



Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 37143-033
July 2017

Period: July 2016 – December 2016

IND: North Eastern States Roads Investment Program (Project 2)

Subproject: Serchhip – Buarpui (MZ02)

Submitted by

Project Implementation Unit, Public Works Department, Mizoram

This report has been submitted to ADB by the Project Implementation Unit, Public Works Department, Mizoram and is made publicly available in accordance with ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011). It does not necessarily reflect the views of ADB.

This social monitoring report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area

Asian Development Bank

203

for logging pls
PKM/JK

----- Forwarded by Arun Mahajan/Consultants/ADB on 02/06/2017 02:22 PM -----

From: piupwd adb <piupwdadb@gmail.com>
To: amahajan.consultant@adb.org
Date: 02/06/2017 12:11 PM
Subject: Re: Social Monitoring Reports upto December 2016



Dear Sir,

With reference to your email dt.30.05.2017 regarding observations on Social Monitoring Report July- December 2016, I am enclosing herewith reply on the observations made by ADB which is further incorporated in the re-submitted report which is also attached herewith for your further necessary action.

Regards,

Lalrinkima Hnamte,
Project Director(PIU),PWD
Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl
Mizoram - 796001.
Ph: +91 389 2324001(O)/ +91 389 2321524(fax)



**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM**

**NORTH EASTERN STATE ROADS INVESTMENT
PROGRAM**

SERCHHIP – BUARPUI SUBPROJECT (MZ02)

FUNDED BY ADB

SOCIAL MONITORING REPORT UPTO DECEMBER 2016



CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Resettlement Principles of the Project
3. Resettlement Impacts in the Project
4. Compensation and relocation in the project
5.
 - A. Consultation
 - B. Disclosure
 - C. Grievance
6. Conclusion and recommendation
7. Annexures:
 - I. Photographs of Consultations
 - II. Relocated Structures
 - III. Verification form
 - IV. Project Information Pamphlet
 - V. Project Identity card
 - VI. Compensation Disbursement
 - VII. Micro Plan
 - VIII. Pictures of CPR Owner
 - IX. Livelihood training pictures
 - X. Report of verification of compensation left over.

Social Monitoring Report – North Eastern State Roads Investment Program – Subproject MZ02 (Serchhip – Buarpui)

1 Introduction

The Project Road section (MZ02) between Serchhip to Buarpui has been divided into two sections. These are Part I: Serchhip to Thenzawl (15 km) and Part II: Thenzawl to Buarpui (40 km). In total, the project included improvement and upgradation of 55 km of existing road section. The Project passes through hilly areas and the proposed Right of way taken for the same is 8.7 meter (from the hill side) and at curves, this is increased by 1 meter.

The Project road takes off from NH54 at Sailiamkawn intersection (Km 114.200 near Serchhip) and end at Sialsuk junction on State Highway (length 15.2 km). The second part of the road takes off from km 82 of Aizawl – Lunglei State Highway at Thenzawl and ends at Buarpui (length 39.8 km). The project passes through five villages namely: Serchhip, Sailam, Thenzawl, New Khawlek and Buarpui.

Existing Project road, between Serchhip to Buarpui, is a single lane bituminous road and passes through hilly terrain and dense forest area. In order to simplify the design procedure and improve road construction and minimize impacts, it is proposed for intermediate lane road, the cross section will be constant as under:

- Pavement width of 6.9 m (5.5 m + 0.5 m widening at curves less than radius + 0.9 m paved shoulder on hill side).
- Formation width 7.8 m (6.9 m pavement + 0.9 m unpaved shoulder on valley side).
- Formation cut will be 8.7 m (7.8 m formation width + 0.9 m drain)

If there shall be any straight section of road or curves with radius more than 300 m or combination of both for sections longer than 100 m, the pavement, formation width and cutting shall be reduced by 0.5 (i.e. curve widening) in such sections.

The road improvement works will be limited to this available width in order to minimize the impacts.

2 Resettlement principles of the project:

The following principles are adopted for this project: (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons. (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance. (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner. (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time bound implementation schedule. (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan; including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language (s) understandable to affected persons and other stake holders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stake holders. (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. (xi) Pay Compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before

physical or economic displacement. (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons.

In accordance with the R&R measures, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the project affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons will be entitled to the following five types of Compensation and Assistance packages:

- I. Compensation for the loss of land, crops/trees at their replacement cost.
- II. Compensation for structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost.
- III. Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/wage income and income restoration assistance.
- IV. Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- V. Rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities.

Affected Persons meeting the cut-off date requirements (for title holders, the date of Section 4.1 of the LAA will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-title holders the start date of the project census survey), will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. Unforeseen impacts will also be compensated in accordance with the principles.

Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Identification of Displaced households	Entitlement	Details
A: LOSS OF LAND			
A.1 Loss of agricultural land and assets	a) Legal titleholders – Settlement holders	Compensation at Market/replacement cost and assistance	a) Land Acquisition for the Project will be as per Land Acquisition Act 1894. b) If the compensation determined by the Competent Authority is less than the “market price/replacement cost” then the difference is to be paid by the EA as assistance. c) APs will be explained the process and their views will be taken into consideration while determining the market/replacement cost. d) APs with traditional title/occupancy right will also be eligible for full compensation for land. e) If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, AP would be given the following option, subject to his/her acceptance. Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his/her residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it. f) Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. I notice cannot be given,

			<p>compensation for share o crops ill be provided at market value.</p> <p>g) All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation ad rehabilitation process, are to be borne b the EA. Also re-titling shall occur as part of the cost of replacement land.</p> <p>h) In case of severance due to acquisition of agricultural land, and additional grand of 10% of the amount ill be paid for land acquisition.</p>
A.2 Loss of homestead land or vacant plot (residential and commercial land)	a) Legal titleholder / Settlement Holder	Compensation at Market/replacement cost and assistance.	<p>a) Compensation at market/replacement cost or land –for-land where feasible;;</p> <p>b) If replacement cost is more than the compensation determined by the Competent Authority, then difference to be paid by the project authority in the form of “assistance”.</p> <p>c) DPs with traditional title/occupancy rights will also be eligible for full compensation for land.</p> <p>d) All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.</p> <p>e) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000 (based on the type of house and household asset) per household for shifting households’ assets and other belonging to the new area.</p>
A.3. Loss of Agriculture Landd.	a) Periodic Patta holders. b) Village Pass holder.	Assistance	<p>a) No compensation for land.</p> <p>b) Transitional allowance based on minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labour for three months for each person losing income in the displaced household as a result of impact on land.</p> <p>c) 60 days’ advance notice to remove their asset and/or harvest standing crops/fruits.</p> <p>d) In case of crops/fruits, if notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided as per Section C of this EM.</p>
B. LOSS OF SRUCTURES			
B.1 Loss of residential structure.	a) Legal Titleholders / settlement of affected structure.	Compensation at market / Replacement cost and assistance.	a) DP will be provided replacement cost of the residential structure, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Affected person shall be allowed to take salvaged material from the demolished structure at no costs. c) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area. d) Transitional assistance of Rs 2000 per month per household in the form of grant to cover maximum nine months rental accommodation. e) All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Leaseholder / Periodic Patta holders b) Village Pass holder 	Compensation (for structure erected) and/or Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Affected person will be provided replacement cost of the residential structure (no compensation for land), which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule rate (BSR) without depreciation. b) Affected person shall be allowed to take salvaged material from the demolished structure at no costs. c) Rental assistance 2000 per month per household for the periodic patta holders as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-months rentals. d) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area. e) All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure.
B.2. Loss of Residential cum Commercial (RC) and Commercial structure	a) Titleholder / Settlement holder of affected structure	Legal of Compensation at market / Replacement cost and assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) DP will be provided replacement cost of the structure, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation. b) Affected Person shall be allowed to take salvaged material from the demolished structure at no costs. c) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area. d) Transitional assistance of Rs. 2000 per month per household in the form of

			grant to cover maximum nine months rental accommodation. e) All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure.
	a) Leaseholder/ Periodic patta holder b) Village Pass holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at market/ replacement cost for the structure • Shifting Assistance • Transitional Allowance • Rental Assistance 	a) Affected person will be provided replacement cost of the residential structure (no compensation for land), which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule rates (BSR) without depreciation. b) Affected person shall be allowed to take salvaged material from the demolished structure at no costs. A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs.10,000 based on the type of house and household assets per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area. Rental assistance of Rs.2000 per month in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rental accommodation. All fees, taxes and other registration charges incurred for the replacement structure.
C: LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES			
C.1. Loss of Crops and Trees	a) Legal Titleholder/ Settlement holder. b) Periodic Patta Holder c) Village Council Pass holder	Compensation at 'replacement cost'	a) Affected person will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to harvest crops/fruits and remove trees. b) Compensation to be paid by the DC at (the rate) replacement cost estimated by: i) the Forest Department for timber trees: ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops: iii) and Horticulture Department for perennial and fruit trees. c) In case of standing crops cash compensation at current market value of mature crops for loss of standing agricultural crops only. d) Grant equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation. e) Compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees calculated at replacement cost, and at a minimum as annual produce value for one season times 1 to 3, depending on the nature of crops/trees.
D: LOST OF OTHER ASSETS (Include separate kitchen and / or toilet structures)			
D.1. Loss of Other assets	a) Village Pass holder	• Compensation at market /	a) Affected person will be provided replacement cost of the residential

		<p>Replacement cost for the structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting Assistance 	<p>structure (no compensation for land), which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rated (BSR) without depreciation.</p> <p>b) Affected person shall be allowed to take salvaged material from the demolished structure at no costs. A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per households' assets and other belonging to the new area.</p>
E: LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD SOURCE			
E.1. Loss of primary source of income for the titleholders	a) Titleholders/ Settlement holders losing income through agriculture	Rehabilitation Assistance for income restoration	<p>a) Transitional allowance equivalent 1,000 days of Minimum Agricultural Wage (MAW) in the state at the time of Section 4 notification under LA Act if the residual land is not viable or equivalent to 750 days of MAW income when the residual land is viable.</p> <p>b) In case of households, losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating), training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs. 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute. Payment of training would be made only to Recognized and accredited vocational training skills providers / institute, independent from any of the project stakeholders (including IA and EA).</p>
	a) Titleholders holders losing income through business	Rehabilitation Assistance for income restoration	<p>a) Transitional allowance will be paid to each displace household based on six months of average income earned from the affected business.</p> <p>b) In case of households, losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating), training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs. 10,000 per displaced household. Payment of training would be made only to Recognized and accredited vocational training skills providers/institutes, independent from any of the project stakeholders (including IA and EA).</p>
E.2. Loss of primary	a) Leaseholders/	Transitional Assistance	a) Transitional allowance will be paid to each displaced household based on

source of income for the leaseholders/ Periodic patta holder	periodic Patta holder		<p>minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labour for three months..</p> <p>b) Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs. 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute. Payment of training would be made only to Recognized and accredited vocational training skills providers/institutes, independent from any of the project stakeholders (including IA and EA)</p>
E.3. Loss of primary source of income of Village pass holders	a) Village Pass holders	Transitional Assistance	<p>a) Transitional allowance will be paid to each displaced household based on minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labour for three months. Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs. 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly to the training institute. Payment of training would be made only to Recognized and accredited vocational training skills providers/institutes, independent from any of the project stakeholders (including IA and EA). Employment opportunity for such APs in the project construction work, if so desired by them.</p>
F: LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES			
F.1. Loss of Common Property Resources	Affected community/ Government Institution responsible for the structure	Restoration and/ or Reconstruction Assistance	Cash compensation or replacement/ restoration of the affected community facilities (including temples, shrines, public water stand posts etc) in consultation with the affected community.
G: ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE			
G.1. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups	Households categorized as vulnerable	Lump sum assistance	<p>a) Additional one-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 10,000 per household to vulnerable households. This will be over and above the other assistance/s given as per this framework.</p> <p>b) Vulnerable households could be given priority in employment as labour in the project construction activities.</p>
H: OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS			
H.1. Temporary impact during	Owner/ Titleholder/ traditional rights of the affected	Cash compensation for loss of income	<p>a) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of</p>

construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/assets due to movement of machinery and plant site for contractor etc.	plot community	potential	construction plant. b) Compensation for standing crops and trees as per the market rate. c) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality. d) The contractor will negotiate a rental rate with the owner for all temporary use of land outside proposed RoW. e) All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. f) Location of construction camps by contractor in consultation with the PWD.
H.2. Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	Any unanticipated consequence of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles upon in this policy in this policy framework.		

3 Resettlement Impacts in the Project:

Impact assessment has been applied in the project road. Greater emphasis has been placed on IA during the planning, design, construction and operation of proposed road projects critically analyzing, predicting and evaluating the future social and economic effects of proposed policy, program and project decisions and actions on the well-being of the people, and their businesses, institutions and communities with a goal to protect and enhance the quality of life by ensuring that the potential socio-economic impacts are minimized.

The impacts on people, their community and way of life can occur during project planning, construction, and the "operational" phase when the roadway is in use. The impact results from the introduction of specific project characteristics up-gradation with paved shoulder NH standards and the local community and individual's response.

For widening of Serchhip – Buarpui Road **13.96 ha** of additional land is acquired.

This Jhum land which is used for traditional Jhum cultivation. Shifting cultivation (Jhum) in Mizoram is on a periodic cycle on the hilly slopes, over a traditional 8-year cycle. With the increasing pressure on land, the Jhum cycle has come down to 3 or 4 years. Loss of Jhum land will have impact on agriculture production.

Under the road-development project land use pattern of the acquired land and the existing vacant land will change permanently. This will be a direct impact on land use pattern but side by side it will improve the socio economic condition of the area, **which is a positive impact**. Due to the development of the new roads, there are chances of economic development and in the long run. There is a chance of ribbon development along the roads in most of the commercial areas which will have additional impact on the land use pattern of the project area in the long run.

Enough care has been taken during design by realigning the built up area to minimize *Impact due to Displacement of Residents, Displacement of Businesses and Community Services, Impacts on Residents, Impacts on Businesses and Community Services, Impacts on the Community.*

Compensation for Land and assistance to the community due to this proposed alignment is substantially completed and some compensation is in process till the reporting month end.

Table - 1: Summary of Project Impacts

No. of households impacted	As per Resettlement Plan	Revised based on NGO verification
Land	171	224
Residential structure	22	30
Commercial structure	1	1
Residential + commercial structure	3	1
Other affected household	31	0
Total households	228	256
Total affected persons	1379	1225

After verification done by the NGO, number of Affected Households came up to 256, CPRs (12 in nos.) are included in these total number of households.

Table - 2: Status of affected households

No. of households impacted	As per Resettlement Plan		Revised based on NGO verification	
	Titleholder	Non-titleholder	Titleholder	Non-titleholder
Land	76	95	86	140
Residential structure	15	7	18	10
Commercial structure	1	0	1	0
Residential + commercial structure	1	2	1	0
Other affected household	0	31	0	0
Total households	93	135	106	150
Total affected persons	651	728	512	713

The numbers of impacted households were increased in Land, Residential Structure and Commercial structure, but the number of impacted in Residential + Commercial was reduced due to the discontinue of business in two buildings. The average size of the impacted families was 4.78.

Table - 3: Land requirement in the project

Type of land	As per Resettlement Plan (area in ha)	Revised based on NGO verification (area in ha)
Land settlement certificate holder	1.14	0.45
Periodic patta holder	4.97	3.13
Village council pass holder	10.54	9.21
Government land	0.00	0.07
Community land	0.00	0.11
Forest land	0.00	0.99
Absentee Household	2.65	0
Total land	19.30	13.96

Land requirement in the project is reduced after verification and acquisition because in certain areas impact area falls within road reserve area in Land Pass issued by Revenue Department, Mizoram. In some cases, width of the road is already big and impact is lesser.

Table - 4: Vulnerable households impacted by the project

Vulnerability category	As per Resettlement Plan	Revised based on NGO verification
Without legal title	0	0
Scheduled Tribe	65 %	244 (All PAHs are ST) 100%
Below poverty line	16 %	24 (9.8%)
Elderly	16 %	93 (38%)
Woman headed house	3 %	23 (9.4%)
Landless	0	0
Total	100 %	244

All Affected Persons were from Mizo Community and they are Schedule Tribes. Amongst these 244 Schedule tribes, 24 Households were found in the category of Below Poverty Line (BPL), 93 Households were found above 60 years of age and 23 Households were found Women Headed Households.

Table - 5: Impacted community property

Community property	As per Resettlement Plan	Revised based on NGO verification
Land	12	6
Structure	19	6
Trees	0	0
Add any other	0	0
Total	31	12

12 numbers of Community property were found impacted. Out of these CPRs 6 were land only, 2 School Buildings, 1 Church Steps, 1 Anganwadi building, 1 Community Hall and 1 Urinal. Anganwadi Building and Community Hall was displaced and they are already relocated now.

4 Compensation and relocation in the project:

Table - 6 : The progress of land acquisition

village name	progress of land acquisition in sq. mt.						
	Total target	Reporting period	%	Progress to date	%	Balance in sq.mt	%
1 Serchhip	16294.19	0	0	16294.19	100	0	0
2 Sailam	719.81	0	0	719.81	100	0	0
3 Thenzawl	5550.21	102.94	1.85	5550.21	100	0	0
4 New Khawlek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Buarpui	13330.5	0	0	13330.5	100	0	0
Total	35894.71	102.94	1.85	35894.71	100	0	0

In all 5 villages, all lands needed for the project were fully acquired and compensation was fully disbursed. The three remaining un-disbursed AP's are the land owners of Village Council Pass Holders, their crops and trees only are compensated as per the rules of the State Government.

The total target in Land acquisition is reduced here in this report, because, in the previous report, the total target was 144391.50 sq.m as we have included the land area of the Village Council Pass holders which the Government does not pay the cost of the land but the crops and trees within the area. Thus, we have removed the land area from this report as the VC pass lands are not compensated.

Table - 7: Payment of compensation to households

Type of loss	No. of households						
	Total target	Reporting period	%	Progress to date	%	Balance in no.	%
Land	226	4	1.76	222	98.23	4	1.76
Residential structure	28	0	0	28	100	0	0
Commercial structure	1	0	0	1	100	0	0
Residential+ commercial structure	1	0	0	1	100	0	0
Other assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	256	4	0.68	252	99.55	4	0.68

98.43 % of Compensation is already disbursed and 1.56 % is still remaining. Their land needs to be re-assessed and it is under process and they will be receiving their compensation within the next reporting period.

Table - 8: Compensation Amount paid to the households & CPRs.

Name of Village	No. of HHs	Amount paid to Households	No. of HHs	Amount Unpaid to Households	No. of CPRs	Amount Paid to CPRs	No. of CPRs	Amount Unpaid to CPRs
Serchhip	62	13,435,635.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sailam	2	514,997.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thenzawl	70	7,809,382.00	1	16,060.00	4	378,932.00	2	14,780.00
New khawlek	19	3,717,241.00	0	0.00	2	1,625,428.00	0	0.00
Buarpui	89	22,913,971.00	1	1,387.00	4	1,793,276.00	0	0.00
Total:	242	48,391,226.00	2	17,447.00	10	3,797,636.00	2	14,780.00

The total amount of Compensation to be disbursed is Rs. 52,221,089.00. A total of Rs. 48,391,226.00 is already paid to the households and Rs. 3,797,636.00 is paid to the CPRs.

Table - 9: Payment of assistance to households

Type of assistance	No. of households						
	Total target	Reporting period	%	Progress to date	%	Balance in no.	%

Transitional Assistance for affected residential, commercial and residential cum commercial structures (LSC titleholder)	22	0	0	22	100	0	0
Transfer/ shifting assistance for Commercial Structure (LSC/PP holders).	2	0	0	2	100	0	0
Rental Assistance for residential, commercial and residential cum commercial structures (PP & VC Pass holders).	17	0	0	17	100	0	0
Transfer/ shifting assistance for Homestead Land (Titleholders).	24	0	0	23	95.84	1	4.16
Transfer/ shifting assistance for structural impacts (LSC holders).	21	0	0	21	100	0	0
Transfer/ shifting assistance for structural (PP/VC holders).	16	0	0	16	100	0	0
Transitional allowance for affected agriculture land (VC pass holders).	121	0	0	120	99.18	1	0.82
Transitional allowance for affected business (Periodic Patta holders).	1	0	0	1	100	0	
Transitional allowance for affected business (Titleholders).	1	0	0	1	100	0	0
Income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs Choice (titleholder / PP Holder/ Village Council Pass Holder)	2	2	100	2	100	0	0
Vulnerable households	244	0	0	243	99.59	1	0.41
Total	471	2	9.09	468	99.51	3	0.49

Table - 10: Assistance Amount Paid to Households

Name of Village	Amount paid to Households	Amount Unpaid to Households
Serchhip	1,586,500.00	0.00
Sailam	52,500.00	0.00
Thenzawl	1,808,000.00	30,000.00
New khawlek	552,500.00	0
Buarpui	2,272,500.00	32,500.00
Total:	6,272,000.00	62,500.00

The total Amount of Assistance to be disbursed is Rs. 6,334,500.00. An amount of Rs. 6,272,000.00 is already paid to the households. The remaining assistance will be paid as soon as their land value which was needed to re-asses is paid to them.

Table - 11: Relocation of APs

Type of structure	No. of households						
	Total target	Reporting period	%	Progress to date	%	Balance in no.	%
Residential	21	1	4.76	17	80.95	4	19.05
Commercial	1	0	0	1	100	0	0

Residential+ commercial structure	1	0	0	1	100	0	0
Total	23	1	4.35	19	82.61	4	17.39

The total number of structures to be dismantled was 23. 19 are already relocated. The remaining 4 are un-dismantled yet, all of them belong in the last affected village and they will be dismantling their structures soon.

The number of displaced structures are reduced here in this report, because, the 7 (seven) partially affected buildings were accidentally counted and included in the previous report. These partially affected structures do not affect the whole building and do not require relocation.

Table - 12: Status of compensation payment and relocation of CPRs

Type of CPRs	Number						
	Total target	Reporting period	%	Progress to date	%	Balance in no	%
Churches	7	0	0	5	71.42	2	28.57
Gov't	3	0	0	3	100	0	0
NGO's	2	0	0	2	100	0	0
Total	12	0	0	10	83.33	2	16.66

12 numbers of CPRs are affected in the project. Out of these 12, 6 were land only, 1 Church steps, 2 School Buildings, 1 Anganwadi Building, 1 Community Hall and a Urinal. The two displaced Buildings - Anganwadi building and Community Hall were already relocated. The two remaining CPRs have not received their Compensation due to re-assessment of their land, it is under process and they are expected to receive within the next reporting period.

5 A. Consultation :

In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding on the Project and address the issues pertaining to resettlement, various sections of Affected Persons and other stakeholders were consulted various times. The opinion of the stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations.

All relevant aspects of the Project, its components, anticipated benefits and impacts on the community, the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy and the Entitlement Matrix laid down in the Resettlement plan, the mechanism and arrangements for availing their compensation and assistance were discussed with the affected communities. Proper utilization of the assistance and Grievance mechanism was also discussed in various discussions.

So far, consultations were held two times in the reporting period. A participant constitutes Affected Persons, stakeholders and village council leaders. A total of 28 participate in these consultations, 23 were males and 5 were females. The main issues in the discussion were about the completion of the project. They were worried that due to the long period of rainy season, the work could not be as progressive as they are expecting. They all wanted the work to be completed as soon as possible.

B. Disclosure of Resettlement Plan:

The Resettlement summary was translated and made available to the affected persons. Hard copies of the Resettlement plan was also made available at the offices of the PIU, District Magistrate Office and Block Developments Officers' Office and other local level

public offices. The information campaign includes distribution of information booklets, leaflets including entitlements, subproject locations and grievance redress mechanism.

D. Grievance:

Grievance Redress Mechanism was established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints and grievance about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project. The GRM aimed to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The Project –specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

The project information leaflet which includes information on the GRM was widely distributed disseminated throughout the corridor. There are three tiers of GRM; the First tier is the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances. The Resettlement Officer in the PIU is designated as the key officer for grievance redress. Resolution of complaints will be done within seven working days.

The second tier of GRM is referring the unresolved issue (with written documentation) to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The GRC was established at the PWD level headed by the Chief Engineer. The GRC consists of the following persons, Chief Engineer, Project Director, representative of the affected persons, and representative of the local Deputy Commissioners' office. A hearing will be called with the GRC, if necessary where the affected person can present his/her concern/issues. The GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within fifteen (15) working days. If unsatisfied with the decision, the existence of the GRC will not impede the complainant's access to the Government's judicial or administration remedies.

The Third tier of GRM is in the event that a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the PIU's (first tier) or GRC (second tier), the affected person can seek alternative redress in the appropriate court of law. The PIUs or GRC will be kept informed by the district, municipal or national authority. Nonetheless, the DP is free to access the country's legal system at any time and stage, not only after following the Project GRM.

Table: 13 - Status of Grievance

Grievance type on	No. received	No. resolved	No. pending or referred to higher level
Measurement of asset	0	0	0
Compensation of land	10	10	0
Compensation of structure	1	1	0
Tree/crop compensation	0	0	0
Assistance	0	0	0
Others	1	1	0

There are 12 (Twelve) numbers of Grievances received in this reporting period. It was reported verbally by the persons and due to that reasons, The NGO Consultants were informed to locate the left out lands, they carry out the works with the Contractors and CSC and submit their report. Following their report a Joint spot verification in Part-II of the project for left out lands was held between 27th July and 29th July 2016 by the order of the District

Collector/ Deputy Commissioner of Serchhip District. Representative of District Collector, Surveyors, PIU members, NGO consultant, Contractors, CSC, Village Council representatives and land owners were in the team.

Out of 12 grievances the District Collector decided that 9 should be put forwarded and Supplementary Award was prepared and waiting for the approval. The other 3 were clearly informed and showed on the spot that their land will not be affected by the project.

The report on verification of compensation left over is attached in the annexure.

6 Conclusion and recommendation:

As per the social safeguard policy of the Asian Development Bank, the Project has its own objectives of avoiding involuntary resettlement wherever possible, by means of adopting appropriate technical measures and effective consultations. Timely compensation and assistance was necessary and gave it to 98.82 % and 98.77 % of the total Affected Persons, the remaining APs also will be given soon.

Two Affected Households, their Income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs Choice (titleholder / PP Holder) were given to them. They have chosen Weaving as their income generating skill and they have finished their training. Their training pictures are given in the annexure.

The numbers of relocating structures are slowly increasing and most of the structures are already dismantled and their relocating structures are under construction, all of them are expected to be relocated soon. Each AP's have alternate residing place during the construction of their new house.

The supplementary award is expected to be approved soon and able to be disbursed in the next reporting period.