesive community structure with larger family units, which has implications for planning livelihood support, resettlement assistance, and community-based interventions under the project.

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.4: Family Size of Households

No. of family member	No. of Households	%
Up to 2	0	0
3 to 4	34	20
5 to 6	61	40
Above 6	61	40
Total	156	100

4.5.3 AGE GROUP OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

The age-wise population distribution along the project corridor shows a predominantly working-age population. The largest share of the population (about 35%) falls within the 25–45 years age group, indicating a strong economically active segment. Children below 14 years constitute around 29% of the total population, reflecting a relatively young demographic profile and the need for education and child-focused services. The elderly population (above 60 years) accounts for about 10%, suggesting moderate requirements for health care and social support. Overall, the sex-wise distribution across age groups is balanced, with no significant gender disparity observed.

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.5: Age Distribution of the Project Affected Persons

Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %
< 6 yrs	18	7.53	12	6.67%	30	7.16%
6-14 yrs	48	20.08	36	20.00%	84	20.05%
15-24 yrs	28	11.72	23	12.78%	51	12.17%
25-45 yrs	82	34.31	64	35.56%	146	34.84%
46-60 yrs	41	17.15	23	12.78%	64	15.27%
> 60 yrs	22	9.21	22	12.22%	44	10.50%
Total	239	100	180	100	419	100

4.5.4 ETHNICITY

The detailed distribution of ethnic groups in corridor wise is given in Table 5.25 below. In Sub Project Road, a total of 156 PAHs belong to different communities. The majority are Garo (130 persons, 83.34%), followed by Rabha (12 persons, 7.69%), Muslims (10 persons, 6.41%), and Others (4 persons, 2.56%). The detailed distribution of ethnic groups along the project road is provided in **Table 4.9**.

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.6: Community Wise Distribution of PAHs

Communities	Sub Project Road RBB	Percentage
Garo	130	83.34
Rabha	12	7.69
Muslim	10	6.41
Others	4	2.56
Total	156	100

4.5.5 ECONOMIC PROFILE**EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS****4.5.5.1 AGRICULTURAL DOMINANCE**

Among the 156 Project Affected Households (PAHs), the majority (110) are engaged in private business such as small shops, grocery outlets, roadside kiosks and local trade etc, while 38 depend on agriculture. Only 8 households are involved in government or private service. The occupational pattern of project-affected households (PAHs) in the area is presented in **Table 4.19**.

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.7:Employment Pattern

Sl. No.	Occupation	Project Road
1	Agriculture	38
2	Business	110
3	Service Sector	8
Total		156

4.5.5.2 INCOME PROFILE

Income analysis indicates that a majority of affected households fall within low to middle-income categories, with a significant proportion earning below ₹25,000 per month. This reflects limited financial resilience and reduced capacity to absorb income shocks arising from project impacts. Households with higher income levels are relatively few and are generally associated with more established commercial activities or diversified livelihood sources. The overall income distribution suggests that targeted livelihood restoration and transitional support will be essential to mitigate economic impacts. The monthly income range of project-affected households (PAHs) is presented in **Table 4.11**.

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.8: Monthly Income Range of PAHs

. No.	Monthly Income Range of HH	Sub Project Road RBB	
		No. of PAHs	Percentage
1	less than 25000	83	53.2
2	25000- 50000	33	21.15
3	50000-100000	39	25.0
4	>100000	1	0.06
Total		156	100

4.5.6 EDUCATION

In the Sub-Project Road area, education levels among the 493 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) show participation across all schooling categories. The majority of PAPs (251 persons) have studied up to high school level (Class 5-10). This is followed by 45 persons with primary education, 39 with higher secondary education, and 16 graduates or above. A total of 31 persons is illiterate, while 37 children are below six years of age. Overall, male (233) and female (186) PAPs are represented across education categories, indicating broad access to basic education within the affected population. The education levels of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are presented in **Table 4.12**

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.9: Education Level of PAPs

Sl. No	Education	Sub Project road		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Children below 6 years	21	16	37
2	Primary (Class 1 to 4)	20	25	45
3	High School (Class 5-10)	142	109	251
4	Higher Secondary (Class 11-12)	25	14	39
5	Graduate and above	8	8	16
6.	Illiterate	17	14	31
	Total	233	186	419

4.5.7 IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

The socio-economic survey identified vulnerable groups within the affected population, including women-headed households, elderly-headed households, and low-income families. These groups are likely to have limited coping capacity and may be disproportionately affected by project-related impacts.

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.10: Distribution of Vulnerable Group

Vulnerable Category	PAHs
Aged persons above 60 years	8
Woman Headed Household	44
Total	52

A total of 44 women-headed households and 8 households having older persons have been identified among the affected population. No households were identified under below-poverty-line or physically challenged categories based on the survey data.

Given their relatively higher vulnerability, these households will require targeted support measures, including additional assistance and priority consideration during implementation of resettlement and livelihood restoration activities.

4.5.8 WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLD (WHH)

Women-headed households (WHHs) constitute a significant proportion of the affected population. A total of **44 WHHs** have been identified along the project corridor.

The impacts on WHHs are limited to partial loss of structures and livelihood disruption, with no cases of full physical displacement. The majority of these households are engaged in small-scale business activities, agriculture, and household-based occupations, reflecting a reliance on informal and semi-formal sources of income.

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.11: Type of impacts on WHHs

Type of Impact to WHHs	TOTAL
Land	1
Partially affected Structure	43
TOTAL	44

Among the 44 Women-Headed Households (WHHs) affected, there will be no physical displacement, only minor/partial³ impacts.

Table SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS.12:Details OF WHH

S. No.	Name	Age	Education	Occupation	Household Monthly Income (in INR) in thousands
1	Tamina Khatun	45	3	Housewife	20
2	Rinna Momin	52	10	Housewife	40
3	Goodmoni Marak	70	6	Business	10
4	Junmea B. Marak	18	8	Business	25
5	Shilla Sangma	40	9	Business	15
6	Sabitri Rabha	42	5	Business	12
7	Junmilla Sangma	25	10	Business	15
8	Sengchi Sangma	42	9	Business	12
9	Shillarine Sangma	28	12	Business	15
10	Anila Rabha	50	8	Business	15
11	Simre Marak	40	7	Business	15
12	Phoolmoni Rabha	32	10	Farmer	10
13	Madhobi Rabha	45	4	Farmer	10
14	Mattilda J Sangma	23	9	Housewife	10
15	Jalsing Sangma	52	3	Housewife	10
16	Enna Marak	42	6	Housewife	20
17	Silsenni Sangma	34	7	Housewife	10
18	Sinili Sangma	36	3	Business	15
19	Theji Momin	39	6	Business	35
20	Memia Marak	30	5	Business	40
21	Kalsime Sangma	56	3	Business	15
22	Raksili Sangma	30	5	Business	30
23	Silme Marak	24	10	Business	30
24	Lishalin Sangma	42	8	Business	40
25	Shilla Marak	33	10	Business	20
26	Elitha Sangma	34	8	Business	30
27	Balsila Marak	55	5	Business	30
28	Memi Sangma	41	10	Business	40
29	Salgira Marak	24	10	Business	25
30	Sengme Sangma	38	9	Business	20
31	Jolsitha Sangma	39	5	Business	30
32	Dimre Marak	28	12	Business	40
33	Rakhel Sangma	37	7	Business	30
34	Rakme Sangma	31	9	Business	30
35	Meritha Sangma	45	5	Business	30
36	Dilani Marak	45	5	Business	20
37	Rikka Marak	31	10	Business	25

³ Minor Impact (partially)- -Where the impact is limited to boundary walls, compound wall, stairs, temporary sheds, etc.

S. No.	Name	Age	Education	Occupation	Household Monthly Income (in INR) in thousands
38	Melisa.Sangma	27	9	Business	20
39	Himarina Marak	39	7	Business	30
40	Silia Marak	39	5	Business	30
41	Shilla Marak	42	6	Business	25
42	June D Shira	48	MBBS	Doctor	200
43	Selina Marak	52	12	House wife	20
44	Ipuria Marak	54	3	Farmer	8

4.5.9 Income of WHH

Women-headed households, including widows and unmarried women, are present across both datasets. These households are mainly engaged in petty trade, tea shops, street vending, household-based activities, teaching, and caretaking jobs. Their monthly income generally ranges between ₹10,000 and ₹2,00,000, while widows and women engaged in low-scale or household-based occupations tend to earn at the lower end of the income spectrum, highlighting relative vulnerability. However, a few women-headed households managing successful commercial establishments report comparatively higher earnings.

Overall, the combined assessment reflects a livelihood pattern dominated by informal and semi-formal economic activities, with noticeable income disparities across households. The findings underline the need for adequate livelihood restoration measures, construction-phase support, and targeted assistance for vulnerable groups, particularly women-headed households, elderly persons, and low-income vendors, during project implementation.

5 LAND REQUIREMENTS

5.1 SCOPE OF LAND REQUIREMENT

The additional land required for the proposed road improvement is approximately 0.133ha. This additional land comes under the category of private land. The majority of the works will be accommodated within the existing Right of Way (RoW). The small amount of additional land needed falls primarily under the ownership of individuals.

MPWD, in close coordination with the concerned Village Council and the affected landowners, will secure the necessary land parcels through direct purchase through negotiation that are fully consistent with the applicable laws and policies as mentioned in the Resettlement Policy Framework of the MLCIP. In case the negotiation is not successful, the proposed land will be acquired through land acquisition as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. This approach was discussed in detail during the FPIC consultation meetings. Use of voluntary land donation (VLD) is not an option.

In addition, approx. 1.142 ha of temporary land for spoil disposal will be taken on lease during construction and will be returned to the community after completion of civil works and after having redeveloped in accordance to the community requirements. The Consultants along with the officials of the PWD and members of the village community including the Nokma have jointly identified 9 locations along the RoW for dumping of spoils. Of these, eight parcels of land belong to the community/village council, and one belongs to the PWD, which are all barren and unused.

Table LAND REQUIREMENTS:1: Details of Land requirement for proposed activities

Land required Chainage Wise												
1	Rongbang	5.000	5.140	140	8.5	3.5	12	0.0490	Private	Lekjoni B Marak (Patta available)	Agricultural land	
2	Rongbang	5.800	5.900	100	9	1	10	0.0100	Private	Nerilla R Marak (Patta available)	Agricultural land	
3	Sembalgre	12.200	12.400	200	9	2	11	0.0400	Private	Christina R Marak (Patta available)	Agricultural land	
4	Bolsong	12.600	12.640	40	10	1	11	0.0040	Private	Cartilla Marak (Patta available)	Agricultural land	
5	Bolsong B Mahal	15.050	15.150	100	10	1	11	0.0100	Private	Premoni R. Marak (Patta available)	Agricultural land	
6	Bolsong B Mahal	15.150	15.250	100	10	1	11	0.0100	Private	Piol R. Marak (Patta available)	Agricultural land	
7	Bolsong B Mahal	15.400	15.450	50	9	2	11	0.0100	Private	Piol R. Marak (Patta available)	Agricultural land	
Total Length				730.000					0.1330			

Details of land requirement for the Spoil Disposal Sites

S. No.	Location	Ownership of Land	Area in Square meter	Volume (Cum)	Latitude	Longitude
1	1st Km	Community land	600	300	25.8963519	90.508565
2	4th Km	Community land	2400	14400	25.891389	90.411389
3	4th Km	Community land	3000	18000	25.891667	90.494444
4	4th Km	Community land	210	210	25.891832	90.49417
5	15th Km	Community land	10	10	25.974876	90.466387

6	15th Km	Community land	1575	7875	25.975013	90.465351
7	17th Km	Community land	600	1020	25.983504	90.462304
8	18th Km	PWD land	625	937.5	25.998268	90.452797
9	NH 51	Community land	2400	1200	25.867017	90.488181
		Total	11420 sq meter	43952.5		

6 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS

6.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

The assessment of project impacts, as detailed in Chapter 4, indicates that the proposed sub-project will result in localized and moderate impacts within the defined Corridor of Impact (CoI). These impacts are primarily associated with partial loss of structures, limited land requirements, and disruption of livelihood activities.

The impacts are predominantly economic in nature, arising from roadside commercial activities and informal livelihood sources along the project corridor. Affected households are expected to continue residing within the project area, as no cases of full physical displacement have been identified. The impacts are therefore limited to partial loss of assets and disruption of income-generating activities.

Given the nature of the project and the existing settlement pattern, the impacts are assessed to be manageable through appropriate mitigation measures, including compensation for land and affected assets, livelihood restoration support, and targeted assistance to vulnerable households.

Out of a total of 156 affected households, there is no impact on major residential structures. The impacts are predominantly temporary and minor in nature. Temporary encroachments, mainly roadside moveable kiosks, constitute the largest share (102 structures), indicating primarily livelihood-related impacts. Other impacts include partial effects on commercial and residential structures such as bamboo and GI sheet fencing, boundary walls, and minor extensions.

A limited number of households (6) will be affected due to land requirement. In addition, trees located within the Right of Way are likely to be affected during project implementation.

The overall extent of impacts is summarized in Table 6.1.

Table 6.13: Summary of Impacts

Sl. No.	Impact	Extent/Number
1.	Total Land Required (Ha)	0.133Ha
2.	Total Affected Households (Title Holders) due to Land Requirements	06
3.	Total Affected Households (Non-Title Holders)	102
4.	Total Affected Households (Encroachers)	48
5.	Total Affected Households	156
6.	Total Affected Persons	419
7.	Total Vulnerable households (Minor Impact)	52
8.	Affected Trees	30
9.	Affected Common Property Resources	Nil

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, October 2025

6.2 NATURE AND MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS

The impacts associated with the proposed sub-project are largely confined to the defined Corridor of Impact (CoI) and are characterized by their limited spatial extent and moderate intensity. Based on the assessment presented in Chapter 4, the impacts can be broadly categorized into economic impacts, partial impacts on structures, and minor land requirements.

The majority of affected structures are temporary or semi-permanent, indicating that impacts are largely reversible and do not result in physical displacement. The scale of land requirement is minimal and affects only a small number of households.

Overall, the magnitude of impacts is assessed to be moderate and manageable. However, given the dependence of affected households on location-specific livelihood activities, disruption of income sources remains a key concern. Accordingly, appropriate measures for livelihood restoration and targeted support to vulnerable households will be essential.

A 30-day notice period will be provided to all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) through the Nokmas whose structures fall within the project ROW, allowing them sufficient time to salvage materials and relocate. Sample notice Template is given below

Sample Notice Template	
Notice for Removal/Relocation of Affected Structure	
Project:	_____
Road/Section:	_____
Village:	_____
Chainage: _____	
To, Name _____ of _____ PAP: _____ Address: _____	
<p>This is to inform you that your structure located at Chainage _____ within the project Right of Way (ROW) is identified as affected under the above-mentioned project.</p> <p>You are hereby requested to remove/relocate the affected structure within 30 days from the date of this notice. You are entitled to receive compensation and assistance as per the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Entitlement Matrix.</p> <p>You may salvage materials from the structure before removal.</p> <p>For any clarification or grievance, you may contact the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) or Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).</p>	
	Date: _____ Authorized Signatory Project Implementation Unit

6.3 LOSS OF TREES

A total number of 30 Arecanut trees belong to the affected Landowner (**MS Lekjoni B Marak**) at Chainage 5 +115 will be cut. The number and location of the trees to be cut was confirmed during the joint verification process, on the basis of which compensation will be provided to the affected Household.

Table 6.14: List of Affected Tree

Sl. No.	Chainage	LHS/ RHS	Girth Size	Name of Tree	Scientific name
1.	5+000	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
2.	5+000	LHS	42	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
3.	5+000	LHS	35	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
4.	5+010	LHS	30	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
5.	5+020	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
6.	5+025	LHS	45	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
7.	5+028	LHS	49	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
8.	5+030	LHS	48	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
9.	5+035	LHS	55	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
10.	5+040	LHS	45	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
11.	5+045	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
12.	5+048	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
13.	5+050	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
14.	5+050	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
15.	5+050	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
16.	5+050	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
17.	5+050	LHS	50	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
18.	5+070	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>

19.	5+075	LHS	60	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
20.	5+080	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
21.	5+090	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
22.	5+090	LHS	55	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
23.	5+090	LHS	35	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
24.	5+100	LHS	30	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
25.	5+100	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
26.	5+100	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
27.	5+110	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
28.	5+110	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
29.	5+115	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>
30.	5+115	LHS	40	Betel Nut Palm	<i>Areca catechu</i>

7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The entitlement framework for the sub-project has been developed in accordance with the approved Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the Meghalaya Logistics and Connectivity Improvement Project (MLCIP). The framework provides for compensation and assistance measures for different categories of impacts, consistent with applicable laws, customary practices, and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework.

Based on the impact assessment presented in Chapter 4 and Chapter 6, the project will result in economic displacement, partial impacts on structures, and limited land requirements affecting a small number of households. No physical displacement is anticipated under the sub-project.

Accordingly, the entitlement provisions focus on compensation for affected assets, livelihood restoration, and targeted support to vulnerable households.

7.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) eligible for compensation and assistance under the sub- project include the following categories:

- (i) **Titleholders:** Individuals or households with legal or customary ownership rights over land affected by the project.
- (ii) **Non-titleholders:** Individuals or households without formal ownership rights, including squatters, roadside vendors, and kiosk operators with structures or livelihood activities within the existing Right of Way.
- (iii) **Encroachers:** Individuals or households who have extended structures such as boundary walls, fencing, or portions of buildings into the Right of Way.

Eligibility is determined based on the presence of affected assets within the defined Corridor of Impact (Col)

7.3 CUT-OFF-DATE

The cut-off date for eligibility of non-titleholders is the date of completion of the Joint Verification and census/ socio-economic survey conducted in **September 2025**, as documented in the ESIA.

The existing status of the project corridor has been recorded through survey documentation and videography to establish and freeze the baseline conditions.

Any persons or structures occupying the project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation or assistance.

Adequate advance notice will be provided to affected persons prior to commencement of civil works to enable them to vacate the area, salvage materials, and make necessary arrangements.

7.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

The Entitlement Matrix presented below is derived from the approved Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the MLCIP. It outlines the compensation and assistance measures for different categories of impacts.

While the matrix includes provisions for a range of potential impacts, only those relevant to the sub-project—such as economic displacement, partial impacts on structures, and limited land requirements—will be applicable.

Table 7.15: Entitlement Matrix

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
A. Loss of Private, Agricultural or Commercial Land				
1	Land Acquisition - Private Titled Land	Titleholder with formal statutory title in revenue records	. Compensation per RFCTLARR Act 2013 (Schedules I-III)	Market value + 100% solatium + 12% annual increment + structures/trees/crops. R&R entitlements. Payment before possession. (Sections 23-38 RFCTLARR Act)
2	Land-for-Land Option	Titleholder with formal statutory title in revenue records	Option for land-for-land if titleholder requests AND subject to land availability	OPTION FOR LAND-FOR-LAND: If titleholder requests AND government land is available, plot size equivalent to land lost. Allocated through Dorbar Shnong/Nokma/Waheh Chnong (not direct MPWD allocation) where customary land is involved. Gift-deed executed jointly in names of husband and wife. Stamp duty borne by the project.
3	Residual land (if only part of land requires acquisition)	Titleholder with ≥10% landholding lost, resulting in holding <minimum economic size	Compensation in accordance with the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act 2013	If residual land is <10% of original holding OR <minimum economic holding (1 hectare irrigated/ 2 hectares unirrigated), and if residual land is found to be economically unviable, PAPs/ PAFs have the choice of: a) sell the residual land at the replacement cost to the project or b) Retain land and receive 25% of the compensation. PAP choice is documented.
4	Community Land (Ri Raid) - Loss of CPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate from Village Council/Dorbar confirming Ri Raid status. • Community consent resolution. • ADC endorsement (if applicable). 	Compensation to community institution at replacement cost or CPR restoration	CPR Restoration: Equivalent CPR restored within 2 km of original location. Access road + boundary markers provided. If restoration not feasible: Community Development Fund = Land value + ₹5,00,000 for CPR management. Managed by Dorbar with annual reporting to PIU.
5	Land Acquisition - Ri-Kynti (Customary /Family Land)	Families with customary ownership verified by Dorbar Shnong/Nokma	Compensation at full replacement cost	Process: (1) Dorbar Shnong/Nokma verification of ownership; (2) Written family consent with FPIC; (3) ADC endorsement. Compensation for land + structures/trees/crops. R&R assistance equivalent to RFCTLARR.
6	Direct Purchase of land	Families, Clan, community	Direct negotiated purchase under customary and negotiated settlement	Land shall be procured through negotiated settlement with affected landowners, clans, or communities based on mutually agreed rates. Compensation shall consider prevailing market value, standing crops, trees, structures, and

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
			framework	customary/community considerations. The process shall involve consultations and consent of relevant customary institutions such as Nokma/Village Council. Negotiations shall be undertaken by the Land Purchase Committee constituted by MIDFC. Payment shall be completed prior to taking physical possession of land. In case negotiated settlement is not achieved, land acquisition shall proceed in accordance with RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and applicable State provisions.
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)				
7	Loss of Structure	Title Holder/ Owner	Compensation in accordance with the First Schedule and rehabilitation and resettlement specified in the Second and Third Schedules of the RFCTLARR Act 2013	<p>A cash compensation for the loss of structure will be offered at replacement cost which would be determined per Section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 (No depreciation).</p> <p>RURAL HOUSING REPLACEMENT: Constructed house per PMAY-G (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin) specifications: 25 sq.m plinth area minimum. OR Cash equivalent to PMAY-G house construction cost if PAP prefers.</p> <p>URBAN HOUSING REPLACEMENT: Constructed house per Economically Weaker Section (EWS) housing norms under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), with a carpet area of not less than 30 sq. meters in plinth area or Cash assistance: ₹1,50,000 one-time if PAP opts not to take house. The house if allotted will be in the joint name of both husband and wife.</p> <p>ELIGIBILITY FOR NON-TITLEHOLDERS: Housing replacement benefits apply to families without homestead land if: (a) Continuous residence ≥3 years preceding preliminary notification date (per census verification); AND (b) Involuntary displacement due to project.</p> <p>SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE: Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000/month for 12 months (indexed) paid quarterly from the date of award. In addition to this amount, all displaced tribal households affected by the project</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				<p>shall receive an amount equivalent to Rs 50,000 (indexed).</p> <p>CATTLE SHED/PETTY SHOP ASSISTANCE: Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of Rs 25000 (Indexed) for construction of cattle shed or petty shop</p> <p>ARTISAN/TRADER/SELF-EMPLOYED ASSISTANCE: Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one-time financial assistance to a minimum of of Rs. 25,000 (Indexed).</p> <p>RESETTLEMENT ALLOWANCE: Each affected family shall be given a one-time –Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000 (Indexed).</p>
8	Loss of Structure by Tenant/Lessee	Tenants/ Lease Holders	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>a) REGISTERED LESSEES/TENANTS: Entitled to compensation for structures erected by the lessee as per applicable local laws and lease agreement.</p> <p>b) NOTICE AND TRANSITION SUPPORT: Three months vacating notice provided in writing. One-time Resettlement Allowance: of Rs. 50,000 as rental assistance for 3 rent as per the rental agreement or Rs. 15,000 (which ever is lower)</p>
C.	Loss of Trees and Crops			
9	Loss of trees	Owners with use rights over Ri-Kynti (family land); documented or/undocumented users/occupants on Ri-Raid (community land) or Nokship land; and/or with formal statutory title in revenue records.	Compensation at replacement cost	<p>ADVANCE NOTICE: Three months advance notice to project affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops and removal of trees.</p> <p>VALUATION: Compensation to be paid at the rate estimated by: The Forest Department for timber trees The State Agriculture Extension Department for crops The Horticulture Department for fruit/flower bearing trees.</p> <p>PAYMENT RECIPIENT: Compensation for trees/crops on Ri-Kynti paid to family custodian; on Ri-Raid/Nokship paid to individuals who</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				planted them, as verified by Dorbar Shnong/Nokma/Waheh Chnong. TENANTS/CULTIVATORS/SHARECROPPERS: Registered: Compensation per written lease/cultivation agreement. Unregistered: Compensation per documented arrangement verified by Dorbar Shnong/Nokma OR ₹10,000 subsistence grant if no documentation exists
D.	Loss of Residential/ Commercial Structures/ kiosks of street vendors to Non-Titled Holders			
10	Structures on Government land	Owners of Structures or Occupants of structures identified as per Project Census Survey	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	Non-titleholder shall be given three months' notice (in writing) to vacate occupied land and provided with cash assistance at replacement cost for loss of structures as described in section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. (No depreciation) SQUATTER SUBSISTENCE: All squatters (other than kiosks) will be eligible for one-time grant of Rs 36,000 (indexed) as subsistence allowance. MOVEABLE KIOSKS/VENDORS: Market Kiosks/ Street Vendors with moveable structures less than 100 meters shall be provided with a one-time grant of Rs 5000. Market Kiosks/Street Vendors with moveable structures who have relocated to another site 100 meters or more shall be provided with a one-time grant of Rs 10,000 . Transport support: Maximum Rs 5,000 for actual costs.
11	Structures on Community Land	(Loss of Structures) specifically structures on community land Ri-Raid land	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance without land cost	Cash compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation (per Section 29 RFCTLARR Act or independent valuation, whichever higher); structure owner receives compensation even though community owns underlying land - IF RESIDENTIAL: Housing assistance per Section B matrix (Rural - PMAY-G 25 sq.m OR cash equivalent; Urban - PMAY-U EWS 30 sq.m OR Rs 1,50,000) PLUS Subsistence allowance: Rs 3,000/month x 12 (paid quarterly). PLUS Resettlement allowance: Rs 50,000 one-time. IF COMMERCIAL: • Business re-establishment grant: Rs 25,000 • Working capital: Rs 25,000 OR credit linkage

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill training: One 3-month course • Transport support: Maximum Rs 10,000 <p>VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS: Additional Rs 50,000 one-time + first priority for assistance.</p> <p>Compensation paid prior to any relocation or structure removal</p>
12	Street Vendors -	Street vendors, kiosk operators, petty shopkeepers (displaced due to project works or land acquisition)	- Business Asset Compensation: -Livelihood Loss Compensation: - Relocation Assistance:	<p>CENSUS IDENTIFICATION: All vendors in project area enumerated by PIU with Town Vending Committee (TVC)/ Village Council verification.</p> <p>COMPENSATION PACKAGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure/kiosk: Replacement cost (no depreciation) • Business interruption: 6 months average monthly income (Maximum Rs 30,000) • Relocation grant: Rs 10,000 one-time • Transport support: Maximum Rs 5,000 for actual costs <p>ALTERNATIVE SITE: Within 2 km of original business location. Allocated before displacement. Site facilities: electricity, water, drainage, waste disposal.</p> <p>LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT: One skill training course (3-month) OR Rs 25,000 working capital assistance.</p> <p>TIMELINE: Alternative site ready before displacement. Temporary site provided during transition if needed</p>
E.	Loss of Livelihood			
13	General Livelihood Loss	Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/ share croppers, agricultural labourers and employees; excluding market kiosks/ street vendors.	Resettlement& Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>Subsistence allowance of Rs. 36,000 (Indexed) as one-time grant.</p> <p>Training Assistance of Rs. 10,000 (Indexed) for income generation per family.</p> <p>EMPLOYMENT PRIORITY: Priority for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs in project construction. Vulnerable PAPs given first preference. Training provided as needed for job requirements.</p> <p>LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OPTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One skill training course (3-month duration) in marketable skill, OR • Credit linkage to microfinance/bank loan schemes, OR

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs 25,000 working capital for self-employment
F. Additional Support to Vulnerable Families				
14		As per definition of vulnerable [single woman and women headed households, households with disability having disability certificates under Meghalaya Rights of Persons With Disabilities Rules 2017, aged persons under BPL as per income criteria of BPL followed by the Government of Meghalaya, other criteria adopted by the Government of Meghalaya.]	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	One-time additional financial assistance of Rs 50,000 (Indexed) to all the project affected vulnerable households Vulnerable PAPs to be prioritized for livelihood training and resettlement site/shop allotment.
G. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources				
15		Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources	Reconstruction of community structure and Common property resources in consultation with the community. Ensure functional equivalence or better quality than lost asset, with O&M arrangements.
H. Temporary Impact During Construction				
16	Temporary Construction Impact	Owners land & Assets	Compensation for temporary impact during construction damage to adjacent parcel of land /assets due to movement of vehicles for transportation of equipment's, machinery and construction activities for infrastructure development.	WRITTEN AGREEMENT REQUIRED: Contractor and affected party sign agreement BEFORE work commences. Agreement specifies: (a) Scope of temporary use; (b) Compensation amount for crops/soil/trees/structures; (c) Restoration timeline within 30 days. PWD certification is required.
17	Temporary	Owners, tenants,	Compensation	APPLICABLE SCENARIOS:

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
	loss of access to commercial establishments during construction	vendors, or operators of shops, kiosks, or businesses affected due to restricted or blocked access	for temporary business interruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial access (e.g., planks, narrowed entry, disrupted pedestrian/vehicle access) • Full obstruction (e.g., trenching, barricading, fencing blocking entry) <p>ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS (to be applied based on impact severity): Option 1: Provision of temporary alternative access or temporary relocation site to maintain business continuity (preferred where feasible) Option 2: Cash compensation equivalent to actual loss of income for the period of disruption (based on verified average daily/monthly income) Option 3: Lump-sum compensation equivalent to minimum 1 month of average income, where income verification is not feasible</p> <p>ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance notice to affected businesses prior to disruption • Construction planning to minimize access disruption duration • Monitoring by PIU/Contractor to ensure access restoration at the earliest
I.	Resettlement Site			
18	Resettlement Site Development	Displaced titleholders and non- titleholders	Provision of resettlement site/ vendor market	<p>RESIDENTIAL RESETTLEMENT SITE: Resettlement sites will be developed as part of the project, if a minimum of 25 project displaced families opt for assisted resettlement. Vulnerable PAPs will be given preference in allotment of plots/flats at the resettlement site. Plot size will be equivalent to size lost subject to a maximum of .0025 Ha as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 Schedule 3) SITE FACILITIES: Approach road, electricity, water supply, sanitation, drainage. School within 1 km. Health center within 3 km. All facilities operational before occupancy.</p> <p>VENDOR MARKET: Similarly, if at least 25 displaced commercial establishments (small business enterprises) opt for shopping units, the Project Authority will develop the vendor market With in 2 km of original business site.</p> <p>MARKET FACILITIES: Approach road, electricity, water, sanitation, drainage,</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				<p>waste disposal. Shop size: 10-15 sq.m per shop. All facilities operational before vendors relocate.</p> <p>Vulnerable PAPs will be given preference in allotment, of shops in vendor market. One displaced family will be eligible for only one land plot at resettlement site or shop in the vendor market. Women-headed households families to be prioritized in allocation, and tenure/security of occupancy to be clearly documented with joint husband-wife title where applicable. GRMs will be established to address resettlement disputes and annual monitoring reports on resettlement effectiveness will be submitted to the Bank for compliance.</p>
J	Economic displacement			
19	Agricultural Laborers	Agricultural labourers losing employment due to land acquisition because of dependency	Subsistence + Training + Employment Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence allowance: ₹3,000/month for 12 months. • Skill training in alternative livelihood (construction, driving, tailoring, etc.). • Priority in project for unskilled /semi-skilled jobs vulnerable PAPs first priority. • Linkage to MGNREGA or other employment schemes.
20	Business owner or worker	Loss of Income from Business/Employment (Shops, Informal Sector Workers)	• Business Interruption + Re-establishment Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business interruption allowance: 6 months average monthly net income (for owners) or wages (for workers) Maximum of Rs 60,0000. • Business re-establishment grant: Rs 25,000 (Indexed) one-time. • Priority in project employment. • Working capital assistance: Rs 25,000 OR credit linkage to bank/microfinance.
21	Common Property Resources (CPR) - Community users	Community members losing access to grazing land, water sources, forest resources, seasonal cultivation areas	<p>Certificate from Village Council/Dorbar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User rights documentation (customary records). 	<p>CPR RESTORATION: Equivalent CPR area (grazing/water/forest) within 2 km of original location. Access road + boundary markers provided.</p> <p>IF RESTORATION NOT FEASIBLE: Community Development Fund = Land value at replacement cost + Rs 5,00,000. Managed by Dorbar with annual financial reporting to PIU.</p> <p>TEMPORARY ACCESS: Alternative access arrangements maintained during construction period</p>

Note: All unit costs will be updated or revised to the year of payment, prior to payment as per consumer price index. (http://labourbureau.gov.in/LBO_indnum.htm; and <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=105121>)

7.4 VALUATION OF LAND, STRUCTURES, TREES, CROPS AND OTHER ASSETS

Valuation of land, structures, trees, crops, and other affected assets will be carried out at **replacement cost without depreciation**, in accordance with the provisions of the ESMF and applicable laws.

Market value shall be determined using the criteria under RFCTLARR.

- a) *The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899) for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or*
- b) *the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area;*

The higher of (a) or (b) will be adopted as the market value base for compensation calculation

The date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under section 11.

For land under customary tenure, valuation will be undertaken in consultation with the Village Council and the Nokma, with support from relevant line departments. Compensation will reflect prevailing market values and customary practices.

Valuation of structures will be based on the latest Schedule of Rates (SoR) of the Public Works Department (PWD), with adjustments made to reflect current market prices where required. No depreciation will be applied in determining replacement cost.

Trees and crops will be valued by the concerned line departments, including the Forest Department, Agriculture Department, and Horticulture Department, as applicable.

All compensation and assistance will be paid prior to the commencement of civil works. Affected persons will be allowed to salvage materials from affected structures without any deductions.

7.4 VULNERABLE ASSISTANCE

Vulnerable households identified through the socio-economic survey will be provided with additional support to mitigate project impacts and facilitate restoration of livelihoods.

These include women-headed households, elderly-headed households, and other identified vulnerable groups.

In addition to the applicable compensation and assistance provided under the Entitlement Matrix, vulnerable households will receive **one-time financial assistance of ₹50,000**, in accordance with the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

8 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The resettlement cost has been estimated by the council based on the valuation of buildings, trees, crops, and other immovable assets on the affected non credential land at replacement cost. The budget includes costs related to compensation for affected structures, trees, and land, as well as Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) assistance to Project Affected Households (PAHs), in accordance with the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

All costs have been estimated at replacement value and are indicative in nature. The final budget may be updated during implementation based on detailed design, joint verification, and finalization of impacts.

8.2 SOURCE OF FUNDING AND FUND FLOW

The Government of Meghalaya will make the funds available for land premium and contingencies to the impacted households. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (PWD), Government of Meghalaya, will ensure timely provision of funds for land premium as well as resettlement assistance.

The RAP implementing agency will support the process by facilitating verification of affected persons, preparation of micro-plans, and ensuring that compensation and assistance are disbursed in a timely and transparent manner.

All payments will be made prior to commencement of civil works.

8.3 ESTIMATION OF COMPENSATION FOR PAHs/PAPs

The estimation of compensation for affected households and assets has been undertaken based on joint verification of impacts, consultations with affected persons, and applicable provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), and RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Given the prevalence of customary land tenure systems in the project area, valuation of land under negotiated settlement shall be carried out in accordance with the negotiated land purchase framework provided in the RPF/IPPF. Land valuation shall consider the applicable circle rate notified by the Revenue Department as the minimum benchmark and may include prevailing market value, recent land transactions, land characteristics, customary considerations, and value of attached assets such as trees, crops, and structures. Negotiated settlement shall be undertaken in consultation with affected landowners, Village Councils, Nokmas, and other customary institutions, as applicable.

The negotiated land purchase process shall be facilitated through the Land Purchase Committee constituted by MIDFC in accordance with the RPF provisions. In cases where negotiated settlement is not achieved, land acquisition shall be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and applicable State rules.

Joint verification of affected assets shall be conducted with participation of officials from the PWD, representatives of Village Councils/customary institutions, and the RAP implementing agency to finalize the inventory of affected persons and impacted assets. The Bill of Compensation shall be prepared based on verified impacts, approved valuation principles, and applicable Schedule of Rates (SoR). Estimates for affected structures shall be prepared by the concerned PWD engineers and verified by competent authorities.

The RAP implementing agency shall ensure that all verified impacts, compensation details, and entitlements are incorporated into micro-plans and disclosed to affected persons prior to disbursement of compensation and assistance.

8.4 BUDGET ESTIMATES

The sub project budget has been formulated based on data collected from the targeted Social Impact Assessment (SIA), census and socio-economic surveys, and engineering inputs from the DPR consultant. The total estimated budget is INR **37,89,296** with a detailed cost breakdown provided in the accompanying Table 8.1. The budget outlines allocations under different heads, cost of affected structures and Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) assistance, along with contingency provisions. Changes are likely to occur due to alterations in the project design/alignments affecting, the category of impact within the RoW during the implementation.

Table RESETTLEMENT BUDGET.16: R&R budget

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Input Unit	Value	Grand Total (Rs.)	Remarks
Section A - Replacement Cost						
1.1	Reconstruction cost for GI Sheets of shops (IV and V Section of NH SOR Page no. 20)	Nos	18	1000	18,000	Included in BOQ
1.2	Reconstruction for boundary (GI Sheet & bamboo fencing), IV and V Section of NH SOR Page no. 20	Nos	22	1000	22,000	Included in BOQ
1.3	Reconstruction cost for gates made of GI Sheets	Nos	4	4000	16,000	Included in BOQ
1.4	Reconstruction cost for pucca boundary (4 nos.) as per NHSOR section 13.2	meters	40 (m)	7062	2,82,480	Included in BOQ
1.5	Cost of Areca Nut (fruit-bearing)	Nos	30	4900	1,47,000	
Section B - R & R Assistance						
2.1	Vulnerability Allowance	Nos	52	50000	26,00,000	
2.2	Moveable Kiosks relocated to another site within 100 metres	Nos	102	5000	5,10,000	
2.3	Assistance for temporary access restriction / temporary livelihood disruption during construction	Lumpsum	-	2,50,000	2,50,000	#Provisonal contingency for temporary business disruption
	Sub Total Section B				33,60,000	
Section C - Land Compensation (Agricultural Paddy Land)						
3.1	Base land value (<i>Rupit</i> / agricultural Land)	Bigha	**0.994	1,42,500	1,41,148	
3.2	100% Solatium	-			1,41,148	
	Sub Total of Section C				2,82,296	
	Grand Total (A+B+C)				37,89,296	

#A provisional contingency provision has been included to address temporary livelihood disruption and temporary access restriction impacts that may arise during construction, particularly in market and settlement stretches where phased construction activities, drainage works, culvert construction, or movement of construction equipment may temporarily affect access to roadside kiosks and commercial establishments. Assistance, where required, shall be provided based on the nature and duration of impacts through measures such as provision of temporary alternative access, temporary relocation arrangements, or lump-sum livelihood assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix and RAP provisions.

**1 Hectare = 7.475 Bighas

Total land required 0.133ha

0.133*7.475=0.994 bigha

The base rates adopted for valuation of land in this RAP are provided as **Annexure**.

9 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed sub-project will result in economic impacts primarily affecting households engaged in roadside commercial activities. As identified in Chapter 6, a total of **102 Project Affected Households (PAHs)** will experience economic displacement due to impacts on roadside moveable kiosks and small-scale commercial establishments.

Given the dependence of these households on location-specific livelihood activities, appropriate measures are required to support restoration of income and economic stability.

9.1 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

Livelihood restoration measures under the project will focus on supporting affected households in re-establishing their economic activities and minimizing income loss.

The key measures include:

- **Transitional support:**
Assistance to affected households to offset temporary loss of income during the transition period
- **Support for re-establishment of kiosks:**
Assistance to enable affected households to re-establish their commercial activities at suitable locations
- **Access to livelihood opportunities:**
Facilitation of access to wage labour and project-related employment opportunities during construction, where feasible
- **Skill development and capacity building:**
Support for participation in skill development programs to enhance income-generating opportunities
- **Temporary Restrictions**
Phased construction, provision of alternative access, and advance notice to affected persons.
Where significant temporary impacts occur, appropriate assistance measures will be provided in consultation with affected households.

9.2 FACILITATING CONVERGENCE WITH GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Coordination with the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council (GHADC) and relevant line departments will be undertaken to support the implementation of livelihood restoration measures under the RAP. The project will facilitate linkages with ongoing government schemes and programs related to livelihoods, skill development, and income generation, such as One District One Product (ODOP) and the Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCD-NER), to enhance economic opportunities for affected households. Where relevant, convergence with existing initiatives on agriculture, water management, and human development will be explored to strengthen income restoration and improve resilience among affected households.

9.3 SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

Special attention will be given to vulnerable households, including women-headed households, elderly-headed households, and low-income families.

These households will be provided with:

- priority access to livelihood restoration support
- additional assistance as per the provisions of the RPF
- facilitation in accessing relevant government schemes

9.3 SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

Livelihood restoration measures will be implemented by the PIU with support from the RAP implementing agency and in coordination with local institutions, including village authorities. The implementation will be integrated with RAP activities to ensure that support is provided in a timely manner and aligned with the needs of affected households.

10 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

This section provides an overview of the stakeholder consultations carried out and planned. These consultations aimed to ensure a participatory approach in identifying and addressing potential environmental and social

10.1 SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN DURING PROJECT PREPARATION

Stakeholder consultations were carried out as an integral part of the resettlement planning process to ensure transparency, participation, and inclusion of affected communities. The resettlement planning process included social screening, detailed census and socio-economic surveys, and preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on identified impacts.

The approach combined primary data collection and consultations, including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), to ensure that affected persons were adequately informed and involved in decision-making.

A comprehensive census and socio-economic survey covering 100% of Project Affected Households (PAHs) and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) within the Corridor of Impact (Col) was undertaken. The survey included landowners, encroachers, and squatters and was conducted using a pre-tested structured questionnaire. The survey captured information on household characteristics, livelihoods, income levels, vulnerability status, and perceptions regarding project impacts and resettlement preferences.

Consultations were conducted in a culturally appropriate manner, taking into account the customary governance systems of the Sixth Schedule area. Local institutions, including Nokmas and village representatives, were actively involved throughout the process.

The summary of consultations carried out along the sub project road are presented in **Table 10.1**.

Table STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE.17: Summary of consultations

Stakeholders	Dates of Consultation	No of Participants	Summary of Key Feedback
Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), East & North Garo Hills	21 August 2025	4 nos	Road alignment passes through community vegetation and elephant routes; habitat/clearance concerns.
Forest Ranger Office East & North Garo Hills	23 August 2025	3 nos	List of Floral and faunal species predominant in RBB Road and Details about Elephant movement
PCCF, Shillong	28 August 2025	4 nos	Elephant crossings; HWC & safety; governance/dependence.
Local residents 6 meaningful consultations	23 August 2025- Omor Bazaar 23 August 2025- Kosi Junction 2 September Borjhora & Bakenang Songma	Omor Bazaar (15 male and 05 Female), Kosi Junction (15 male), Borjhora (14 male), Bakenang Songma (13 Male, 2 Female), Man singre (13 male), 4	Participants highlighted that the poor condition of the existing road is causing serious commuting difficulties, which is negatively affecting children's access to education. They also reported that the deteriorated road condition has led to frequent road accidents, raising safety concerns among the local community.

Stakeholders	Dates of Consultation	No of Participants	Summary of Key Feedback
	5 September Mansingre & Bolsong	Female) and Bolsong (12 Male and 6 Female.)	
Street vendors	16 September 2025	20 Nos (Male - 12 Female - 8)	Construct smoother roads to enhance accessibility and improve transportation.
Village Nokma	16 September 2025	01 Nos	Waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid, and cholera are prevalent due to unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation. The community stressed the need for improved water supply and health awareness.
Youth Groups	15 & 23 September 2025	13 Nos (Male - 8 Female - 5)	Limited skill/jobs; risky migration; want entrepreneurship & better goods/service connectivity.
Women FGD, Laitsohum, Mawrapad, Mawkasai	19 & 25 September 2025	10 Nos	Low skill access; norms restrict mobility/work; no childcare; poor scheme awareness; keen on cooperatives & local enterprise.
Consultations held during FPIC for Priority Projects			
Community Members & Project Affected Households & Families	09, 19 & 25 September, 10 Decembe 2025	4 Consultations 148 Nos (Male - 127 Female - 21)	Major key Agreements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the existing road to Intermediate Lane with provision of safety measures, drainage, and protection works in habitation and market areas, subject to technical feasibility. • Construction of passenger waiting sheds at specific village locations • Construction of drains cum footpath near settlement areas etc. • Construction of separate toilets for males and females

10.2 FPIC PROCESS

As per the requirements of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS7), Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) is required where project activities affect lands and natural resources traditionally owned or used by Indigenous Peoples, result in their relocation, or have significant impacts on their cultural heritage. For the proposed Rongsai-Borjhora-Bajengdoba (RBB) road sub-project, FPIC was triggered under the first condition, as the intervention involves the use of land and natural resources traditionally used by Indigenous communities, including vegetated community land.

Accordingly, a structured FPIC process was undertaken to ensure culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous communities and their traditional institutions, including Nokmas, village councils, and community representatives. Multiple rounds of FPIC consultations were held at different stages of project planning. These consultations were conducted on **09.09.2025**, **19.09.2025**, and **25.09.2025**, followed by a final round on **10.12.2025** at Bajengdoba. Consultations were conducted in the local Garo language using accessible formats and covered key aspects of the project such as alignment, design, anticipated environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures, with particular attention to land use, vegetated community land, water sources, livelihoods, and community assets.

The outcomes reflect broad community support for the RBB sub-project, subject to agreed mitigation measures and design considerations, which have been incorporated into the project design. These measures, along with the detailed record of the FPIC process and continued engagement framework, are presented in the Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) prepared specifically for the RBB sub-project.

Documentation of the FPIC process, including signed minutes of meetings and attendance records endorsed by Community Leaders, is provided in the Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) prepared for the RBB sub-project.

10.3 KEY ISSUES AND OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS

Consultations carried out along the sub project road indicate general community support for the proposed road improvements, particularly due to the expected benefits in terms of improved connectivity and access to services.

At the same time, community members raised concerns related to:

- potential impacts on roadside livelihoods
- temporary disruption during construction activities
- need for adequate safety measures and drainage provisions

These concerns have been addressed through:

- inclusion of livelihood restoration measures in the RAP (Chapter 9)
- provision of advance notice and assistance to affected households (Chapter 6 and Chapter 7)
- integration of safety and drainage measures in project design, as reflected in the ESIA

The consultation process also enabled validation of the list of affected households and ensured that community feedback has been incorporated into the project.

10.4 DISCLOSURE

The draft RAP will be disclosed to affected communities and relevant stakeholders in a language and format accessible to them. Key information related to project impacts, entitlements, and grievance redress mechanisms will be shared through community meetings and local institutions.

The final RAP will also be disclosed through appropriate channels in accordance with project requirements, ensuring continued access to information throughout project implementation

11 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

An effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to ensure timely and transparent resolution of project-related concerns. The GRM will be operational from the commencement of RAP implementation and will be accessible to all affected persons through multiple channels, including in person, written applications, telephone, and email. All grievances will be registered, acknowledged, and addressed in a time-bound manner. The detailed structure and procedures of the GRM, including its multi-tier arrangement, are described in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

A confidential and survivor-centred mechanism will be in place for handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) related complaints. The GRM will not restrict the right of affected persons to seek redress through the judicial system. The PIU will maintain records of grievances and monitor their resolution as part of RAP implementation.

12 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be carried out through a multi-tier institutional framework involving state-level, project-level, and community-level stakeholders.

The Meghalaya Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (MIDFC) will serve as the nodal agency, providing overall coordination and oversight for the project. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for strategic supervision, including ensuring compliance with environmental and social safeguard requirements.

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the Public Works Department (PWD) will be primarily responsible for the implementation of the RAP. The PIU will oversee planning, coordination, and monitoring of resettlement activities, including verification of affected persons, approval of compensation, and ensuring timely disbursement of entitlements.

An Environmental and Social (E&S) Cell within the PMU will manage the day-to-day implementation of social safeguard activities. This includes supervision of RAP implementation, coordination with line departments, monitoring of livelihood restoration measures, and ensuring compliance with project safeguard requirements.

For direct purchase of land, MIDFC shall constitute a Land Purchase Committee comprising representatives from MIDFC, Revenue Department, Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department, Forest Department, and the concerned Executive Engineer. The Committee shall be responsible for negotiation with landowners (individual, clan, and community), documentation of negotiated settlements, and submission of proceedings to the PMU for approval and release of funds. Payments shall be completed prior to taking physical possession of the land. In case negotiated settlement is not successful, land acquisition shall be undertaken in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

A RAP implementing agency (NGO/consultant) will be engaged to support field-level implementation. The agency will assist in conducting joint verification, preparation of micro-plans, consultation with affected households, facilitation of compensation disbursement, support for negotiated settlement processes, and support for livelihood restoration activities.

Project Management Consultants (PMC) and Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC) will provide technical and supervisory support, including monitoring compliance with environmental and social safeguards during construction.

At the community level, Village Councils and traditional institutions, including Nokmas, will play a critical role in verifying land ownership and affected persons, facilitating consultations, validation of negotiated settlements involving clan/community land, supporting the consent process, and assisting in grievance redressal.

PWD field divisions will support implementation at the local level, including coordination with affected communities, support to negotiated land purchase processes, supervision of RAP activities, and reporting on progress.

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

13.1 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be carried out in a phased manner, aligned with the overall project implementation schedule.

RAP activities will be initiated during the pre-construction stage to ensure that all compensation and resettlement assistance are completed prior to the commencement of civil works.

The total duration for RAP implementation is estimated at **24 months**, with key activities such as verification of affected persons, preparation of micro-plans, and disbursement of compensation to be completed within the initial phase.

The RAP implementing agency will support field-level activities, including consultations, facilitation of compensation disbursement, livelihood restoration support, and monitoring of outcomes.

A summary of key RAP implementation activities and timelines is presented in Table 13.1.

Table IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.18:: RAP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Responsibility	Y1				Y2			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
A. Institutional Setup & Capacity Building									
Mobilization of PMU/ESMU Personnel	PMU	X							
Establishment of ESMU	PMU	X							
Engagement of M&E Consultant / PMC	PMU	X							
Engagement of RAP Implementation Agency	PMU	X							
Establishment of GRM	PMU/PIU	X							
Capacity Building (PMU/ESMU)	PMC / Experts	X	X						
Capacity Building (RAP IA)	PMC / NGO		X						
B. Information Disclosure & Consultations									
RAP Disclosure & Initial Consultation	PMU/PIU/NGO	X	X						
Continuous Stakeholder Consultation	PMU/PIU/NGO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Awareness Programs (HIV/AIDS, Road Safety, Gender, Labour)	NGO/PIU		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
C. Census Update & Micro Planning									
Census Validation & Asset Inventory	NGO/PIU	X	X						
Preparation of Draft Micro-Plans	NGO		X	X					
Approval of Micro-Plans	PMU/PIU			X					
Facilitation of Bank Accounts for PAPs	NGO/PIU		X	X					
D. Compensation & R&R Assistance									
Payment of Compensation (Land & Assets)	PIU/Revenue Dept.		X	X					
Payment of R&R Assistance	PIU/PMU		X	X					

14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

14.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation will be carried out to ensure that compensation, resettlement assistance, and livelihood restoration measures are implemented in accordance with the provisions of the RAP and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). Monitoring will focus on tracking physical and financial progress, identifying implementation issues, and ensuring that affected persons are able to restore their livelihoods. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMU through its Environmental and Social (E&S) Cell, in coordination with the PIU which the MPWD through its Divisional Offices and the RAP implementing agency.

The key functions of internal monitoring will include:

- Verification of affected persons and assets Tracking disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance
- Monitoring progress of livelihood restoration measures
- Documentation of consultations and stakeholder engagement
- Tracking grievances and their resolution
- Preparation of periodic progress reports

This internal monitoring process will include

- (i) **Administrative Monitoring:** Overseeing daily planning, implementation, feedback, issue resolution, approval of micro plans, and preparation of monthly progress reports.
- (ii) **Socio-Economic Monitoring:** Gathering baseline data to compare the socio-economic conditions of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), preparing or revising the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), disbursing compensation and Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) assistance, maintaining community relationships, recording consultation dates, and managing grievance registration and resolution.

The PMU will develop online monitoring tools and systems to facilitate efficient tracking of resettlement progress. The Divisional Offices will submit monitoring and evaluation reports including updates on implementation of RAP on a monthly or quarterly basis, as and when required by the PMU, to ensure compliance and progress assessment.

An external agency may be engaged, if required, to undertake independent monitoring of RAP implementation. External monitoring will focus on:

- Assessment of compliance with RAP provisions and RPF requirements
- Verification of compensation and assistance delivery
- Evaluation of livelihood restoration outcomes
- Review of grievance redressal effectiveness
- Assessment of institutional performance

The external agency may conduct mid-term and end-term evaluations to assess the overall effectiveness of RAP implementation and identify any corrective measures required.

The external agency will also evaluate the overall resettlement performance and conduct impact evaluations on a sample basis during both the mid-term review and at project completion. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical and financial progress are outlined in the Table 14.1 below. These indicators will be finalized during the implementation phase.

Table MONITORING AND EVALUATION.19: Indicative monitoring indicators for Physical Progress

Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress during the month	% against Implementation/ Revised Target
Number of PAHs/PAPs identified and verified				
Number of PAHs compensated				
Amount of compensation disbursed				
Allowances paid to Vulnerable groups				
Number of PAHs receiving R&R assistance				
Livelihood Restoration Allowance paid				
Allowances paid to Vulnerable groups				
No. of Stakeholder Consultations				
PAP untraceable				
Submission of monthly progress reports				

Table MONITORING AND EVALUATION.20: Monitoring of Grievances received and redressed

Particulars	Quarters				Cumulative Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
No. of cases referred to the site, district and state level officials					
No. of cases settled by site, district and state level officials					
No. of cases pending with site, district and state level officials					
Average time taken for settlement of cases					
No. of PAPs moved Court					
No. of pending cases with the court					
No. of cases settled by the court					

Annexure



The Gazette of Meghalaya

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 49

Shillong, Thursday, December 8, 2022

17th Agrahayana, 1944 (S. E.)

Separate paging is given on this part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART-IIA

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA NOTIFICATIONS

The 24th November, 2022.

No.PER (AR). 126/2022/1. - In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to Clause 3 of Article 320 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Meghalaya is please to make the following amendment further to amend the MPSC (LoFs) Regulations, 1972, namely:-

- Short title and commencement
1. (i) These regulations may be called the MPSC (LoFs) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022.
- (ii) They shall come into force with immediate effect.
- Amendment of Regulation 3
2. In Regulation 3 of the MPSC (LoFs) Regulations 1972 after clause (1), the following new clause shall be inserted, namely:-
- (m) *Appointment of all direct recruitment posts of Doctors and Specialists under Health & Family Welfare Department falling under the First Schedule Part (B) of the MPSC (Revision of Pay) Rules, 2018.*

R. LYNGDOH,

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Personnel & Admv. Reforms (B) Department.

The 1st November, 2022.

No.Health.235/2022/Pt-I/54. - In partial modification to this Department's Notification No.Health. 27/2016/Pt./106, dated 19th April, 2018, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to exempt the In-service (MPSC) and under 3(f) Doctors pursuing Post Graduate Studies on their Own Merit from signing the Bond with effect from 2022-2023.

JORAM BEDA,

Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Health & Family Welfare Department.

10th June, 2022.

No.GHADC-REV/RE-ASSESS OF L.REV/1255/12/1295-1302. - Pending amendment to the Garo Hills District (Revenue Assessment Regulation 1953, it is expedient to make re-assessment of land revenue, valuation of land and the rate of trees, fruit bearing trees, bamboos etc.

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee is satisfied that emergency has arisen to enhance the rate of land revenue, valuation of land and rate of trees, fruit bearing trees, bamboos, etc.

THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred under clause (a) of Rule 30 of the Assam and Meghalaya Autonomous Districts (Constitutions of Districts Councils) Rules, 1953 (as amended), the Executive Committee is pleased the rate of land revenue, valuation of land and fruits trees etc. @ 50% and above from the existing rate as decided in the Executive Committee meeting held on 26th May, 2022.

The enhanced rates of land revenue, valuation of land and rate of trees, fruits bearing trees, bamboos etc. are as follows:-

PART-1

Rates of Land Revenue are as follows:-

GRADE 'A'
TURA TOWN LANDS

Sl. No.	Grade of land	Existing rates	Enhanced rates
1	1 st Class Trade Site (per Bigha)	750.00	1,125.00
2	2 nd Class Trade Site (per Bigha)	625.00	938.00
3	3 rd Class Trade Site (per Bigha)	500.00	750.00

GRADE 'B'

Sl. No.	Grade of land	Existing rates	Enhanced rates
1	1 st Class Homestead (5% of annual value per Bigha or 1337.8 Sqm. ₹3,600/-)	150.00	187.00
2	2 nd Class Homestead (5% of annual value per Bigha or 1337.8 Sqm. ₹2,400/-)	120.00	150.00
3	3 rd Class Homestead (5% of annual value per Bigha or 1337.8 Sqm. ₹1,200/-)	80.00	100.00

RESIDENTIAL SITES

PART-IIA]

THE GAZETTE OF MEGHALAYA, DECEMBER 8, 2022

639

GRADE 'E'
AGRICULTURE LANDS/GARDENS

Sl. No.	Lands	Existing rates	Enhanced rates
1	Gardens	95,000.00	1,42,500.00

GRADE 'F'
TEA LANDS

Sl. No.	Lands	Existing rates	Enhanced rates
1	Tea Land	2,25,000.00	3,37,500.00

GRADE 'G'
FISHERY LANDS

Sl. No.	Lands	Existing rates	Enhanced rates
1	Fishery Land	1,25,000.00	1,87,500.00

GRADE 'H'
RURAL AREA LANDS

Sl. No.	Grade of Lands	Existing rates	Enhanced rates
1	1 st Class Homestead (Per Bighas or 1337.8 Sqm.)	1,00,000.00	1,50,000.00
2	2 nd Class Homestead (Per Bighas or 1337.8 Sqm.)	95,000.00	1,42,500.00
3	3 rd Class Homestead (Per Bighas or 1337.8 Sqm.)	90,000.00	1,35,000.00
4	Graveyard	90,000.00	1,35,000.00

GRADE 'I'
AGRICULTURE LANDS

Sl. No.	Lands	Existing rates	Enhanced rates
1	Rupit	95,000.00	1,42,500.00
2	Foringati	90,000.00	1,35,000.00

A'KING LAND AT MARKET VALUE

Sl. No.	Lands	Existing rates	Enhanced rates
1	A'KING LAND AT MARKET VALUE	87,500.00	1,31,250.00