

FINAL DRAFT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Upgradation of Weilo - Mawsynram Road upto Phlangwanbroi



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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
GoM	:	Government of Meghalaya
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	:	Information, Education, and Communication
IFC	:	International Finance Corporation
KHADC	:	Khasi Hills Autonomous district council
LHS	:	Left Hand Side
LULC	:	Land Use Land Cover
MDR/ SH	:	Major District Roads/State Highways
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 Plans
RFCTLARR	:	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RHS	:	Right Hand Side
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
WMP	:	Weilo - Mawsynram Road upto Phlangwanbroi

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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.

MLCIP includes Roads and Bridges totaling to approximately 600 km. The proposed WMP sub project road has a total length of 27.858 km, starting from Weilo at Chainage 22+500 and extending up to Phlangwanbroi at Chainage 48+881 including 1.547km bypass from Chainage 33+200 RHS to Chainage 35+100 RHS near Mawsynram Market.

The project is designed to improve road infrastructure without requiring additional land acquisition, as adequate Right of Way (RoW) is available. However, about 4.466 ha land is required for spoil disposal on temporary basis.

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

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to address the social impacts arising from the proposed project alignments and subprojects under the WMP project. As identified in the ESIA, a total of 10 Project Affected Households (PAHs) are likely to be affected.

The impacts are predominantly limited and include:

- impacts on roadside commercial activities , and
- partial impacts on structures boundary walls, and fencing . For details refer to Section 4.2.

No cases of full physical displacement have been identified, and all affected households are expected to continue residing within the project area.

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 Dorbar Shnong. The affected population is entirely composed of Scheduled Tribe communities as reflected in the socio-economic profile presented in Chapter 5 of the ESIA.

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 DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed WMP sub project road has a total length of 27.858 km, starting from Weiloi at Chainage 22+500 and extending up to Phlangwanbroi at Chainage 48+881 including 1.547km bypass from Chainage 33+200 RHS to Chainage 35+100 RHS near Mawsynram Market. The proposed road existed before the formation of Meghalaya State and ROW is limited only up to the existing Drain.

2.2 LOCATION DETAILS OF THE WMP ROAD

This stretch traverses a diverse landscape, including hilly terrains, agricultural lands, scrublands, built-up areas, and passes through 9 Villages. The WMP Road serves as a critical regional connector, enhancing access to economic hubs and tourism destinations. **Figure 2.1** illustrates the road alignment map.

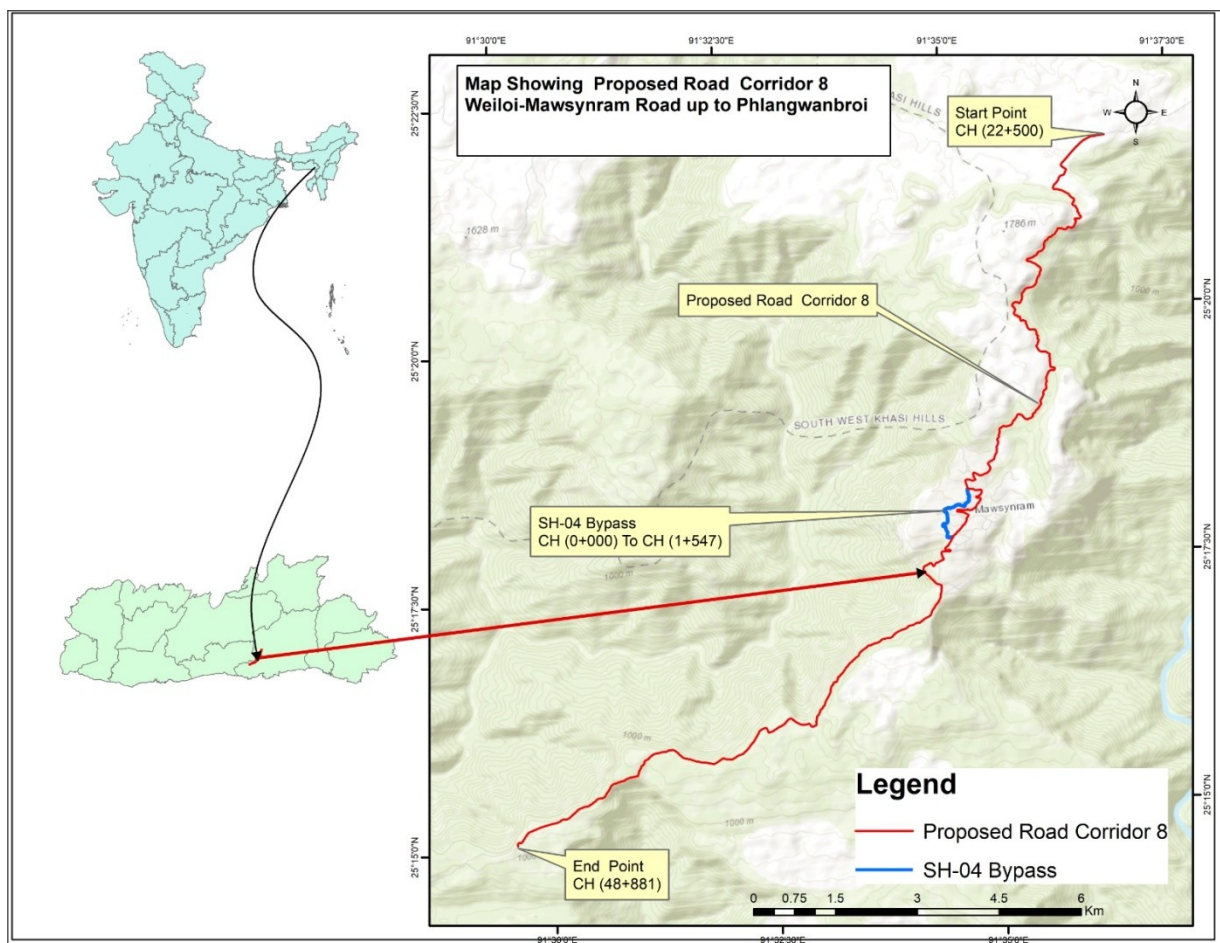


Figure 2.1: Road alignment map for WMP Road

2.3 PROPOSED 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), no additional land is required for this upgradation of sub project road.

For the purpose of resettlement planning, the Corridor of Impact (Col) has been defined as the area within the proposed RoW. All impacts on structures, trees, and livelihoods have been assessed within this Col, which forms the basis for identification of Project Affected Persons and estimation of resettlement impacts 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 East Khasi 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	The legal framework under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, specifically Article 244(2) and Article 275(1), grants substantial autonomy to Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) such as the East Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council (KHADC), including powers to legislate on land allotment, occupation, and use (Paragraph 3(1)(a)), and to collect land revenue and taxes (Paragraphs 8(1) and 8(2)). It does not include explicit legal provisions requiring Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) from Indigenous Peoples or tribal communities.
The Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971	The Act stipulates that no land (including immovable property of every description and any rights over such property) in Meghalaya can be transferred by a tribal to a non-tribal or by a non-tribal to another non-tribal except with the 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.
Rule 5(5) of KHADC rules	Rule 5(5) of the KHADC Rules provides for the regulation and oversight of street vending within the jurisdiction of the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council. It empowers the competent authority to lay down specific conditions and procedures for the identification, registration, and functioning of street vendors, ensuring that vending activities are carried out in an organized and lawful manner. The rule seeks to balance the protection of vendors' livelihoods with the need to maintain public order, hygiene, and the effective use of public spaces, in harmony with the broader objectives of street vending legislation.
The Right to Information Act, 2005	This Act establishes a framework for citizens to access information held by public authorities, promoting transparency and accountability in governance. As all project-related documents must be disclosed to the public, the Act is applicable. The Public Works Roads Department (PWRD) is responsible for ensuring compliance.
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR)	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 provides a structured and transparent process for land acquisition, ensuring equitable compensation and proper resettlement for those affected title holders. It determines compensation based on market value, multipliers and solatium, while also granting states and implementing agencies the flexibility to enhance compensation and resettlement measures. The Act includes specific provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly in Sixth Schedule Areas, where additional safeguards are in place to protect indigenous land rights. In these regions, Autonomous District Councils (ADC) or Regional Councils (RC) regulate land-related matters and oversee the acquisition process. Given that the project is located within a Sixth Schedule area, private land acquisition is necessary, making the Act relevant. The Revenue Department and the respective village councils empowered by the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council (KHADC) is responsible for regulatory oversight and ensuring compliance with land acquisition procedures.
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.
Rights of Persons with Disabilities	This Act guarantees equality, dignity, and respect for individuals with disabilities,

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

S. No	Type	Definition	Access and Use	Ownership	Control and management
1.	Ri Raid, or communal lands	Community entrusts Durbar Raid to manage on its behalf		Individual members get rights to use, after which land reverts to the raid	Durbar Raid
1.1	Ri Shnong	That land in the village which citizens can use for cultivation (cannot occupy, cannot transfer)	All members of the community have access to this type of land. Community	Community land	Village Durbar
1.2	Ri Lyngdoh	Land which has been set aside for the support of Lyngdohs who perform religious rites and ceremonies	Members of the Lyngdoh clan in a village have access to this type of land	Lyngdoh clan, with a female head.	Maternal uncles of the Lyngdoh clan
1.3	Ri Bam Syiem	Land which has been set aside for the ruling chiefs	Used by the Syiems	Syiem clan of an area under a female head	Managed by maternal uncles of the Syiems of an area.
1.4	Ri Bamlang	Community land which has been set aside for the use by the community	Can be used by all.	Community land	Managed by the Village Durbar
1.5	Ri Leh Mokutduma	Land acquired through litigation	Can be used by individual/ community	Community land	Managed by the raid
1.6	Ri Aiti Mon or Ri Nongmei Nongpa	Land that has been donated or gifted willingly by the owners for use by the public	Can be used by individual/ community.	Community land	Managed by the Village Durbar/Clan
1.7	Ri Raphlang- Ri Bamduh	Barren land which anyone can use.	Can be used by all.	Community land	Managed by the village durbar
1.8	Ri Diengsai - Diengjin	Forests area that is covered with vegetation between the uplands and low-lying areas of the lands	Can be used by all	Community land	Managed by the village durbar
1.9	Ri Samla	Land acquired by an unmarried person who has the right to dispose of as one like	Used by all	Community	Reverts back to the village
1.10	Ri Umsnam	Land acquired through wars	Used by all	Community owned	Managed by the Village Council
2.	Ri Kynti, or private lands	Absolute property of the individual or the kur that owns it.	It can be utilised in any manner that the individual or the kur deems fit		
2.1	Ri Nongtymmen	Land that has been inherited from generations to	Used by the descendants of one mother	By the youngest daughter.	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers

		generations.			
2.2	Ri Maw	Land that has been acquired through purchase or through the right of apportionment.	Used by the members or descendants of one mother	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
2.3	Ri Seng and Ri Khain	Undivided family-owned land	Used by members of one family or descendants of one mother	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
2.4	Ri Khurid	Land that has been purchased or bought over which the purchaser has the propriety, heritable and transferable rights over land.	Used by members of the one family	Owned by the female	Managed by the family
2.5	Ri Bitor	Land that has been acquired on receipt of a ceremonial bottle of liquor	Used by members of one family or descendants of one mother	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
2.6	Ri Dakhol	Land that has been obtained by the right of occupation	Used by members of one family or decedents	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers

The **traditional leadership** (such as the *Syiem* of the *Hima* or the village *Dorbar*), recognized by the community and the **KHADC/JHADC**, provides formal institutional consent for land transactions, which must be accompanied by the consent and agreement of the individual user, occupier, or the custodial family (*Kur*).

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

4 INTRODUCTION SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACTS

4.1 Sub Project Area Overview

The proposed sub-project road extends over a length of 27.858 km under East Khasi Hills District traversing through a diverse landscape encompassing hilly terrains, agricultural lands, built-up areas and passes through 9 villages, including major settlements in Weiloj village and Mawsynram Town.

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 Dorbar Shnong managed by the Rangbah Shnong, 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 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 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. Also included in Chapter 4 of the sub project road RAP.

4.2 TYPES AND EXTENT OF IMPACTS

The proposed sub-project will result in impacts primarily within the defined Corridor of Impact (CoI), including impacts on structures and livelihoods. As identified in the ESIA, a total of 10 Project Affected Households (PAHs) are likely to be affected by the project.

These include:

- Partial loss of commercial structures (less than 10% of total structure): 4 households (a total of 7 structures) affected due to impacts on commercial structures, primarily involving small-scale and roadside livelihood activities
- Partial loss of residential structures (less than 10% of total structure): 6 households affected due to partial impacts on residential structures, including staircases and compound walls

The majority of affected structures 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, with no cases of full physical displacement. Most affected households are expected to continue residing within the project area, with impacts primarily affecting structures and associated livelihood activities.

A consolidated summary of project impacts is presented in the table below.

Table 4.1: Summary of Impacts in the Sub Project

Type of Structure	Type of Impact	PAH Category	No of structure	No of PAHs	No of PAPs	% of impact
Commercial Structures (Such as G I Sheet, Shed, Shades and Gate)	Loss of structure (partial impact)	Encroachers	7	4	27	<10
Residential Structures (Such staircase and compound walls)	Loss of structure (partial impact)	Encroachers	6	6	39	<10
Total			13	10	66	

Chainage wise details of affected structures and households are presented in the following table

Table 4.2: Chainage-wise details of affected structures and households

S.No.	Chainage	LHS/RHS	Type of Structure	Distance from Centre Line	Head of Household	Age	Sex	Members in house including HH	Occupation	Monthly Income
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Upgradation of Weiloi - Mawsynram Road upto Phlangwanbroi Resettlement Action Plan

				(in m)				Male	Female	Total		(in Rs.)
1	22+620	LHS	Concrete Compound Wall of Pucca House	5.5	Mr. L. Snaitang	36	M	5	3	8	Laborer	15,000
2	34+630	RHS	GI Sheet Shade of Semi-Pucca Shop	5.5	Mr. D. Donshna	52	M	3	2	5	Laborer	12,000
3	34+635	LHS	GI Sheet Gate and Shade of Semi-Pucca Shop	5.0	Mr. TW Myrthong	54	M	3	2	5	Teacher	80,000
4	43+890	RHS	GI Sheet Storeroom (Front Portion) of Kutcha Shop	5.0	Mr. K Shangder	35	M	2	5	7	Business	30,000
5	45+690	LHS	Concrete Compound Wall of Pucca House	4.5	Mr. T Syiemlieh	53	M	4	1	5	Retired	NA
6	45+700	LHS	Concrete Compound Wall of Pucca House	5.0	Mr. K Nonglait	52	M	2	2	4	Laborer	15,000
7	45+720	RHS	Concrete Staircase of Residential House	5.0	Mr. S Desaw	98	M	7	7	14	Agriculture	5,000
8	45+730	LHS	GI Sheet Shed of Semi-Pucca House	3.5	Mrs. I lawrod	46	F	4	1	5	Business	13,000
9	46+550	LHS	GI Sheet Shade of 3 Kutcha Shops	5.5	Mr. H Shylla	80	M	6	3	9	Business	8,000
10	46+560	LHS	Concrete Compound Wall of Semi-Pucca House	5.5	Mrs. K Syiemlieh	85	F	1	3	4	Housewife	NA

Upgradation of Weiloj - Mawsynram Road upto Phlangwanbroi Resettlement Action Plan

	Total	10			37	29	66		
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4.3 ADDITIONAL LAND REQUIREMENTS

No additional land requirement is anticipated for the proposed road project, as all construction activities are planned to be carried out entirely within the existing 12-metre Right of Way (RoW).

The project will temporarily require 4.466 Ha of land for spoil disposal, identified across 3 locations in consultation with PWD officials and local communities, including the Rangbah Shnong. These sites will be taken on lease during construction and will be restored and returned to landowners after completion of civil works. All three parcels of land belong to the community/ village council and are barren land.¹ Details of land requirement for dumping yard.

Sl No	Location	Ownership	Area in Ha	Volume (Cum)	Latitude	Longitude
1	37.300	Community Land	2.490	29868	25.285833°	91.573711°
2	24.600	Community Land	1.665	19550	25.350478°	91.610545°
3	48.100	Community Land	0.311	4887	25.248979°	91.489376°
Total			4.466	54305		

¹ 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.

4.4 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 10 PAHs comprising 66 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were surveyed, forming the basis for assessing the socio-economic characteristics, vulnerability profile, and livelihood conditions of the affected population.

4.6.1 DEMOGRAPHY

The demographic profile of the affected population indicates a relatively balanced gender distribution, with a slight predominance of male members. The total number of project-affected households is 10. Among these, 8 households (80%) are male-headed, while 2 households (20%) are female-headed. Out of a total of 66 PAPs, 37 individuals (56%) are male, while 29 individuals (44%) are female. The gender distribution of PAPs is presented in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.3: Gender Distribution of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)

Gender	Project Road	
	Project Affected Persons	Percentage
Male	37	56.0
Female	29	44.0
Total	66	100.0

Source: EIS primary survey – 2025

4.6.1.2 HOUSEHOLD BY SIZE OF FAMILY

In the sub project road, no. households have up to two members, with the majority (40%) consisting of five to six and above six members. Notably, 20% of households have three to four members. Family Size of Households is presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Family Size of Households

No. of family member	No. of Households	%
Up to 2	0	0
3 to 4	2	20
5 to 6	4	40
Above 6	4	40
Total	10	100

4.6.1.3 AGE GROUP OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

The total population of 66 individuals shows that the largest age group is 25–45 years, accounting for 34.85% of the population, indicating a strong working-age group with nearly equal numbers of males and females. Children aged 6–14 years form 21.21%, reflecting a significant school-going population. The population below six years is relatively small at 7.58%. The proportion of people aged 46–60 years is 13.64%, while the elderly population above 60 years accounts for 10.61%, with more females than males. Overall, the population is mainly composed of working-age adults, followed by children and a smaller elderly group. Age Distribution of the Project Affected Persons is presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Age Distribution of the Project Affected Persons

Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %
< 6 yrs	4	10.81	1	3.45	5	7.58
6-14 yrs	7	18.92	7	24.14	14	21.21
15-24 yrs	5	13.51	3	10.34	8	12.12
25-45 yrs	13	35.14	10	34.48	23	34.85
46-60 yrs	5	13.51	4	13.79	9	13.64
> 60 yrs	3	8.11	4	13.79	7	10.61
Total	37	100	29	100	66	100

4.6.1.4 ETHNICITY

Of the total project affected household along the project road, all sixty-six PAP belong to the Schedule Tribe community. The Kynriam community constitutes the majority, representing 60% of settlements, followed by the War community at 30%, and the Maram community at 10%. The detailed distribution of ethnic groups along the project road is provided in **Table 4.6**.

Table 4.6: Community Wise Distribution of PAHs

Communities	Project Road	Percentage
Khynriam	6	60%
War	3	30%
Maram	1	10%

4.6.2 IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

Census and socio-economic surveys identified vulnerable groups among the households, including women-headed households, below-poverty-line families, and the elderly population (60+ years). **Table 4.7** presents the distribution of these vulnerable groups within the study area.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Vulnerable Group

Vulnerable Category	Project Road	Percentage
Aged persons above 60 years	2	33.33
Below Poverty Line	2	33.33
Woman Headed Household	2	33.33
Scheduled Caste	0	0
Persons with Disabilities	0	0

**4.6.3 ECONOMIC PROFILE
EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS**

4.6.3.1 AGRICULTURAL DOMINANCE

Along the project road, the majority of people are engaged in agriculture (6), business (3) and service sector (1) play a smaller role, reflecting a predominantly agrarian and informal local economy. The occupational pattern of project-affected households (PAHs) in the area is presented in **Table 4.8**.

Table 4.8: Occupation pattern of PAHs in project area

Sl. No.	Occupation	Project Road
1	Agriculture	6
2	Business (Shops)	3
3	Service Sector (Govt. and Private)	1
Total		10

4.6.3.2 INCOME

Along the project road, 60% of households earn less than ₹25,000 per month, while 20% earn between ₹25,000–50,000, and another 20% earn between ₹50,000–1,00,000. The monthly income range of project-affected households (PAHs) is presented in **Table 4.9**.

Table 4.9: Monthly Income Range of PAHs

Sl. No.	Monthly Income Range of HH	Project Road	
		No. of PAHs	Percentage
1	less than 25000	6	60.0
2	25000- 50000	2	20.0
3	50000-100000	2	20.0
4	More than 100000	0	0
Total		10	100.0

4.6.4 EDUCATION

Along the project road, out of 66 individuals, most have attained primary (24) or high school education (23). Fewer individuals have completed higher secondary (3) or graduate and above levels (11), while 5 individuals are illiterate. This indicates a moderate overall educational attainment, with particular scope for improvement among women. The education levels of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are presented in **Table 4.10**.

Table 4.10: Education Level of PAPs

Sl. No	Education	Project Road		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Primary (Class 1 to 4)	17	7	24
2	High School (Class 5-10)	9	14	23
3	Higher Secondary (Class 11-12)	1	2	3
4	Graduate and above	8	3	11
5	Illiterate	2	3	5
	Total	37	29	66

4.6.5 HEALTH STATUS

The health status of East Khasi Hills District has improved over the years due to targeted government initiatives; however, significant challenges remain. Rural-urban disparities, limited healthcare infrastructure, and the increasing prevalence of lifestyle-related diseases are major concerns. The district continues to face a dual burden of communicable diseases, such as malaria, dengue, and diarrheal illnesses, alongside a rising incidence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular conditions. Improving overall health outcomes requires a multi-pronged approach that emphasizes healthcare accessibility, nutritional support, health education, disease prevention, and early diagnosis across both rural and urban areas.

The Mawsynram Community Health Centre (CHC) serves as the main hub, acting as a referral point for 4 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and sub-centres. Outreach efforts are also made via Mobile clinics and weekly outreach sessions (e.g., at Kenmynsaw village community halls) deliver routine care, vaccinations, and maternal services despite 1–2-hour hikes in rain. The National Health Mission (NHM) Meghalaya supports these via the 108-ambulance helpline and 14410 health query line.

4.6.5.1 Awareness to HIV

All the project affected household i.e. 10 are all aware about the HIV. This suggests a notable level of awareness, likely attributed to government awareness program and NGO initiatives and community health effort.

4.6.7 Type of Vulnerable household

Census and socio-economic surveys identified vulnerable groups among the households, including women-headed households, below-poverty-line families, and the elderly population (60+ years). **Table 4.11** presents the distribution of these vulnerable groups within the study area.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Vulnerable Group

Vulnerable Category	PAH
Aged persons above 60 years	2
Below Poverty Line	2
Woman Headed Household	2
Total	6

A total of 2 women-headed households, 2 household with Below Poverty Line and 2 households having older persons have been identified among the affected population. No households were identified under 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.

4.6.7 Women headed household (WHH)

As per the findings of social survey, the proposed project will impact 2 WHHs on sub project road. Among them, 0 WHHs will lose a portion of the usufruct land, while 2 WHHs will lose a portion of the structure (Kynroh). Type of impacts on WHHs is presented in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Type of impacts on WHHs

Type of Impact to WHHs	TOTAL
Land	0
Structure	2
TOTAL	2

4.6.7.1 Type of structures of WHH

Among the two Women-Headed Households (WHHs) affected, there will be no physical displacement, only minor/partial² impacts. Details of WHH is presented in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Details OF WHH

S.No.	Owner Name	Age	Education	Occupation	Monthly Income (in Rs.)
1	I lawrod	46	7 pass	Self employed	13,000
2	K Syiemlieh	85	9	Housewife	NA

4.6.7.2 Income of WHH

Among the two affected Women-Headed Households (WHHs), one of the women has a monthly income of INR 13000, while the other has no income. With 4-5 members in each household, this indicates that both households have limited financial resources on a per capita basis. To support and improve their livelihoods, the project authority should provide additional skill development training and income-generating activities.

² Minor Impact (partially)- Where the impact is limited to boundary walls, compound wall, stairs, temporary sheds, etc.

5 LAND TENURE & ANALYSIS

5.1 OWNERSHIP OF LAND AND LAND ALLOTMENT TO TRIBAL PEOPLE

The Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council (KHADC), constituted under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, is empowered under Paragraph 8 of the Sixth Schedule, to assess and collect land revenue and levy taxes within its jurisdiction. Under Paragraph 3 of the Sixth Schedule, the Council also holds legislative authority over specified matters, including land allotment and land use. The jurisdiction of KHADC encompasses the entire East Khasi Hills District.

The sub-project falls in Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council (KHADC). The traditional land tenure management systems practiced by the Khasis are summarized in **Table 5.1**.

Table LAND TENURE & ANALYSIS:14: Traditional systems for Land Tenure Management amongst Khasis

<i>Category</i>	<i>Khasis</i>
Basis of classification	Purpose or ownership of land
Type of land	2 types of ownership (Ri Kynti or private land ; Ri Raid or communal lands) 15 sub- categories of ownership or use (Refer to Table 2.3)
Control and Management	Ri Kynti = Family-managed private land (individual or kur ownership). Ri Raid = Clan- or community-managed communal land (under Durbar Raid authority)
Inheritance	Women inherit and own property ³ : The ancestral property and other inheritable forms of property like self-acquired (if not alienated), are inherited by the daughters. Khatduh (youngest daughter) gets a major share of the property, though it is incumbent upon her to maintain other members of the family if they so need ⁴
Records	The Khasis do not have any formal land records. There could be boundary marks for demarcating villages or parcels of land holdings. Hima Myllem (in case of Shillong) has pattas which they issue to the landowners on request as evidence ownership of land. The Hima also maintains a record of such pattas. Sometimes, documents could be issued by the village Dorbar (<i>dulir</i>) which is also recognized by people as a form of land record as is the practice in this project area. Nature and form of <i>dulir</i> varies as it is not standardized by any authority.
Systems for sale/purchase/ mortgage	The decision to sell land is made by the family. The village headman stands as the witness to such transactions. The parties are at liberty to register the transaction with formal authorities. Conveyance of land is a practice when there is a need to mortgage

³ There do exist certain variances to this principle, like among the Wars, wherein sons have a share onto the property (Khongpai, 1974, p. 13)

⁴ Bareh, 2016, pp. 326–330

Category	Khasis
	land.
Managing private property	The authority to manage the property is vested in the Kni (maternal uncle) ⁵ .
Managing community property	For Clan lands or the community lands, it is the <i>Durbar</i> that oversees taking decisions for such lands. It is the <i>Durbar Kur</i> or the <i>Durbar raid</i> in charge of such decisions (Male dominant or only male group)

5.2 SCOPE OF LAND REQUIREMENT

No additional land requirement is anticipated for the proposed road project, as all construction activities are planned to be carried out entirely within the existing 12-metre Right of Way (RoW). The project will temporarily require 4.466 Ha of land for spoil disposal, identified across 3 locations in consultation with PWD officials and local communities, including the Rangbah Shnong. These sites will be taken on lease during construction and will be restored and returned to landowners after completion of civil works. All three parcels of land belong to the community/ village council.

⁵ Thus, it has been opined that amongst traditional Khasi societies, descent follows through the female while authority vests in the maternal uncles (Passah, 2017; Syiem, 2017).

6 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS

This Chapter explains the impact on land, and structures along the sub project road.

6.1 PROJECT 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 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 affected assets, livelihood restoration support, and targeted assistance to vulnerable households.

Out of a total of 10 affected households, there is no impact on major residential structures. The impacts are predominantly temporary and minor in nature. There are 6 nos. of Residential Structures (Such as concrete staircase and concrete compound walls) and 7 nos. of Commercial Structures (Such as G I Sheet, Shed, Shades and Gate). In addition, trees located within the Right of Way are likely to be affected during project implementation.

As all affected households belong to Scheduled Tribes and will require appropriate support measures.

The overall extent of impacts is summarized in Table 6.1.

Table 6.15: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Sl. No.	Impact	Extent/Number
1	Total Land Required (Ha)	Nil
2	Total Affected Households (AHs) (Non-Title Holders)	4
3	Households losing structure (Like compound wall, stairs and gate)	10
4	Total Affected Households	10
5	Total Affected Persons	66
6	Total Vulnerable households	6
7	Physical Displacement	0
8	Economic Displacement	9
9	Affected Trees	0
10	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.

The majority of affected structures are temporary or permanent, indicating that impacts are largely reversible and do not result in physical displacement. 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 Rangbah Shnong 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 Project Implementation Unit	_____ Signatory

6.4 LOSS OF TREES

Approximately 7 trees are situated within the existing Right of Way (RoW) on both sides of the road which belongs to the community which 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. The chainage wise details of trees are presented in **Table 6.2**.

Table 6.16: Chainage wise list of Trees

Sl. No.	Chainage (km)	LHS/RHS	Common Name	Botanical Name	Girth at Breast Height (cm)
1.	25+260	RHS	Sohphie	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	28
2.	28+507	LHS	Sohphie	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	72
3.	29+788	RHS	Sohphie	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	25
4.	33+262	LHS	Sohphie	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	68
5.	33+700	RHS	Sohphie	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	26
6.	33+708	RHS	Sohphie	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	74
7.	43+964	LHS	Sohphie	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	24

7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The entitlement framework for the sub-project has been developed in accordance with the approved Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) 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 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 (CoI).

7.3 CUT-OFF-DATE

The cut-off date for eligibility of non-titleholders is the date of the Joint Verification and 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.

7.4 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 will be applicable.

Table 7.17: 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		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/ Rangbah Shnong (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.
6	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 land + structures/trees/crops .R&R assistance equivalent to RFCTLARR.
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	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). 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.

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				<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:</p> <p>Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000/month for 12 months paid quarterly from the date of award.</p> <p>In addition to this amount, all displaced tribal households affected by the project shall receive an amount equivalent to Rs fifty thousand rupees. (Note: Entire Meghalaya population comprises Scheduled Tribes under Sixth Schedule; this provision applies to all displaced tribal families.)</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 for construction of cattle shed or petty shop</p> <p>ARTISAN/TRADER/SELF-EMPLOYED ASSISTANCE:</p> <p>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 ₹25,000.</p> <p>RESETTLEMENT ALLOWANCE: Each affected family shall be given a one-time – Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50000 only.</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
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 fifty thousand rupees as rental assistance for 3 rent as per the rental agreement or 15000 (whichever is lower)</p>
C. Loss of Trees and Crops				
9	Loss of trees	<p>Owners with use rights over Ri-Kynti (family land); documented users/occupants on Ri-Raid (community land) or Nokship land</p>	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 planted them, as verified by Dorbar Shnong/Nokma.</p> <p>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</p>
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	<p>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)</p> <p>SQUATTER SUBSISTENCE: All squatters (other than kiosks) will be eligible for one-time grant of Rs 36000 as subsistence allowance.</p> <p>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</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				actual costs.

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
11		(Loss of Structures) specifically structures on community land Ri-Raid land	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance without land cost	<p>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 -</p> <p>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)</p> <p>PLUS Subsistence allowance: Rs 3,000/month x 12 (paid quarterly). PLUS Resettlement allowance: Rs 50,000 one-time.</p> <p>IF COMMERCIAL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business re-establishment grant: Rs 25,000 • Working capital: Rs 25,000 OR credit linkage • 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)	<p>- Business Asset Compensation: -Livelihood Loss Compensation: - Relocation Assistance:</p>	<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>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				TIMELINE: Alternative site ready before displacement. Temporary site provided during transition if needed

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
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 rupees thirty-six thousand as one-time grant. Training Assistance of rupees ten thousand for income generation per family. 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 • Rs 25,000 working capital for self-employment
F.	Additional Support to Vulnerable Families			
14		As per definition of vulnerable	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>One-time additional financial assistance of rupees fifty thousand to all the project affected vulnerable households, single woman and women headed households, households identified as vulnerable in SECC 2011 survey, 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. Vulnerable PAPs to be prioritized for livelihood training and resettlement site/shop allotment.</p>
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	<p>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.</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
			construction activities for infrastructure development.	

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
I.	Resettlement Site			
17	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)</p> <p>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 Within 2 km of original business site.</p> <p>MARKET FACILITIES: Approach road, electricity, water, sanitation, drainage, 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..</p> <p>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			
18	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.
19	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

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				25,000 one-time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority in project employment. • Working capital assistance: Rs 25,000 OR credit linkage to bank/microfinance.
20	Common Property Resources (CPR) - Community users	Community members losing access to grazing land, water sources, forest resources, seasonal cultivation areas	Certificate from Village Council/Dorbar. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User rights documentation (customary records). 	CPR RESTORATION: Equivalent CPR area (grazing/water/forest) within 2 km of original location. Access road + boundary markers provided. IF RESTORATION NOT FEASIBLE: Community Development Fund = Land value at replacement cost + Rs 5,00,000. Managed by Dorbar Shnong/Nokma with annual financial reporting to PIU. TEMPORARY ACCESS: Alternative access arrangements maintained during construction period

Note: Based on the impact assessment of the sub-project, the primary applicable categories include non-titleholders affected by economic displacement, encroachers with partial impacts on structures.

7.5 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 Rangbah Shnong, 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.

7.6 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. The budget includes costs related to compensation for affected structures, trees, 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 is based on joint verification of affected assets and consultations with relevant stakeholders, including traditional institutions.

Given the prevalence of customary land tenure systems, land valuation has been carried out in consultation with Village Councils and supported by relevant line departments.

Joint verification will be conducted with the participation of officials from the PWD, representatives of Village Councils, and the RAP implementing agency to finalize the list of affected persons and assets.

The Bill of Compensation will be prepared based on the verified impacts and applicable Schedule of Rates. Estimates for affected structures will be prepared by the concerned PWD engineers and verified by competent authorities. The RAP implementing agency will ensure that all details are incorporated into micro-plans and that affected persons are informed and consulted throughout the process.

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 3,14,000, 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 8.18: R&R budget

Sl. No	Item	Unit	Input Unit	Value (Rs.)	Grand Total (Rs.)	Remarks
Section A						
1.1	Replacement cost for Kutcha Structure (1 nos.)	Sq. m	12	862	10,344	Included in BOQ
1.2	Reconstruction for Minor Structures (Residential)	RM	15	7062	1,05,930	Included in BOQ
	Compound walls: 4 (12 ft (L) each)=48 ft), Staircase: 2 (6 ft(L)=12 ft)	RM	4	3500	14,000	Included in BOQ
1.3	Replacement cost for Minor Structures (Commercial) - (Such as GI sheets, gates made of GI sheets): 6 (10ft X6ft):360 ft	Sq. m	34	862	29,308	Included in BOQ
1.4	Value of trees (Sohphie: 7 nos.)	Nos.	7	2000	14,000	
Sub Total A					14,000	
Section B - R &R Assistance						
S. No.	Type of Assistance			Quantity	Amount of R&R Assistance (Rs.)	Grand Total (Rs.)
2.1	Vulnerability Allowance			6	50,000	3,00,000
Sub Total B						3,00,000
Grand Total (A+B)						3,14,000

9 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed sub-project will result in economic impacts primarily affecting households engaged in roadside commercial activities.

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

9.2 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

9.3 FACILITATING CONVERGENCE WITH GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Coordination with the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council (KHADC) 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.

9.4 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

9.5 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 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 PREPERATION

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 (CoI) was undertaken. The survey included encroachers 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 Rangbah Shnong 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**.

Sl. No.	Stakeholders	Dates of consultantion	No of Participants	Summary of Feedback
1.	Local residents	20-08-2025	4 Men 1 Woman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community expressed strong support for the project and expects improved road quality to enhance accessibility and transportation efficiency.
2.	Local residents	20-08-2025	Commuters: 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders highlighted safety concerns, particularly inadequate street lighting and the need for pedestrian safety measures such as speed breakers and zebra crossings near sensitive locations like L.P.S. School.
3.	Shopkeepers	20.09.2025	PAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaffirmation of community support with emphasis on improved road conditions as a key expectation from the project.
4.	Local residents	20.09.2025	PAH: 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a strong need to incorporate skill development and capacity-building initiatives to enhance local employment opportunities and reduce dependency on external livelihoods.
5.	Youth Groups	16.09.2025	Youth (8 nos.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community highlighted migration due to lack of opportunities, emphasizing the need for local livelihood generation through skill development and promotion of microenterprises.
6.	Youth Groups	16.09.2025	Youth (7 nos.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved road connectivity is expected to boost local economic activities. Continuous stakeholder engagement and monitoring mechanisms are required to ensure project responsiveness to community needs.
7.	Women	16.09.2025	Women (6 nos.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a strong demand for women-centric interventions, including skill development and enhanced participation of SHGs, to promote inclusive growth and empower women economically.
8.	DPR Consultant	25-08-2025	DPR Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical inputs indicate the need for adopting standard design parameters (12 m PRow), utilizing survey data, and incorporating safety, environmental considerations, and future expansion provisions to ensure a sustainable and compliant road design.

Sl. No.	Stakeholders	Dates of consultantion	No of Participants	Summary of Feedback
Consultations held during FPIC for Priority Projects				
9.	Community Members & Project Affected Households & Families	04.09.205 & 09.09.2025, 16.09.2025, 08.10.2025 and 10.12.2025	No of consultation: 5, Total no. of participants: 138 (Male; 124 and Female: 14)	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 toilets

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 road sub-project, FPIC was triggered under the first condition, as the intervention involves the use of natural resources traditionally used by Indigenous communities.

Accordingly, a structured FPIC process was undertaken to ensure culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous communities and their traditional institutions, including Rangbah Shnong, village councils, and community representatives. Multiple rounds of FPIC consultations were held at different stages of project planning. These consultations were conducted on **04.09.2025**, **09.09.2025**, **16.09.2025**, **08.10.2025** followed by a final round on **10.12.2025**. Consultations were conducted in the local Khasi 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 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 WMP 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 WMP 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).

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. A separate grievance mechanism for project workers will be established by contractors in accordance with the Labor Management Procedures. 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.

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, 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 Rangbah Shnong, will play a critical role in verifying land ownership and affected persons, facilitating consultations, supporting the consent process, and assisting in grievance redressal.

PWD field divisions will support implementation at the local level, including coordination with affected communities, 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 13.19: 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

- Administrative Monitoring:** Overseeing daily planning, implementation, feedback, issue resolution, approval of micro plans, and preparation of monthly progress reports.
- 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. Monitoring of Grievances received and redressed in Table 14.1.

Table MONITORING AND EVALUATION.20: 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.21: Monitoring of Grievances received and redressed

Particulars	Quarters				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Cumulative Total
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					