

Meghalaya

Integrated Transport Project (MITP)

Funded by the World Bank

Social Impact Assessment and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Major Bridge over Damring River

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1. Executive Summary

1.1. Introduction

1. The Government of Meghalaya, with financing and technical support from the World Bank, has conceptualised a project titled “Meghalaya Integrated Transport Project” (MITP). The objective of the project is to provide a well-connected efficient, good quality and safe transport network on long-term basis in a cost-effective manner maximizing economic and social outcomes. This will involve taking a whole-of-the-state approach of the entire transport sector and introduce innovations, efficiency, and new ways of doing business at various stages of service delivery, ensuring value for money.
2. The project has three Components: Component 1 – supports infrastructure rehabilitation works and where necessitated constructing new structure; Component 2 – capacity building of the State institutions through technical assistance on Asset Management, Institutional Effectiveness, and Transport Services; and Component 3: Project management and implementation.
3. Under Component 1, as Phase 1 civil works activities, construction of a 120m long major bridge over the Damring river has been identified as a strategic investment, as it will connect the two major district roads of North Garo Hills District, i.e., Rongrong-Resudekachang Road and Songsak Mendipathar Road. With the proposed bridge, Songsak Mendipathar Road will connect to Rongrong-Resudekachang Road, leading to Resubelpara town, which is the headquarters of North Garo Hills District.
4. The proposed bridge and its approach roads both sides will connect many villages like Thapa Darenchi, Thapa Agitchak, Dabadnaggre, Thapa Rongdenggre, Chidaret Ajaro, Moranodi, Doba Apal, Konchigol, Damebibra, Darampara, Daram Mangtu etc. These villages trade agricultural and horticultural produce at the central market located at Thapa Bazar, which is also an important district markets for food and other consumable goods. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday at Thapa Bazar.
5. Currently, in general people cross the river through a temporary bamboo structure as shown in Figure 1. However, during rainy season, between the month of June to October, the temporary bamboo bridge either gets washed-off, or becomes dangerous to cross by. In such conditions, villagers accessing the Thapa Bazar weekly market, or accessing the other district connectivity, ply to-and-fro via local boat services provided by the local villagers as shown in Figure 2. The heavy freight movement however transit through roads, covering additional 19kms to access the other side.



Figure 1: Current foot-bridge



Figure 2: People commuting through boat

With the operation of the proposed bridge it is anticipated that villagers will no more

commute through local boats, even during the rainy season, leading to either loss of temporary means of livelihood of the boatmen and others providing support to such services (i.e., helper to the boatman) or disrupting their source of livelihood. This thereby triggers World Bank Safeguard Policies, Operational Policy(OP) 4.12, related to Involuntary Resettlement.

7. An assessment, following detailed stakeholder consultation has been carried out to estimate the socio-economic impact, on the boat service providers. As per assessment, the approach roads will require a total of 13440sqm of land (about 2384sq.m at ChidaretAjagro side and about 11056sq.m at Thapa Bazar side)and there is one boatman and his helper who ferries boat across the river during rainy season, between June to October. The landowners have agreed to donate the required land voluntarily.
8. Since there is no involuntary land taking, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been prepared as only two persons will lose their source of income once the bridge is constructed.

1.2. Objective of ARAP

9. The overall objective of the abbreviated-RAP is to ensure that all project affected people (PAPs) at least maintain/regain their status of living they had prior to the project implementation or improve upon that, i.e., maintain same or improved means of earning. The specific objectives of this RAP are to:
 - Identify the PAPs by the type of loss and extent of damage
 - Categorize Entitled Persons (EPs) according to the eligibility criteria mentioned in the R&R policy of MIT Project, documented under Environmental and Social Management Framework¹ (ESMF).
 - Work out entitlements for each Eligible Person based on the criteria as laid down in the R&R policy of the project
 - Ensure that all PAPs are aware of their entitlements under the policy and participate actively in the project.
 - Identify alternative means of livelihood suitable for the PAPs based on their skills set, available asset(s) and need.
 - Develop an institutional support for the implementation of R&R process.
 - Evolve a suitable mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the R&R process and indicate the parameters for monitoring.
10. The RAP components are
 - Introduction and methodology
 - Legal Framework and Resettlement Policy
 - Identification of the PAPs
 - Public Consultations
 - Income Restoration Action Planning
 - Institutional Arrangements
 - Grievance Redress Mechanism

¹<https://mbda.gov.in/environmental-and-social-management-framework-esmf-meghalaya-integrated-transport-project-project-id>

- Implementation Schedule
- Estimated Budget for implementation

1.3. Identification of the PAPs

11. Identification of project affected persons (PAPs) was based on the following considerations:
 - i. Owners of assets/structures along the right of way (ROW) of the civil structures that is proposed to be built under the project;
 - ii. Owners /tenants of houses, structures or means of livelihood located within the ROW;
 - iii. Those found during census and before cut-off date engaged in economic activities within the ROW of the approach roads and bridge;
 - iv. PAPs whose land or farm will be taken or removed due to proposed project;
 - v. Owners of Economic trees that may be affected by the proposed project.
 - vi. Any other person getting adversely impacted due to proposed activity
12. As per detailed project report (DPR) and environmental and social impact screening report, it is noted that though the project requires land acquisition from the private owners. However, it is also noted and recorded that the owners have agreed to voluntarily donate the land. Thus, there is no impact anticipated due to land acquisition. Furthermore, it is also noted that there is no impact on any community and or religious structure. As well as the assessment study did not notify any person possibly getting affected for being engaged in economic activities within the ROW of the approach roads and bridge.
13. It is only anticipated that the boat service that is operated during rainy season will not be in demand after the bridge becomes operational. This will thus have a direct impact on loss of livelihood for the people involve in operating boat service. It should be noted that the ferry service is temporary in nature and is in demand only during rainy season, i.e., between the month of June to October.

1.3.1. Impact due to Loss of Livelihood

14. At time of assessment, it has been found that there is only one boatman, who owns a boat and ferries his boat withsupport from his helper. A socio-economic survey/assessment about the boatman and his helper was carried out, capturing their income status, other source of income, skill sets, members of the family, housing, health and wellbeing, etc. And, based on the assessment, eligibility category, entitlement matrix, plan for income restoration/ enhancement, implementation schedule, monitoring and budget has been framed.

1.4. Policy, Legal Framework and Entitlement

15. The given abbreviated-RAP has been prepared by following the principles and requirements set under the agreed Environmental and Social Management Framework of this project, disclosed at both borrower's as well as World Bank's websites²³.

²<https://mbda.gov.in/environmental-and-social-management-framework-esmf-meghalaya-integrated-transport-project-project-id>

1.5. Public Consultations

16. Public consultations with the project affected person (PAPs) were held on 22nd and 26th January, 2021. Based on the consultation survey reports were prepared capturing information on each individuals and anticipated impact on livelihood due to project respectively, their other source of income, their skill sets, family size, availability of housing, educational and health support from the government, other schemes being availed by them, and a discussion on possible alternative means of livelihood that they can follow to either maintain their same level of income (income restoration) prior to the project or enhance to have a better standard of living.
17. Profile of the affected persons:

Table 1: Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Affected Persons

Socio-Economic Indicators	Profile of the Boatman	Profile of the Helper
Profession of PAPs affected by the project	Providing ferry services to the villagers via boat (boat being owned by the boatman)	Supporting the boatman in operating the boat and loading freight and passengers
	Thus, by profession a Boatman	Helper
Temporary/ permanent source of livelihood impacted	Temporary in nature, as the boat services are in demand only during rainy season, between the month of June to October (about 5 months)	
The average income lost	INR 10,000 per month	INR 5,000 per month
Alternate livelihood followed	The boatman also owns a permanent tea shop located at Thapa Bazar. Established the shop utilizing Kissan Credit facility (farmer credit facility).	Work as a daily wager in agricultural fields, at daily rate of INR300.
Assets owned by the PAP/ family	Owens pucca (permanent) house and cattle, pigs and chickens	Owens kutch house and cattle, pigs and chickens
Number of family member supported by the PAP	Total – 5 (He, his wife and Three Children)	Total – 5 (He, his wife and Three Children)
Tribal or not	Yes	Yes
Health status	Healthy and has no ailment	Healthy and has no ailment

1.6. Entitlement Matrix

18. Based on the assessment and applicable policy, the proposed Entitlement Matrix for Loss of Livelihood as given below has been framed:

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Loss of Livelihood			
Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
Families living within the project area	Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/ sharecroppers, agricultural labourers and employees	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time grant payment of five lakhs rupees (INR 5,00,000) per affected family, as Livelihood Assistance; Subsistence allowance of INR 36,000 (i.e., @INR3,000 per month for a period of a year)

³<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/969371580286387905/pdf/Environmental-and-Social-Management-Framework.pdf>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Assistance of equivalent cost of INR10,000 for income generation per family; • Temporary employment in the project construction work to project affected persons with particular attention to vulnerable groups by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible and preference in the employment of semi-skilled and unskilled jobs in the project with adequate training for the job.
For Tribal			
Families living within the project area	Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/ sharecroppers, agricultural labourers and employees	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time grant payment of fiftythousand rupees (INR50,000) per affected family, for being socially vulnerable, belonging to Scheduled Tribe

19. **Updated Resettlement Unit Costs:**The project has adopted the unit costs for R&R assistance as available in LARR Act, 2013. The Consumer Price Index for Agricultural labourer’s (CPIAL) for the state of Meghalaya has increased by 42%-46%⁴ during the period between January 2014 to December 2020. Hence, all these unit have been updated and are presented in table below.

Table 3: Updated Entitlement Matrix as per Current Price Index

Entitlement	Unit rates as of January 2014 (in INR)	Revised as December 2020 (rounded off to nearest INR)
One-time grant INR 5,00,000) as Livelihood Assistance;	5,00,000	7,30,000
Subsistence allowance of INR 36,000 (i.e., @INR3,000 per month for a period of a year)	36,000	51,120
Training Assistance of equivalent cost of INR10,000;	10,000	14,600
One-time grant payment of fiftythousand rupees (INR50,000) for being ST	50,000	73,000

20. These entitlements (as per para 21) will be extended to both the boatman and his helper, as per detailed action plan prepared and explained below.

⁴ Consumer Price Index

General – 756 points (Jan 2014); 1101 points (Dec 2020) – for all other allowance and grants except for subsistence Food – 751 points (Jan, 2014); 1065 points (Dec 2020) – applied for calculation of subsistence allowance

http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/statistical_year_book_india_2015/Table%2039.6.xlsx

http://labourbureau.gov.in/MIL_CPI_ALRL_DEC_2020.pdf - for 2020 rates

1.7. Income Restoration Action Plan

21. Other than entitlement support, the PAPs will be provided with income restoration support, through training and advisory assistance. As recorded in the assessment, both the boatman and the helper rears livestock (cow, pig, and chickens), and additionally, the boatman also has a tea shop. During the stakeholder consultation both the impacted persons have informed that they are not so literate and skilled that they can do any other job, thus they will be more interested to enhance their current alternative livelihood capacity and build-up on them. Based on these given conditions, it is proposed that following training and advisory assistance will be provided over and above the entitlement:
- a) training on Livestock Management including breeding system, feeding, management, disease and mortality control, at district level government institute;
 - b) advisory assistance on how and when to avail State/ Central level schemes for better livestock management, business enhancement as well as insurance of livestock;
 - c) advisory assistance on financial literacy and how to start cottage/ small scale business that could be either on livestock, local crafts and arts, agriculture produce;
 - d) connect them to Meghalaya Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project (Megha-LAMP) initiative, such that they could identify alternative livelihood that is suitable to the local settings as well as climate compatible.

1.8. Institutional Arrangement

22. Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan mainly entails assistance/compensation to be paid to the PAPs and provide them with income restoration support as detailed above. Implementation of the ARAP will be undertaken by the Environment and Social Cell housed within PWD. The Cell is headed by an Executive Engineer from PWD who will be responsible for overall implementation of the ARAP. He will be supported by the Social cum Gender expert being appointed by the Cell as part of MITP project E&S implementation. Thus, the social cum gender expert will be responsible for the following:
- a) connect with PAPs with support from local PWD engineering team and inform them about their entitlement;
 - b) map out a detailed timeline of implementation of ARAP,
 - c) ensure compensation are paid before the start of the civil works,
 - d) arrange for all necessary training and advisory service to be provided to the PAPs as per the income restoration plan;
 - e) record and inform on the completion of the compensation disbursement process to PWD, MIDFC and the World Bank;
 - f) monitor the entire implementation process and report quarterly on the achievements;

1.9. Implementation Schedule, Monitoring and Budget

23. **Schedule:** The implementation plan has been spread over a period of six months. However, the civil works can start after the compensation to entitled persons as per Entitlement Matrix has been disbursed. The other training and advisory support can be completed within a period of a six months.
24. **Monitoring:** All activities related to ARAP implementation will be monitored by Social-cum-Gender expert from the Environment and Social Cell housed under PWD. The PAPs/ and any

other concern person will be able to share and record their concern through Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) through the existing online Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (<http://megppgrams.gov.in/>) and the Chief Minister's WhatsApp platform. MIDFC website will include a link where affected person(s) can register their complaints online. A telephone number will also be on the website of MIDFC and the project sites, so that the general public can register their complaint with the PMU office. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

25. **Budget:** Indicated cost for implementation of ARAP is as follow:

Table 4: Indicative Budget for ARAP

Type of Impact	No. of PAPs/ Family	Eligible as per entitlement	Total Amount (INR)
Loss of Livelihood	2	One-time payment of INR7,30,000 as Livelihood Assistance;	14,60,000
		Subsistence allowance of INR51,120	1,02,240
Belonging to ST	2	One-time grant payment INR73,000	1,46,000
Training and advisory support	2	INR 14,600 per PAPs (this will be spent by the government to train the PAPs)	29,200
Sub-total			17,37,440
Adding 5% contingency			86,872
Grand Total			1,824,312

2. Introduction

2.1. Project background

26. The Government of Meghalaya, with financing and technical support from the World Bank, is preparing a project titled "Meghalaya Integrated Transport Project" (MITP). The objective of the project is to provide a well-connected efficient, good quality and safe transport network on long-term basis in a cost-effective manner maximizing economic and social outcomes. This will involve taking a whole-of-the-state approach of the entire transport sector and introduce innovations, efficiency, and new ways of doing business at various stages of service delivery, ensuring value for money.
27. The Project is following a Multi-phase Programmatic Approach (MPA). In the first phase (Phase I), an up-gradation of 286.82 km road length along with building of three new bridges have been undertaken. The bridge over river Damring near Thapa Bazar and Chidaret is part of project components proposed for World Bank funding.
28. Sonjsak- Mendipathar and Rongrong- Resudekachang are the two important district roads of North Garo Hills District. With the proposed bridge, Songsak Mendipathar Road will connect to Rongrong-Resudekachang Road, leading to Resubelpara town, which is the headquarters of North Garo Hills District. Refer to Index Map of the subproject for more.

29. The road connects many important villages like Thapa Darenchi, Thapa Agitchak, Dabadnaggre, Thapa Rongdenggre, Chidaret Ajaro, Moranodi, Doba Apal, Konchigol, Damebibra, Darampara, Daram Mangtu etc.; but since there is no bridge over river, the villagers cross the river through bamboo foot bridge which is usually washed out during monsoon or becomes unsafe to use. Thus, during monsoon, local boat service is in demand, which is catered by a local boatman from Thapa bazar with support from a helper.
30. Construction of this bridge will reduce the detouring for traffic plying between Sonjsak-Mendipathar and Rongrong- Resudekachang by about 19 km and cater to around four thousand villagers, who will use the bridge for transportation of agricultural and horticultural produces.

2.2. Project Description

31. Topographically, the bridge will be constructed on steep terrain. The total length of the bridge from, face to face, between two dirt-walls will be of 120m. Thus, it is a major bridge. The carriage way will be of 7.5m wide with footpath of 0.75m wide and RCC crash barrier of 0.45m at both sides. The superstructure will be of PSC Girder with pile foundation and strip seal expansions at the joints. The two approach roads of respective sides will also be upgraded and last mile connectivity to the bridge at both sides will be constructed. This will require acquisition of fresh land as follows:

Table 5: Project and Approach Roads details

Approach Road	Details
Chidaret Ajagro side	297.680m length, 5.5m carriage way, 0.5m hard shoulder and 0.6m Crash Barrier / Drain
Thapa Bazar Side	1381.789 m length, 5.5m carriage way, 0.5m hard shoulder and 0.6m Crash Barrier / Drain

Figure 3: Index Map of Subproject on State Map

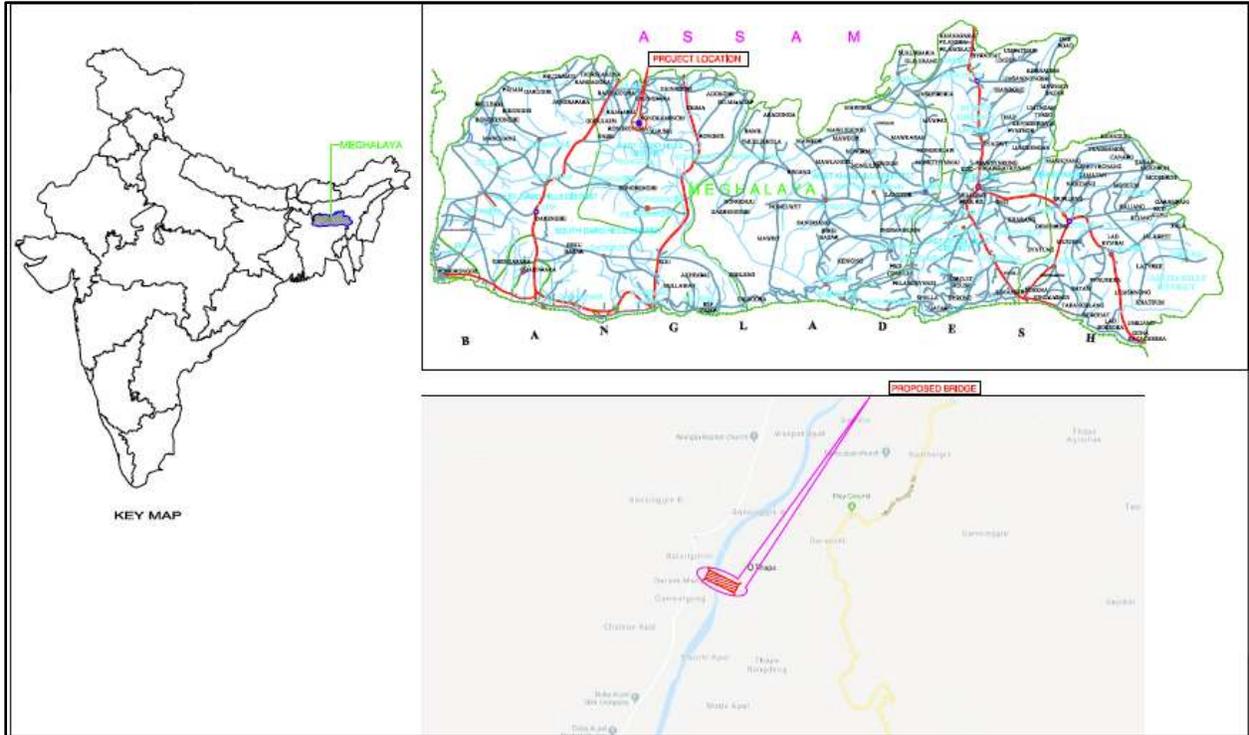


Figure 4: GPS Coordinates of subproject - Damring Bridge



32. Thus, about 2384sq.m of land at ChidaretAjagro side and about 11056sq.m of land at Thapa Bazar side will be acquired (a total of 13440sqm). These lands have been assessed to be privately owned, who have been consulted during detailed stakeholder consultation; the owners of the land have thus voluntarily agreed to donate the land for the better cause of the communities living by and these parcels of lands are less than 10% of their entire land asset individually.
33. However, it is anticipated that the boat service will be impacted with the operation of project bridge. During rainy season it is likely, that for the ease of commuting, the villagers will use the new bridge route to cross the river and not by the boat service; thus, leaving the boatman and his helper, with a loss to means of livelihood.

Figure 5: Pictures depicting physical and socio-economic activity details of the site



Approach to bridge from Thapa Bazaar side



Proposed Bridge site showing operation of boat



Approach to bridge from Chidaret side



Connecting road to bridge

2.3. Approach and Methodology

34. A combined environmental and social impact screening exercise was carried out to identify the possible adverse impacts. Thereafter, based on the screening results, a census and socio-economic study was conducted to capture the socio-economic profile of the PAPs, as well as capture, their skills set, their needs and aspects related to family needs, which will then help the social experts design the income restoration plan. The questionnaire used for census and socio-economic survey is appended to this assessment report as Appendix 2.

2.4. Loss of Livelihood

35. Based on the finding of census Survey and the results of the survey established the impact on loss of livelihood (temporary livelihood) and types of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) including the significance of impacts, vulnerability and socio-economic status. The result of the Census Survey indicates the nature and characteristics of R&R interventions required to mitigate negative impacts of the project.
36. Although it is noted that the boat service is required only during the rainy season, i.e., between the month of June to October, yet it is appreciated that with project bridge in place, it will negatively impact the demand for boat services, leading to permanent loss to means of livelihood for the ferry service provider.
37. From the census survey it is noted that there is only one boatman who operates his own boat with support from a helper (1 person). Thus, there are total two number of PAPs and their family who will be impacted due to project.

3. Policies and Legal Framework

The abbreviated resettlement action plan (ARAP) prepared based on provisions given in agreed Environmental and Social Management Framework of this project.

3.1. Definitions

38. Following definitions that will be applicable unless otherwise stated specifically.
 - **Project Affected Person(PAP):** Affected persons are those who stand to lose all or part of their physical and non-physical assets including homes, productive land, community resources, commercial properties; livelihood; and socio-cultural network and or access/ means of livelihood – directly or indirectly.
 - **Project Affected Family (PAF):**A “PAF” Family includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sister’s dependent on him. Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families. Additionally, an adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purpose of RFTLAR Act, 2013.
 - **Vulnerable Person:** Those people falling under BPL line category/ vulnerable community as defined by the central government. The Vulnerable group may include but not be limited to the following:
 - a. Member of Scheduled caste/tribe community/other backward community.
 - b. Women Headed households.
 - c. Senior citizen-person above the age of 60 years.
 - d. Landless

- e. Village artisan

3.2. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Guidelines

39. The basic resettlement principles and guidelines include:
- a. For every loss of livelihood, or impacting the means of livelihood, and or obstructing the access to carry out livelihood, should be compensated as per the Act, Rules and World Bank policy, which ever prevails;
 - b. Title and non-title holder should be treated at par;
 - c. All efforts should be made to either restore the means of livelihood to the levels prior to start of project activity, and/ or at improved level;
 - d. If PAP belongs to vulnerable group (indigenous people), then they should be additionally compensated;
 - e. PAPs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
 - f. Appropriate grievance redress mechanism should be established at the district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes, if any.
 - g. All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring should ensure involvement of women. Efforts should also be made to ensure that vulnerable groups are included.
 - h. All compensation must be paid directly to the PAPs, using account transfer methods and all payments related works should be completed before start of any civil works.
 - i. Provisions should be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of enumeration. However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance/compensation.
 - j. The plan should include a fully itemized budget and an implementation schedule.

3.3. Socio-economic profile of Project affected persons

40. Profile of the affected persons:

Indicators	PAP1	PAP2
Profession of PAPs affected by the project	Providing ferry services to the villagers via boat (boat being owned by the boatman). Thus, by profession a Boatman	Supporting the boatman in operating the boat and loading freight and passengers.
Temporary/ permanent source of livelihood impacted	Temporary in nature, as the boat services are in demand only during rainy season, between the month of June to October (about 5 months)	
The average income lost	INR 10,000 per month	INR 5,000 per month
Alternate livelihood followed	The boatman also owns a permanent tea shop located at Thapa Bazar. Established the shop utilizing Kissan Credit facility (farmer credit facility).	Work as a daily wager in agricultural fields, at daily rate of INR300.
Assets owned by the PAP/ family	Owns pucca (permanent) house and cattle, pigs and chickens	Owns kutcha house and cattle, pigs and chickens
Number of family member supported by the PAP	Total – 5 (He, his wife and Three Children)	Total – 5 (He, his wife and Three Children)
Tribal or not	Yes	Yes
Health status	Healthy and has no ailment	Healthy and has no ailment

3.4. Entitlement Matrix

41. Based on the assessment and applicable policy, the proposed Entitlement Matrix for Loss of Livelihood as given below has been freeze:

Loss of Livelihood			
Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
Families living within the project area	Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/ sharecroppers, agricultural labourers and employees	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time grant payment of five lakhs rupees (INR 5,00,000) per affected family, as Livelihood Assistance; Subsistence allowance of INR 36,000 (i.e., @INR3,000 per month for a period of a year) Training Assistance of equivalent cost of INR10,000 for income generation per family; Temporary employment in the project construction work to project affected persons with particular attention to vulnerable groups by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible and preference in the employment of semi-skilled and unskilled jobs in the project with adequate training for the job.
For Tribal			
Families living within the project area	Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/ sharecroppers, agricultural labourers and employees	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time grant payment of fifty thousand rupees (INR50,000) per affected family, for being socially vulnerable, belonging to Scheduled Tribe

42. **Updated Resettlement Unit Costs:**The project has adopted the unit costs for R&R assistance as available in LARR Act, 2013. The Consumer Price Index for Agricultural labourer's (CPIAL) for the state of Meghalaya has increased by 42%-46%⁵ during the period between January 2014 to December 2020. Hence, all these unit have been updated and are presented in table below.

Entitlement	Unit rates as of January 2014 (in INR)	Revised as December 2020 (rounded off to nearest INR)
One-time grant INR 5,00,000) as Livelihood Assistance;	5,00,000	7,30,000

⁵ Consumer Price Index

General – 756 points (Jan 2014); 1101 points (Dec 2020) – for all other allowance and grants except for subsistence Food – 751 points (Jan, 2014); 1065 points (Dec 2020) – applied for calculation of subsistence allowance

http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/statistical_year_book_india_2015/Table%2039.6.xlsx

http://labourbureau.gov.in/MIL_CPI_ALRL_DEC_2020.pdf - for 2020 rates

Subsistence allowance of INR 36,000 (i.e., @INR3,000 per month for a period of a year)	36,000	51,120
Training Assistance of equivalent cost of INR10,000;	10,000	14,600
One-time grant payment of fiftythousand rupees (INR50,000) for being ST	50,000	73,000

43. These entitlements (as per para 21) will be extended to both the title as well as non-title holders, i.e., to both the boatman and his helper, as per detailed action plan prepared and explained below.

4. Stakeholders Consultation

4.1. Objective of the Public Consultations

48. Public Consultation was undertaken to identify the social factors that are likely to be affected by the proposed project bridge. Through public participation, stakeholders and key social issues were identified and strategy was formulated. It included socio-cultural analysis and design of social strategy, institutional analysis and specifically addressed the issue of how poor and vulnerable groups may benefit from the project.
49. Thus, the objectives of the consultations were to:
- educate the general public, especially potentially impacted communities / individuals and stakeholders about the proposed project activities;
 - familiarize the people with technical, environmental, social and economic issues of the project for better understanding;
 - solicit the opinion of the affected communities / individuals on environmental issues and assess the significance of impacts due to the proposed development;
 - secure people's inputs in respect of project planning, selection of mitigation measures and monitoring strategies;
 - ensure lessening of public resistance to change by providing them a platform in the decision-making process;
 - inculcate the sense of belongingness in the public about the project.
 - understand the view of the affected persons on rehabilitation and resettlement issues; and
 - make the resettlement and rehabilitation process transparent.

Figure 6: Census and consultation process with the Boatman and Helper in presence of Community



4.2. Methodology of Public Consultation

50. Consultations at the project site were carried out with respective PAPs, in presence of village headman and others, etc. All the participants were informed in advance about the date, venue and time of the consultation. The consultation was carried out by PWD team with support from World Bank consultant and Senior Social Specialist.
51. Consultation was held in the month of January 2021. PAPs signed the consent form during the public consultation itself.

4.3. Outcome of Consultations

52. All the participants welcomed the project and agreed to take participation during implementation. There will be loss of livelihood for 2 PAPs that is temporary in nature. One of the PAP has permanent tea-kiosk at Thapa Bazar and the other PAPs works as a daily wager in agricultural fields.
53. The PAPs have agreed to receive compensations, and income restoration support, including training on alternative livelihood from livestock rearing opportunity, and getting temporary employment in project during bridge construction.
54. PAP's are aware of the project and supporting it.

4.4. Public Disclosure

55. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, series of Public Consultation meetings will be held with the PAPs and their family to informally make the people aware about the project. The Social Expert from the PMU and PWD will connect with PAPs and inform them regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement eligibility. The salient features of RAP and the R&R policy will be translated in Vernacular languages (Garo) and will be disclosed through public consultations. It will also be disclosed through the MIDFC, Meghalaya PWD and World Bank's Website. The documents available in public domain will include:
 - Executive Summary (both in Garo& English)

- RAP and entitlements (only on English);
- Monitoring reports (only in English)

5. Institutional Arrangement

5.1. Proposed Institutional arrangements in MIT Project

56. Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan mainly entails assistance/compensation to be paid to the PAPs and provide them with income restoration support as detailed above. Implementation of the ARAP will be undertaken by the Environment and Social Cell housed within PWD. The Cell is headed by an Executive Engineer from PWD who will be responsible for overall implementation of the ARAP. He will be supported by the Social cum Gender expert being appointed by the Cell as part of MITP project E&S implementation

5.2. Roles and Responsibilities

57. Thus, the social cum gender expert will be responsible for the following:
- connect with PAPs with support from local PWD engineering team and inform them about their entitlement;
 - map out a detailed timeline of implementation of ARAP,
 - ensure compensation are paid before the start of the civil works,
 - arrange for all necessary training and advisory service to be provided to the PAPs as per the income restoration plan;
 - record and inform on the completion of the compensation disbursement process to PWD, MIDFC and the World Bank;
 - monitor the entire implementation process and report quarterly on the achievements;

5.3. Institutional arrangement for Monitoring and Evaluation

58. Schedule: The implementation plan has been spread over a period of a year. However, the civil works can start after the compensation to entitled persons as per Entitlement Matrix has been disbursed. The other training and advisory support can be completed within a period of a year.
59. Monitoring: All activities related to ARAP implementation will be monitored by Social-cum-Gender expert from the Environment and Social Cell housed under PWD. The PAPs/ and any other concern person will be able to share and record their concern through Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) through the existing online Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (<http://megpgrams.gov.in/>) and the Chief Minister's WhatsApp platform. MIDFC website will include a link where affected person(s) can register their complaints online. A telephone number will also be on the website of MIDFC and the project sites, so that the general public can register their complaint with the PMU office. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, concern person may please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

6. Grievance Redressal

6.1. Grievance Redressal Mechanism in MIT Project

60. An integrated system will be established with Grievance Redressal Cell (GRCs), with necessary officers, officials and systems at MIDFC (PMU). Grievances, if any, may be submitted through various mediums, including in person, in written form to a noted address, e-mail, or through direct calls to concerned official/s. The Social and Environmental Expert within PMU shall be responsible for coordination of grievance/complaints received.
61. The project, apart from web-based mechanism, will have three-tier grievance redressal mechanism, i.e., (1) at the project site level, (2) State level (PMU level) and (3) Judiciary level.
62. Web based grievance mechanism: In case of grievances received through toll free number or web-based system, a person should be made in-charge of screening and resolution of the same/communicating with the concerned divisions for resolution of the same. The person in-charge based on nature of complaint, should forward the same to the concerned official. A ticket or a unique number will be generated for all such complaints. The complainant should follow up based on that unique number. All calls and messages should be responded within 15 days. If response is not received within 15 days, the complaint should be escalated to the Project Director.
63. Tier I: Under this project, the local VECs and community level organizations will serve as the first-tier mechanism to handle complaints and grievances. The local Headman will be the focal point who will receive, address, and keep record of the complaints and feedbacks. The grievance focal point will first review the grievances submitted. If grievances or disputes cannot be solved at the VEC's level within 30 days of the submission of the grievances, the issue will be brought to PMU level for mediation. PMU is expected to inform aggrieved persons or parties to disputes of the resolution in 30 days.
64. Tier II: If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the verdict of site level grievance cell, he or she can escalate the grievance to state level grievance cell. The tier II cell will be under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Planning. The other members will include Chief Engineer; Project Director and Social Expert of the Project. The second level of grievance cell will provide its view within 30 days of receiving the grievance.
65. Tier III: The aggrieved person if not satisfied with the verdict given by State level grievance cell, will have the right to approach the Judiciary. Project will help the aggrieved person in all respect if person wants to approach the judiciary. This would include the District Commissioner and Legal courts. If the issue cannot be addressed or is outside the purview of the GRC, then it may be taken by the Office of the District Commissioner or a Legal Court.
66. Conflict resolution through grassroot institutions: The conflicts are settled within the tribal community through its grassroot institution through un-codified customary laws and practices. Among Garos, Nokma among also functions as a court to resolve disputes including land. The decisions of the Nokma are considered legitimate and are adhered to.

7. Income Restoration

7.1. Capacity Building

67. Other than entitlement support, the PAPs will be provided with income restoration support, through training and advisory assistance. As recorded in the assessment, both the boatman and the helper rears livestock (cow, pig, and chickens), and additionally, the boatman also has a tea shop. During the stakeholder consultation both the impacted persons have informed that they are not so literate and skilled that they can do any other job, thus they will be more interested to enhance their current alternative livelihood capacity and build-up on them. Based on these given conditions, it is proposed that following training and advisory assistance will be provided over and above the entitlement:

- e) training on Livestock Management including breeding system, feeding, management, disease and mortality control, at district level government institute;
- f) advisory assistance on how and when to avail State/ Central level schemes for better livestock management, business enhancement as well as insurance of livestock;
- g) advisory assistance on financial literacy and how to start cottage/ small scale business that could be either on livestock, local crafts and arts, agriculture produce;
- h) connect them to Meghalaya Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project (Megha-LAMP) initiative, such that they could identify alternative livelihood that is suitable to the local settings as well as climate compatible.

7.2. Indicative Cost

68. Budget: Indicated cost for implementation of ARAP is as follow:

Type of Impact	No. of PAPs/ Family	Eligible as per entitlement	Total Amount (INR)
Loss of Livelihood	2	One-time payment of INR 7,30,000 as Livelihood Assistance;	14,60,000
		Subsistence allowance of INR51,120	1,02,240
Belonging to ST	2	One-time grant payment INR73,000	1,46,000
Training and advisory support	2	INR 14,600 per PAPs (this will be spent by the government to train the PAPs)	29,200
Sub-total			17,37,440
Adding 5% contingency			86,872
Grand Total			1,824,312

8. Annexures

8.1. Annexure-1 Outcomes of Census Survey and Public Consultation

Identification of Project Affected Person (PAP)

Name of the Area of Survey – Construction of Major Bridge over river Damring connecting Chidaret Ajagro and Thapa Bazar villages	Date of Survey – 22.01.2021
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Detail of PAP (please repeat this for each of the person anticipated to get impacted)

Name of the Person	Mr. DIPOL G MOMIN
About the Livelihood	
Livelihood that may get impacted due to project	NA
Does the boat services being carried out throughout the year or only during rainy season?	Not throughout the year. Only during Monsoon period.
If only rainy season, specify the months.	June to October of the year
What is the average income that a ferry service provider may secure during the given period?	Rs. 10,000/- per month on average
Does he/ she also follow an alternate livelihood during that period? If yes, state what is being practiced.	Yes He is having a Permanent Tea shop at Thapa Bazar
What livelihood he/ she engages in during other months (if any)?	Own a Tea Shop and earning from other business as he is rearing Cattles, Pigs and Chickens
Does he or she owns the boat?	Own Boat
Is there any loan against the boat (asset)? If yes, state the amount.	No
Are there other associated with the boat service (helpers, etc.). If yes, state how many people are involved.	One Helper
Does the person own any other asset, such as land, shop, cattle, etc.	Own a Land and a Pucca House at Thapa Bazar. He also have 2 (two) Cattles, 1 (One) pig and he is rearing chicken as well.

Availed any benefits from Govt Schemes. If yes, please mention the name of the scheme.	Kissan Credit Card (KCC) Loan in 2013 for his Shop Business
Household Details (PAP)	
Number of people in the family Number of Male and Female Number of Children	Total – 5 (He, his wife and Three Children)
Housing Type (Kuccha, Pucca, Temporary structure)	Pucca House
Occupancy Status (owned, rented, squatter)	Owned
Is the house being also used for any commercial purpose, such as to carry out any cottage livelihood?	For his Family use only
Availability of sanitary facility in the household	Yes, available
Type of fuel used for cooking	
Health detail of the Project Affected Person	
Is there any disability with the person?	No
Does the person suffer from any permanent illness or currently being treated for any illness?	No, he is healthy
Does the person have been operated in recent past?	No
Personal Details	
Father/Husband Name	Father's name - Late Gela Marak
Contact number	9366089961 and 6009726843
Age	35 years
Gender	Male
Community General - 1, OBC -2, BC -3, MBC - 4, SC -5 ST – 6; Tribes of Meghalaya – Khasi, Jaintia, Garo	ST
Religion Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Other	Christian
Mother tongue	Garo

Please paste photograph of the person being interviewed.

Identification of Project Affected Person (PAP)

Name of the Area of Survey – Construction of Major Bridge over river Damring connecting Chidaret Ajagro and Thapa Bazar villages	Date of Survey – 26.01.2021
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Detail of PAP (please repeat this for each of the person anticipated to get impacted)

Name of the Person	Mr. KLAINUS R MARAK
About the Livelihood	
Livelihood that may get impacted due to project	Temporary Boat Service
Does the boat services being carried out through out the year or only during rainy season?	Not throughout the year. Only during Monsoon period.
If only rainy season, specify the months.	June to October of the year
What is the average income that a ferry service provider may secure during the given period?	Not fixed as he is not a permanent helper. He has been engaged by the Boat Man only as and when required.
Does he/ she also follow an alternate livelihood during that period? If yes, state what is being practiced.	Yes He is having a one (1) cattle and 1 (one) pig and has been doing all types of work on daily wage basis as and when called by people.
What livelihood he/ she engages in during other months (if any)?	As daily wage earner by working in the Paddy Field at a rate of Rs. 300/- per day.
Does he or she owns the boat?	NA
Is there any loan against the boat (asset)? If yes, state the amount.	No
Are there other associated with the boat service (helpers, etc.). If yes, state how many people are involved.	NA
Does the person own any other asset, such as land, shop, cattle, etc.	He is having a one (1) cattle and 1 (one) pig chicken as well.

Availed any benefits from Govt Schemes. If yes, please mention the name of the scheme.	No
Household Details (PAP)	
Number of people in the family Number of Male and Female Number of Children	Total – 5 (He, his wife and Three Children)
Housing Type (Kuccha, Pucca, Temporary structure)	Kutch House
Occupancy Status (owned, rented, squatter)	Owned
Is the house being also used for any commercial purpose, such as to carry out any cottage livelihood?	For his Family use only
Availability of sanitary facility in the household	Yes, available
Type of fuel used for cooking	
Health detail of the Project Affected Person	
Is there any disability with the person?	No
Does the person suffer from any permanent illness or currently being treated for any illness?	No, he is healthy
Does the person have been operated in recent past?	No
Personal Details	
Father/Husband Name	Father's name – Plasting Sangma
Contact number	9366561323
Age	23years
Gender	Male
Community General - 1, OBC -2, BC -3, MBC - 4, SC -5 ST – 6; Tribes of Meghalaya – Khasi, Jaintia, Garo	ST
Religion Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Other	Christian
Mother tongue	Garo

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING THE INTERVIEW WITH THE BOAT MAN/OPERATOR

ON 21st JANUARY 2021



8.2. Annexure-2- Socio- economic survey questionnaire format

Questionnaire for Preparation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Background: Currently boats ferry to and fro the river banks during the rainy season for transportation of people and freight. It is anticipated that once the bridge is operational the boat services will no longer be required. Thus, there is likely to be loss of livelihood for the boatmen during the period. The Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 of World Bank is triggered in this sub-project because project activity is likely to cause loss of livelihood.

Objective: Thus, the objective is to understand the current condition of the ferry service providing community, the impact that may cause due to loss of livelihood (only seasonal) and the assistance that they may need for identification and settling with alternate livelihood. This such that an ARAP can be prepared.

Identification of Project Affected Person (PAP)

Name of the Area of Survey –	Date of Survey -
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Detail of PAP *(please repeat this for each of the person anticipated to get impacted)*

Name of the Person	(Mr./ Mrs)
About the Livelihood	
Livelihood that may get impacted due to project	
Does the boat services being carried out through out the year or only during rainy season?	
If only rainy season, specify the months.	
What is the average income that a ferry service provider may secure during the given period?	
Does he/ she also follow an alternate livelihood during that period? If yes, state what is being practiced.	
What livelihood he/ she engages in during other months (if any)?	
Does he or she owns the boat?	
Is there any loan against the boat (asset)? If yes, state the amount.	
Are there other associated with the boat service (helpers, etc.). If yes, state how many people are involved.	
Does the person own any other asset, such	

as land, shop, cattle, etc.	
Availed any benefits from Govt Schemes. If yes, please mention the name of the scheme.	
Household Details (PAP)	
Number of people in the family Number of Male and Female Number of Children	
Housing Type (Kuccha, Pucca, Temporary structure)	
Occupancy Status (owned, rented, squatter)	
Is the house being also used for any commercial purpose, such as to carry out any cottage livelihood?	
Availability of sanitary facility in the household	
Type of fuel used for cooking	
Health detail of the Project Affected Person	
Is there any disability with the person?	
Does the person suffer from any permanent illness or currently being treated for any illness?	
Does the person have been operated in recent past?	
Personal Details	
Father/Husband Name	
Contact number	
Age	
Gender	
Community General - 1, OBC -2, BC -3, MBC - 4, SC -5 ST – 6; Tribes of Meghalaya – Khasi, Jaintia, Garo	
Religion Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Other	
Mother tongue	

Please paste photograph of the person being interviewed.