

# Resettlement Plan

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Project Number:

February 2015

India: North-Eastern Region Capital Cities Development  
Investment Program - Construction of Additional Area of 8500  
sqm. (Phase 2, Tranche 2) at Old Landfill site at Marten,  
Shillong, Meghalaya Subproject

Prepared by State Investment Project Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMIU), Urban  
Development Department

For the Government of Meghalaya

North-eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program (NERCCDIP)

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The resettlement plan 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.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AF	: Affected Family
AP	: Affected Person
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
BSR	: Basic Schedule of Rates
CPR	: Common Property Resource
DSMC	: Design Supervision& Management Consultancy Services
DPs	: Displaced Persons
EA	: Executing Agency
FGD	: Focus Group Discussions
FHH	: Female Headed Households
GoI	: Government of India
GRC	: Grievance Redressal Committee
HH	: Household
HOH	: Head of Household
INR	: Indian National Rupee
IP	: Indigenous Peoples
IPDF	: Indigenous People Development Framework
IPDP	: Indigenous People Development Plan
LA	: Land Acquisition
NGO	: Non-Government Organizations
NPRR	: National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation
NERCCDIP	: North Eastern region Capital Cities Development Programme
PD	: Project Director
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
R&R	: Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RO	: Resettlement Officer
RP	: Resettlement Plan
SC	: Schedule Caste
ST	: Schedule Tribe
SMB	: Shillong Municipal Board
SIPMIU	: State Investment Project Management and Implementation Unit
TORs	: Terms of Reference
UDHD	: Urban Development and Housing Department
WHH	: Women Headed Household

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Description of the Project.** North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program (NERCCDIP) is being undertaken by State Investment Programme Management and Implementation Unit, Government of Meghalaya (SIPMIU) for development of existing infrastructure and civic utility facilities in Greater Shillong Planning Area (GSPA) including Shillong Municipal Board. The objective of subproject is to provide facilities for entire MSWM system of GSPA right from collection, transportation to processing and disposal of MSWM in hygienic and aesthetic manner in accordance with MSW (M&H) Rules, 2000. The subproject includes (i) Development of Additional Area (8500sqm) (Phase 2) as sanitary landfill site; (ii) Procurement of landfill machineries and equipments; and (iii) Construction of associated facilities. In keeping with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (SPS 2009) and Resettlement Framework for the project, this Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the Subproject: Construction of Additional Area of 8500 sqm. (Phase 2, Tranche 2) at old municipal trenching ground site at Marten, Shillong.

**Scope of Land Acquisition & Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.** The proposed subproject will not acquire private land. The subproject will not entail any permanent land acquisition and resettlement. All the implementation activities under the subproject will be confined to the available government land. Based on the census and Socio economic survey undertaken in November 2013, it is estimated that 25 individuals will be affected by the subproject. The census & socio-economic survey were done for all 25 individuals. According to category of vulnerable groups defined in Resettlement Framework prepared for NERCCDIP, all 25 are persons belong to Scheduled Tribe and twelve persons belong to "Vulnerable BPL families". They will be provided with assistance as per Resettlement Framework. No IPDP is required to be prepared as there is no loss of land by the Schedule Tribes. Moreover, the project affected Scheduled Tribes are part of the urban system and there is no economic vulnerability.

**Resettlement Principles and Policy Framework.** The policy framework and entitlements for the program as well as for this subproject are based on new national law namely; The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 and state laws and regulations. The Khasi Hills Autonomous Districts (Allotment, Occupation or use or setting apart of land) Regulation Bill 2005; ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS); and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF) of NERCCDIP. In keeping with the Entitlement Matrix, compensation and resettlement assistance for various types of loss have been provided to all affected persons in the subproject area. In general, the people affected by the Sub-Project will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance - (i) For loss of livelihood assistance for lost income based on 3 months minimum wage rates; and (ii) Additional assistance to vulnerable groups namely - Female-headed households, Scheduled Castes (SC) and Schedule Tribe; and (iii) each of the vulnerable households, in case of total loss of business, skill training for vulnerable households, including assistance for purchase of income generating assets, to a maximum of Rs.30000 per vulnerable household; as per Resettlement Framework of NERCCDIP. Vulnerable households will be given priority in sub-project employment.

**Stakeholder Participation and Disclosure of RP.** In the course of initial poverty and social assessment, participatory discussion was held with the people around the proposed land fill & processing plant site by means of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) held separately with local people, including the youths & the women. Due consideration was given for Stakeholder consultations with the DPs at different levels of RP preparation. The RP will be translated in Hindi and Khasi language and will be made available to the affected people by the SIPMIU for review and comments on the policy and mitigation measures, particularly the compensation package through disclosure workshop. The final RP will also be disclosed on the ADB Website and SIPMIU, Shillong Website.

**Implementation Arrangements, Schedule of RP implementation & Grievance Redress Mechanism.** A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has already been established in Shillong for timely and satisfactory completion of project and other requirements of the Resettlement Plan (RP). The primary objective of creating GRC is to address and sort out all disputes related to implementation of RP, most importantly, issues concerning compensation payments and cut down on lengthy litigation. All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to the start of the civil work. Disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation of DPs cannot commence until the RP has been cleared by ADB. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required by the SIPMIU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to DPs. Only then can construction works begin on sections where compensation has been paid.

**Resettlement Budget.** The resettlement cost estimate for the Shillong SWM subproject includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for RP implementation and contingency provision amounting to be 10% of the total cost. The state government will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 1.53 million.

**Monitoring and Reporting.** RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the SIPMIU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of DPs undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess DPS's status. The SIPMIU is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. The SIPMIU monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting etc. The SIPMIU will provide monitoring report to ADB on a quarterly basis. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the SIPMIU to ADB for review. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued.

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program (NERCCDIP) envisages achieving sustainable urban development in the Project Cities of Agartala, Aizawl, Kohima, Gangtok and Shillong through investments in urban infrastructure sectors. The urban infrastructure and services improvement is proposed in the following sectors (i) water supply, (ii) sewerage and sanitation, and (iii) solid waste management. The expected impact of NERCCDIP is increased economic growth potential, reduced poverty, and reduced imbalances between the NER and the rest of the country. The expected outcomes of the Investment Program will be an improved urban environment and better living conditions for the 1.65 million people expected to be living in the NERCCDIP cities by 2018. To this end, NERCCDIP will (i) improve and expand urban infrastructure and services in the cities including in slums and (iii) strengthen urban institutional, management, and the financing capacity of the institutions, including the urban local bodies. Based on considerations of economic justification, absorptive capacity and sustainability of the implementing agencies, sub-projects have been identified in each city in the priority infrastructure sectors.

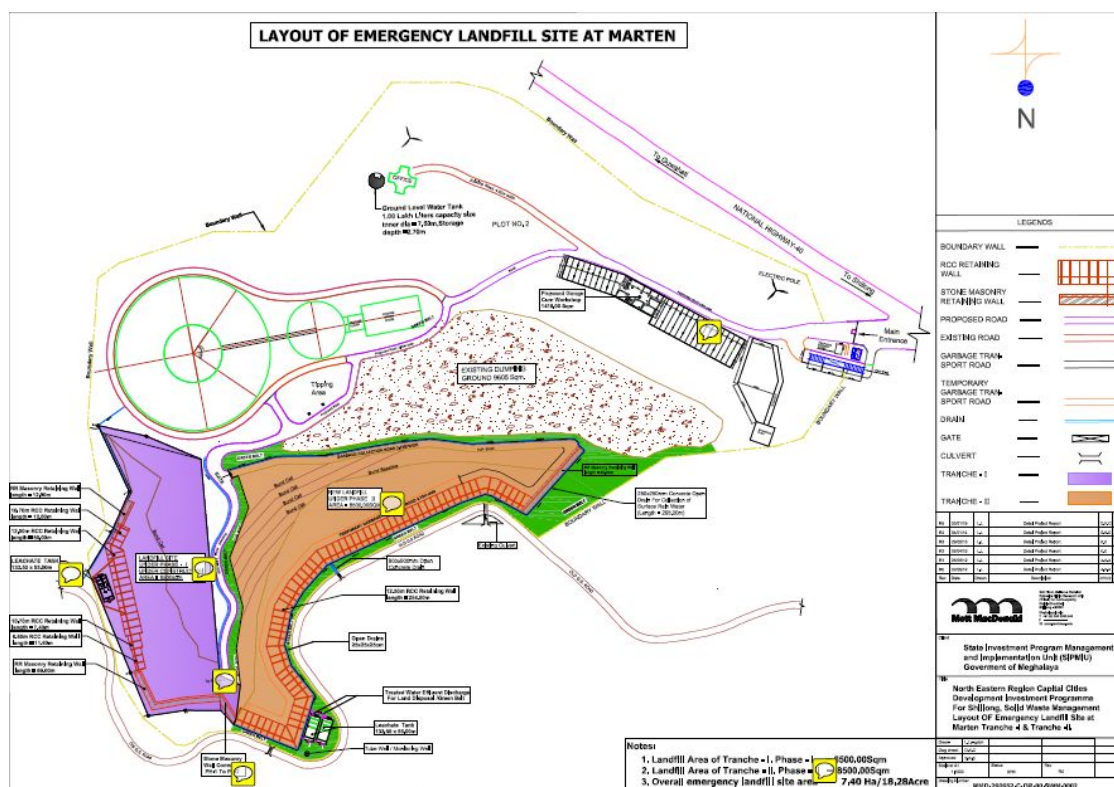
2. NERCCDIP is implemented over a six year period beginning in 2010, funded by a loan via the Multitranche Financing Facility (MFF) of the ADB. The Executing Agency (EA) is the Urban Development Department (UDD) of the Government of Meghalaya (GoM); and the Implementing Agency (IA) is the Investment Program Coordination cell. State-level Investment Project Management and Implementation Units (SIPMIU) are the Project Management and Implementation Unit (PMIU).

3. This is an urban solid waste management subproject intended to improve the current situation of Shillong in terms of improved integrated solid waste management system. This subproject is intended to rehabilitate/reinforce the existing primary and secondary collection and transportation vehicles and equipments so as to cover the whole city. This is one of a series of subprojects designed by NERCCDIP that are intended to raise the standards of the municipal infrastructure and services of Shillong and the other urban centres to those expected of modern Asian towns. Under Tranche 1, development of an emergency landfill site covering an area of 6500 sqm at Marten and associated civil works is being undertaken along with procurement of one bulldozer for use in landfill activities. Under Tranche 2, construction of Garage cum Workshop, procurement of primary and secondary collection vehicles and procurement of Bins and PPE is being taken up. The proposed site is located within the existing landfill site at Municipal Trenching Ground at Marten, Mawiong which has been operational since 1938. The site also has an operating compost plant of 100 TPD capacities. Additional 8500 sqm was the area available for development of landfill site in the old trenching ground. The site location, photographs of existing site Tranche I and proposed Tranche III Phase II, describing the site has been shown in **figure 1**. The land belongs to the Government. The land is free from any kind of encumbrances. The proposed land for the project does not have any encroachment. No private building or people are using this proposed land for residential purpose. The land is having barbed wire fencing.

4. The subproject will cover all wards of SMB and Greater Shillong Planning Area. The civil construction work is proposed to start in October 2015, and will take around twenty four months to complete. All civil works will be completed by September 2017. The subproject includes (i) Development of Additional Area (8500sqm) as landfill site; (ii) Procurement of landfill machinery and equipments; and (iii) Construction of associated facilities. The subproject location is illustrated in the map in **Figure 1**.

5. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the construction of Additional Area of 8500 sqm. At old Landfill site at Marten Subproject as part of NERCCDP –Tranche-II the RP has been prepared based on the detailed engineering design and as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR). This subproject has been categorized as “B” for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)

**Figure-1: Subproject Location (Full scale Drawing attached as Attachment-1)**



## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

6. The subproject will not entail any permanent land acquisition and resettlement. Efforts have been made by the engineering team to minimize the resettlement impact by careful design as all the implementation activities under the subproject will be confined to the available government land. The subproject components and its impact on land acquisition and resettlement is described in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Subproject Components and its Impact on Land Acquisition & Resettlement**

SI No.	Component	Location	Description	Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact	Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Development of Additional Area(8500sqm) as land fill site	Municipal Trenching Ground at Marten, Mawiong	Develop the balance work of the emergency sanitary landfill site measuring 8500 sqm at Marten.	Nil  Land is in the possession of SMB. The land possession certificate has been placed as <b>annexure 1</b> .	Yes	'When this proposed 8500 sqm land fill site will be operational, only the waste rejects will be dumped at this ( 8500 Sqm) sanitary landfill site and the existing practice of open dumping of waste will be stopped. The closure of the existing open dumpsite is estimated to be 9 years 10 months from the date of operation of this phase of the project. Although segregation at source of bio degradable and non-bio degradable waste has been envisaged under the overall SWM plan, however, further segregation of non bio degradable waste will still be carried out at the site ( 8500 Sqm). Hence it can be said that the trash sorter will continue to work at the existing dumpsite. However, an RP with option for improved occupational condition of the trash sorter will be prepared for their livelihood as this has been marked as an indirect impact as the routine activities of the trash sorters may get disturbed during construction. The indirect impact will be there for 25 trash sorters. Option will also be explored to integrate them with other activities like composting etc. The trash sorters will also be trained in skill enhancement for improvement of livelihood which as part of NERCCDIP Shillong project.'



SI No.	Component	Location	Description	Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact	Impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Procurement of landfill machinery and equipments	Municipal Trenching Ground at Marten, Mawiong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electronic Weighbridge: 1 No.</li> <li>• Tracked Excavator (Model JCB 81): 1 No.</li> <li>• Vibratory Tandem Roller (Model VMT 860): 1 No.</li> <li>• Skid Steer Loader - (Model JCB 170 ROBOT Skid Steers): 1 No.</li> <li>• Water Tanker (6000 litres capacity): 1 No.</li> <li>• Fire Fighting Equipment (- CO<sub>2</sub> Type Fire Extinguishers- 22.5 kg capacity: 6 Nos.</li> <li>• Hydraulic Baling Press: 3 Nos.</li> <li>• Road Sweeping Machine: 1 Nos.</li> <li>• Open Nala Desilting Machine: 1 Nos.</li> </ul>	Nil	Nil	
3.	Construction of a new landfill and associated facilities	Municipal Trenching Ground at Marten, Mawiong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RCC Counterfort Retaining Wall</li> <li>• Leachate Holding and Treatment System</li> <li>• Engineered Landfill Site</li> <li>• Concrete Drains for surface run off</li> <li>• Concrete Culvert with RCC Slab</li> <li>• Guard cum Weighbridge Operator Building.</li> <li>• Boundary Wall with Barbed Wire Fencing</li> <li>• Weighbridge-Civil Works</li> <li>• Yard lighting and inside lighting</li> </ul>	Nil	Yes	As above SI.no 1 Coloum No.7

7. The proposed subproject will require available government land for development of sanitary land fill site, access road to the processing plant and to grow a green belt all around the SWM site. The existing site of dump yard located at Marten will be used to accommodate the entire requirement. Hence, there is no permanent land acquisition from private sources is required for the sub project. The 8500 sq.mts land is already a part of the plot diverted for construction of sanitary landfill system for disposal of Solid Waste by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Gol vide its letter no. 3 MGC O74/2010-SH1/2291-92 dated Nov 21 2011 and handing over and taking over to Shillong Municipal Board was completed by January 2012. The copy of allotment letter of Nov 2011 and handing over/ taking over note of January 2012 has been placed in **Annexure 1** for ready reference.

8. However, there will be impacts on livelihood especially for the rag pickers working in the landfill. A census and socio-economic survey was undertaken in the proposed land fill site at Marten. Based on the census undertaken during this period, it is estimated that 25 individuals will be affected by the subproject. A list of DPs with photographs and socio-economic details is given in **Annexure 2**. There are 25 DPs who are working as trash sorters are being enumerated. These 25 rag pickers segregate the waste on site and sell the non biodegradable waste like plastic bottles, glass bottles and other solid waste etc and sell it to a middle man and in turn he sell the solid waste to recycler. The proposed project will be impacted upon the temporary livelihood of all these 25 DPs. Other than the 25 DPs no squatters or encroachers are found to be residing or carrying out any productive occupation in the portion of the land proposed for land fill site.

### III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION/PROFILE

9. A census and socio-economic survey was carried out in the month of November 2013 all along the subproject area covering each sub components. This was conducted with the help of a predesigned tool. Additionally, a verification survey was carried out during the month of December 2013. The census and socio-economic survey covered the assessment of detailed impacts and gathered information related to the socioeconomic profile of the economically displaced households (trash sorters). The majority of the households, 21 in number, are of nuclear family type while 4 are joint families. The predominant family size is "medium" with 4-5 persons, accounting for 54% and thus matching with the average family size, of 5.3, as stated earlier. All 25 persons are scheduled tribe (Khasi) and all the 25 persons belonging to "Vulnerable Group". There is no disability related vulnerability<sup>1</sup> amongst the 25 DPs. Out of the 25 APs two are male and 23 are females.

10. Illiteracy is not predominant situation among the affected families, educational achievement is not encouraging, to say the least, as gathered from information collected during census. The majority of the DPs, comprising 52 %, are just literate. While 32.12 % of the DPs are educated only till primary level, about 15.88% of the DPs have educational attainment till class VIII. The somewhat dismal literacy status is due to poverty.

11. So far as occupational structure is concerned, cent percent of the Affected Households are labour. It is evident from the data on annual household income of 25 DPs, that 12 of them belong to Below Poverty Line.

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<sup>1</sup> As per Resettlement Framework of NERCCDIP, Vulnerable households comprise households headed by females, the disabled, and indigenous persons (consistent with the IPDF and households living below the poverty line).

The proportion of families with annual income of Rs. 100,000 & above is also nil. More than half(16 nos HH) of the families earn an income varying from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000, only 9 families have an annual income between Rs. 50,000 – Rs. 100,000. The average annual household income of the affected families has been calculated as Rs. 75,692. Summary details are given in **Table2**.

**Table 2: Summary of Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Details**

<b>Particulars/Impacts</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Permanent land acquisition (private)	<i>Nil</i>
Temporary land acquisition	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Total persons facing temporary Loss of Livelihood -</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>DPs</i>	
Male DPs	<i>2</i>
Female DPs	<i>23</i>
<i>Total no. of dependents of DPs</i>	<i>132</i>
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	<i>5.28</i>
Average Family Size of Affected Households	<i>5.3 persons</i>
Total No. of Scheduled Caste HH	<i>0</i>
Total No. of Woman Headed Households	<i>0</i>
Total No. of Schedule Tribe Households	<i>25</i>
Total Number of BPL	<i>12</i>
Total No. of Title Holders	<i>NIL</i>
Total Number of Non Title holders	<i>25</i>
Total No. of Tenants	<i>0</i>
Main Occupation of the Affected Persons	<i>Labour</i>
<i>Average Annual Household Income</i>	<i>Rs.75,692 (Rs.6307 per month)</i>

*Source: census and Socio-Economic Survey, November 2013*

#### **IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

12. The RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Public consultations were conducted to gather feedback from local people on the proposed development and perceived socio-economic impacts. Meetings and consultations with relevant Government Departments were carried out to assess the Project approach. Public consultations through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with project beneficiaries and project-affected people have been carried out. Consultations were also carried out during the course of environment impact assessment.

13. In the course of implementation of Gender Action Plan and community participation awareness programme and preparation of safeguard document, participatory discussion was held with the people around the proposed land fill site by means of Focus Group Discussions (FGD). These were held separately with local people, including the youths & the women. During last two years as part of community participation and awareness activities various programmes like: 1] Public consultation meetings(31 nos); 2]locality level awareness training(103 nos); 3]focus group discussions regarding environment building and information

disclosure(16 nos); 4]zero littering campaign(71nos); 5]leadership training(3nos); 6]livelihood enhancement training(2 nos); 6]health nutrition and sanitation training(4 nos); 7] gender workshops training(6 nos); and 8] rag pickers city level consultations(2 nos). Due consideration was given for Stakeholder consultations with the DPs at different levels of RP preparation. The discussion was initiated with the help of structured questionnaires to share information on the proposed project, their needs and perception for a better urban service and to have their opinion and views about the project & its envisaged benefit to the people. It was evident that the people are aware of the “Garbage recycling plant” but they had little idea about functioning of sanitary land fill site. In fact, an inhibition towards garbage disposal dump exists in their mindset, as the citizens are apprehensive of the hazard of solid waste disposal. However, after the components and requirements of the project were explained, the people could comprehend that no adverse impact will be thrust upon them. The attempt by SIPMIU to make the citizens aware of the benefit of a sanitary land fill site, possibility of a clean environment and production of compost/manure. A summary report on stakeholders’ consultations, attendance and photographs including consultation with the rag pickers working in Marten land fill site has been placed in **annexure-3**

14. Information dissemination and disclosure have been a continuous process since the beginning of the program. The RF has been placed in the Offices of SMB/Urban Affairs department. The summary of RP with entitlement will be provided to DPs for reference. During the implementation of the RP there will be continued consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultations and participation is in the RF. RPs will be made available in UAD,SMB offices, SIPMIU offices, and city libraries. Finalized RPs will also be disclosed in ADB’s website, State Government websites, and SIPMIU websites. ADB review and approval of the RP is required prior to award of civil works contracts; and compensation/assistance of DPs is required prior to commencement of civil works. Project information will be continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The documents will contain information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the subproject will be made available in local language (Hindi and Khasi) and the same will be distributed to DPs. The consultation process will be carried out in the entire project cycle.

## **V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS**

15. Grievance redressal is being handled by SIPMIU. Grievances not redressed by the SIPMIU will be brought to the Independent Grievance Redress Committee (IGRC) set up to monitor project implementation in Shillong. The IGRC has been constituted for the NERCCDIP vide Government of Meghalaya, Urban Affairs Department Notification No: UAU.9/2012/2 dated Feb 13, 2012. The copy of the **Government Notification is placed in annexure 4** for reference. The IGRC, is chaired by the Principal Secretary<sup>2</sup>, Urban Affairs Department with representatives from the ULB, state government agencies, community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs. The IGRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within 10 days of receiving the complaint. Grievance not redressed by the IGRC will be referred

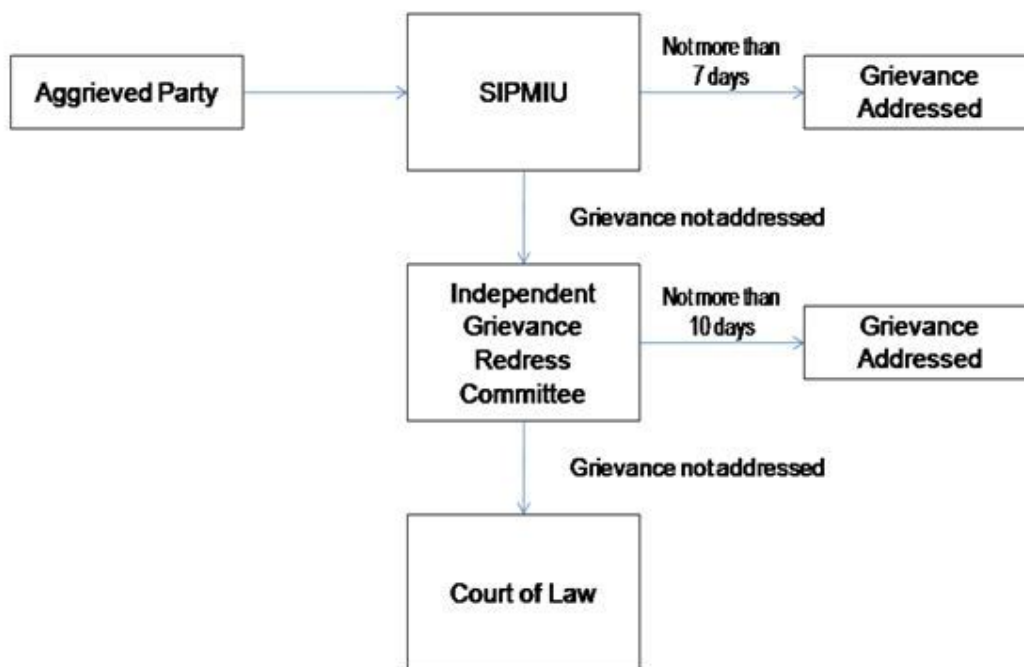
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<sup>2</sup> The Principal Secretary, Urban Affairs Department with the representatives of all the concerned departments as members, will chair the Independent Grievance Redress Committee (IGRC). The Program Director would be the Secretary of the Committee. The IGRC will be responsible to take decisions in all matters related to grievance redressal of the Project.

to the appropriate courts of law. The DSMC will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The grievance redress process is shown in **Figure 2**.

16. All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the SIPMIU. The IGRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

**Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism**



SIPMIU= State-level Investment Program Management and Implementation Units.

## **VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

17. The policy framework and entitlements for the program as well as for this subproject are based on new national law namely; The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 and state laws and regulations. The Khasi Hills Autonomous Districts,(Allotment, Occupation or use or setting apart of land) Regulation Bill 2005; ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS); and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF) of NERCCDIP. Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and DPs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with DPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to DPs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking

physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. A detailed policy framework including the salient feature of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 and similarities and differences of national laws and policies with ADB' SPS is given in **Annexure 5**.

18. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, received assent of the President of India on 27 September 2013. The bill has now become law. The draft Rule has been kept in public domain on October 24 2013 for 45 days for receiving suggestion. This rule is being made for ensuring the smooth implementation of the Act with regard to the consent process, the Social Impact Assessment process, the compensation mechanism and the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits enumerated under the Act.

19. Under the new Land Acquisition law, farmers and landowners are entitled to get compensation of up to four times of the market value for land acquired in rural areas, and two times the market value in urban areas. The consent of 80 per cent of land owners is mandatory for acquiring land for private projects and of 70 per cent landowners for public-private projects. The law also brings transparency in the process of land acquisition and lays down measures for rehabilitation of those displaced. The aim of the Act is providing fair compensation to people whose land has been taken away for setting up the buildings or factories. The aim of the bill is to bring in more transparency to the process of land acquisition, thereby bringing assurance of rehabilitation to the affected people.

20. The new Act of 2013 seeks to balance the need for facilitating land acquisition while addressing the concerns of farmers and those whose livelihoods are dependent on the land being acquired. The issue of who acquires land is less important than the process of land acquisition, compensation for land acquired, and the R&R process, package and conditions.

## **VII. ENTITLEMENTS**

21. All DPs who are identified in the subproject areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the completion of the census survey which is 26 November 2013 in this case. The SIPMIU will provide the identity cards (ID) to each of the DPs. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is in **Table 3**.

**Table 3: Entitlement Matrix**

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Owner / tenant /leaseholder/ employee of commercial structure, agricultural worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance for lost income based on three months minimum wage rates</li> <li>Additional compensation for vulnerable households.</li> <li>Livelihood training for Income restoration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable households will be verified during the implementation</li> </ul>	The NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of Ahs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
2	Impacts on vulnerable DPs	All impacts	Vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood. Vulnerable households will be given priorities in employment as labor in the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable households will be verified during implementation</li> <li>If land-for-land is offered, ownership in the name of original landowner(s).</li> </ul>	The SIPMIU with the assistance from NGOs will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of Ahs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in the ADB IR Policy.</li> </ul>	-	The SIPMIU will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. The SIPMIU will finalize the entitlements in line with the ADB IR policy.

### **VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS**

22. There will be no impact on housing, therefore, relocation of housing and settlements are not of any concern in the subproject. However, in case of any other disruption, DPs will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the initial environmental examination, contractors will ensure: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

### **IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

23. When this proposed 8500 sqm land fill site will be operational, only the waste rejects will be dumped at this sanitary landfill site and the existing practice of open dumping of waste will be stopped. The closure of the existing open dumpsite is estimated to be 9 years 10 months from the date of operation of this phase of the project. Although segregation at source of bio degradable and non-bio degradable waste has been envisaged under the overall SWM plan, however, further segregation of non-bio degradable waste will still be carried out at the site. Hence it can be said that the trash sorter will continue to work at the existing dumpsite. However, an RP with option for improved occupational condition of the trash sorter will be prepared for their livelihood as this has been marked as an indirect impact as the routine activities of the trash sorters may get disturbed during construction. The indirect impact will be there for 25 trash sorters. Option will also be explored to integrate them with other activities in composting etc with providing option to train them in skill enhancement in the process of livelihood training which as part of NERCCDIP Shillong project. During the course of census and socio economic survey and consultations the DPs were expressed that they would like to impart training for their skill enhancement/improvement or livelihood training for occupational shift. Various training institutes like Rural Resource and Training Center were explored for potential durable employment generation or skill enhancement training. It can also be noted that of the total 25 rag pickers, 23 are women rag pickers. As part of GAP activities there are various training programme has been planned. It was also planned that these 23 rag pickers may also be integrated with the training activities of GAP. However separate budget has been kept for the RP for the livelihood training of these 25 rag pickers/trash sorter. Should construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Vulnerable DPs will be given priority in project construction employment. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be prior to the award of civil works contracts.

24. There are 25 DPs are getting affected in Mawiong landfill area. They have been included in the RP of the sub project of "Construction of Additional Area of 8500 sqm. at Old Landfill site at Marten, Mawiong, Shillong, Meghalaya Subproject" The mitigation plan and budget to implement the RP has



been included in the RP document. The sub project 8500 sq mt Land fill will be taken up under Tranche II. As part of the GAP implementation activities already 14 Trash sorter/DPs3 were included in the livelihood restoration training programme for vermin composting and livelihood in November 2014. Rest of the 11 Trash sorter DPs will be given training as per their choice of sewing and tailoring. Under the Gender Action Plan (GAP) of the NERCCDIP, Shillong, provisions for conducting training programmes for weaker women groups is mandatory. Several training programmes have been conducted in line with the GAP to help weaker women in livelihood development and to empower them socially and economically. Following Rag pickers have received training in Composting.

## X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

25. The resettlement cost estimate for the Shillong SWM subproject includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for RP implementation and contingency provision amounting to be 5% of the total cost. The state government will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 1.53 million. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 4.

**Table 4: Resettlement Costs**

Sl. No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Amount	Explanation/ rationale
<b>1</b>	<b>Assistance for Relocation &amp; Transfer</b>					
	Loss of Income Livelihood <sup>4</sup> -	@ Rs.210 <sup>5</sup> per day for 3 months	25	18900	4,72, 500	The amount is based on the average daily income from trash sorting. The minimum daily wage for un skilled in Meghalaya in Rs 165/- per day.
	Livelihood Training	Rs.4000/each <sup>6</sup>	25	4000	100,000	
	Additional Assistance for	Lump Sum	25	5,000 <sup>7</sup>	1,25,000	

<sup>3</sup> The list of Trash sorters who received the training is given below.

<b>1.</b> Lita Jarain	<b>4.</b> Wansuk Kharnaioir	<b>7.</b> Wanphylla Shisha Kharnaioir	<b>10.</b> Ridalin Wahlang	<b>13.</b> Icydora Lyngdoh Nonglait
<b>2.</b> Felicia Kharnaioir	<b>5.</b> Remios Kharnaioir	<b>8.</b> Cicilia Nongsiej	<b>11.</b> Bilinda Lyngdoh Nonglait	<b>14.</b> Rita Mary Lyngdoh Nonglait
<b>3.</b> Bibicia Kharnaioir	<b>6.</b> Median Lyngdoh Nonglait	<b>9.</b> Mary Wahlang	<b>12.</b> Eldwis Lyngkhoi	

<sup>4</sup> The proposed allowance will be paid for livelihood restoration of project affected individual rag pickers as per NERCCDIP RF.As per entitlement matrix of NERCCDIP RF, Transition allowance based on 3 months minimum wage rates.

<sup>5</sup> The amount is based on the average per day income as derived from the census and socio economic survey

<sup>6</sup> Estimate based on the current trainings conducted for Implementation of the Gender Action Plan.

<sup>7</sup> The entitlement matrix/RF of NERCCDIP provided two treatment associated with vulnerability:1] Project based employment in construction activities of contractor; and or 2] if not possible, allowance based on minimum wage rate for vulnerable households for 1 month or the actual period of disruption, whichever is higher. In this case Rs.5000/per HH has been proposed which is at par with minimum wage calculated on the basis of socio-economic survey.

Sl. No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Amount	Explanation/ rationale
	Vulnerable HH					
	<b>Sub Total Item 1</b>				<b>6,97,500</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Administrative &amp; Implementation costs</b>					
	Implementing NGO	Lump Sum			300,000	
	SIPMIU Social team	Lump sum			200,000	
	Monitoring	Lump Sum			200,000	
	<b>Sub Total Item 2</b>				<b>7,00,000</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>13,97,500</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Contingency</b>	10%			1,39,750	
<b>5</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>15,37,250</b>	
<b>Million Rupees</b>					<b>1.53</b>	

## XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

26. The Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD) is the national-level executing agency (EA) of the Program. An IPCC has established in MOUD that include a social officer. The National Steering Committee (NSC) will monitor fund use and overall implementation performance of the Investment Program. A State-level Executing Agency (SEA) will execute the part of the loan falling under respective State Governments. In each State there will be a State Steering Committee (SSC), and an Investment Program Empowered Committee (IPEC). SIPMIUs will be responsible for overall program implementation, monitoring, and supervision. The SIPMIU will have a Safeguards and Social Unit. An RO will be part of the Unit. ROs and implementing NGOs will be responsible for RP implementation. Roles and responsibilities are identified in **Table 5**. For taking up implementation of RP, institutional arrangements including strengthening of existing institutional systems are required. Towards this, it is proposed that the SIPMIU's Social and Resettlement Unit will take care of redressing grievances and mitigating negative social impacts caused due to the project especially on DPs. The Unit should have staff fully aware of provisions of RP, adequate understanding on norms and customs of and respect to the local people, especially the indigenous people (consistent with the IPDF).

**Table 5: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>Sub-project Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	SIPMIU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	SIPMIU
Meetings at community/ household level with DPs of land/property	NGO
Formation of Valuation Committees	SIPMIU
<b>RP Preparation Stage</b>	
Conducting Census of all DPs	SIPMIU/NGO
Conducting FGDs/ meetings / workshops during SIA surveys	SIPMIU/NGO

Activities	Agency Responsible
Categorization of DPs for finalizing entitlements	SIPMIU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	SIPMIU
Conducting discussions/ meetings/ workshops with all DPs and other stakeholders for this	SIPMIU/NGO
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	SIPMIU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	SIPMIU/NGO
Approval of RP	IPCC/ADB
Taking possession of land	SIPMIU
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NGO/RO
Consultations with DPs during rehabilitation activities	NGO/RO
Grievances Redressal	NGO/RO/GRC
Internal Monitoring	SIPMIU
External Monitoring	External Agency

AP=affected person, FGD=focus group discussions, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, NGO = nongovernment organization, SIPMIU = state-level investment project management and implementation unit, IPCC = investment program coordination cell, RO = resettlement officer, RP=resettlement plan, SIA=social impact assessment.

## XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

27. All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific stretch. Disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation of DPs cannot commence until the RP has been cleared by ADB. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required by the SIPMIU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to DPs. Only then can construction works begin on sections where compensation has been paid. A tentative implementation schedule is given in **Table6**

**Table 6: Implementation Schedule**[illegible]

### **XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

28. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the SIPMIU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the SIPMIU. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of DPs undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess DPS's status. The EA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. ADB will require the EA to:

- establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans,
- verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes,
- document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes,(v) retain qualified and experienced external expert to verify monitoring information for projects with significant impacts and risks,
- Submit periodic monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

29. The SIPMIU monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual DPS file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The SIPMIU will provide monthly monitoring report to ADB on a quarterly basis. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the SIPMIU to ADB for review. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued.

# ANNEXURE 1

## Land Possession Certificate



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS  
NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE  
LAW-U-SIB, LUMBATNGEN  
NEAR M.T.C. WORKSHOP, SHILLONG-793021  
PHONE NO: 0364-2537609  
FAX NO: 0364-2536041  
GRAM: PARYAVARAN, SHILLONG.

No. 3-MG C 074/2010-SHI/2991-92

21<sup>st</sup> November 2011

To  
✓ The Commissioner & Secretary  
Forest & Environment Department  
Government of Meghalaya  
Shillong

Sub: Proposal under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 7.28 ha of Reserve Forest land for construction of Sanitary System for disposal of Shillong City Garbage in East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.

Sir,

Please refer to the State Government's letter No. FOR.76/99/244 dated 13.04.2011 on the subject mentioned above, seeking approval of the Central Government in accordance with Section 2 of the FCA, 1980, and to say that the proposal has been examined by the State Advisory Group Committee, approval was granted vide this office letter of even number dated 21.07.2011 subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. The State Government has furnished compliance report in respect of the conditions stipulated in the in-principle approval and has requested the Central Government to grant final approval.

In this connection, I am directed to say that on the basis of the compliance report furnished by the State Government vide letter No. FOR.76/99/257 dt. 03.11.2011, final approval of the Central Government is hereby granted under Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 7.28 ha of Reserve Forest land for construction of Sanitary System for disposal of Shillong City Garbage in favour of Chief Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Shillong in East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Legal status of the Forest land shall remain unchanged.
- (ii) Compensatory afforestation shall be carried out over 14.56 Ha identified at Umdiker proposed Protected Forest in one compact Block as per the fund deposited by the User Agency.
- (iii) In addition to the above normal compensatory afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation equivalent to above CA i.e. 14.56 Ha. is to be carried over the identified land for raising Penal C.A..
- (iv) Tree felling shall be done only when it is unavoidable under strict supervision of the State Forest Department.
- (v) No damage to the flora and fauna of the surrounding area shall be caused.

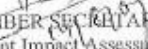
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25.11.11  
15,399.  
28/11/11

- (v) Monitoring plan as envisaged by the applicant in the DPR shall be scrupulously followed without any deviation.
- (vi) A separate Environmental Management Cell equipped with adequate laboratory facilities shall be set up to carry out the environmental management and environmental quality monitoring functions.
- (vii) Implementation of the project vis-à-vis environmental action plans would be monitored by the Regional Office, Ministry of Environment & Forests and SEIAA / SEAC duly assisted by the SPCB. A six monthly compliance status report shall be submitted to the latter institutions apart from posting the same on the website of the applicant.
- (viii) The lease terms issued by the State Forest Deptt. vide Notification No. FOR.76/99/16 Dtd. 25<sup>th</sup> February 2000 need to be strictly adhered to.
- (ix) All provisions under Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1999 should be strictly complied with.
- (x) In the light of condition 10 under Schedule III of Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1999, for site selection, the Government may consider the appropriateness of obtaining the approval of the Airport Authority if the location is within 20 kms. of the nearest Airport.

The Regulatory Authority may revoke or suspend the clearance on the recommendation of the SEAC, if implementation of any of the above conditions is not satisfactory.

The Regulatory Authority may on the recommendation of SEAC reserve the right to stipulate additional conditions, if found necessary. The Shillong Municipal Board in a time bound manner shall implement these conditions too.

The above conditions will be enforced, inter-alia under the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2003 along with their amendments and Rules.

  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
State Environment Impact Assessment Authority  
Meghalaya, Shillong

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CONDITIONS.

1. The Party has no right to extend the area (s) as defined in the drawing without knowledge of the Department concern.
2. The party or representative duly authorized shall in the presence of the Department 's representative clearly demarcate the land at their project cost by permanent boundary marks before the execution of the allotment.
3. The party shall not transfer/mortgage/lease or sub-let the land or any thereof in any manner to any other party without prior permission from the Forest Department.
4. The party should preserve all the existing standing trees in and around the allotted purpose for which it is allotted.
5. That the land will be reverted to the Government if it is not utilized for the purpose for which it is allotted.
6. That the control and management of Forest land in the allotted area will be solely carried out by the Forest Department as the 1<sup>st</sup> party under the Meghalaya Forest (Regulation) Act, 1973 and the rules framed there under. The 2<sup>nd</sup> party should follow all rules and regulations applied for, any other conditions enforced by the Government from time to time.
7. That the Department exercises the right to terminate the allotment immediately in the event of violation of any terms and conditions agreed upon by the party without entitlement to payment of compensation whatsoever.

TAKEN OVER

## SCHEDULE

North :- Riat Khwan Reserve Forest ; C/4

East :- Riat Khwan Reserve Forest; C/4 & New G.S. Road

South :- Riat Khwan Reserve Forest ;C/4

West:- Old G.S Road

WITNESSES

1. Range Forest Officer,  
Shillong North Range.  
Shillong.

HANDED OVER

*G. Sharmajit*  
Divisional Forest Officer,  
Khasi Hills (T) Division,  
Shillong  
Divisional Forest Officer  
Khasi Hills Division  
Shillong.

WITNESSES.

1. *[Signature]*  
Sectional Officer  
Safeguarding Board  
Safeguarding Children

2. P. Srinivas  
Senior Inspecter (SI)


TAKEN OVER.

Signature: C.F.B. Cheyne



## ANNEXURE 2





### List of DPs /Rag Pickers and Socio-economic Details




SI No	Name of the APs	APs with Photo Identity
1	Ms.ELdwis Lyngkhoi	
2	Ms.Icydora Lyngdoh Nonglait	
3	Ms.Aidoris Warjri	
4	Ms.Felicia Kharnaier	
5	Ms.Leta Jarain	

SI No	Name of the APs	APs with Photo Identity
6	Ms.Ranjita Marwein	 A woman with blonde hair, wearing a black jacket over a pink shirt and grey pants, standing in a room with a white wall and a blue metal bed frame in the background.
7	Ms.Rita Mary Lyngdoh Nonglait	 A woman with dark hair, wearing a red long-sleeved shirt and a pink patterned apron, standing in a room with a white wall and a blue metal bed frame in the background.
8	Ms.Wanphylla Shisha Kharnaioir	 A woman with dark hair, wearing a purple long-sleeved shirt and a grey apron, standing in a room with a white wall and a blue metal bed frame in the background.
9	Ms.Julie Wahlang	 A woman with dark hair, wearing a pink long-sleeved shirt and a grey apron, standing in a room with a white wall and a blue metal bed frame in the background.
10	Ms.Mary Wahlang	 A woman with dark hair, wearing a purple long-sleeved shirt and a grey apron, standing in a room with a white wall and a blue metal bed frame in the background.

SI No	Name of the APs	APs with Photo Identity
11	Ms.Median Lyngdoh Nonglait	 A photograph of Ms. Median Lyngdoh Nonglait, a woman wearing a white long-sleeved shirt, a grey apron, and a pink headscarf. She is standing in a room with a light green wall and a blue metal bed frame in the background.
12	Ms.Ridalin Wahlang	 A photograph of Ms. Ridalin Wahlang, a woman wearing a blue long-sleeved shirt, a white apron, and a pink headscarf. She is standing in a room with a light green wall and a blue metal bed frame in the background.
13	Ms.Cicilia Nongsiej	 A photograph of Ms. Cicilia Nongsiej, a woman wearing a blue and white striped long-sleeved shirt, a pink apron, and a grey headscarf. She is standing in a room with a light green wall and a blue metal bed frame in the background.
14	Ms.Bibica Khamanior	 A photograph of Ms. Bibica Khamanior, a woman wearing a white long-sleeved shirt, a brown apron, and a pink headscarf. She is standing in a room with a light green wall and a blue metal bed frame in the background.

SI No	Name of the APs	APs with Photo Identity
15	Ms.Bilinda L Nonglait	 A woman wearing a blue and white striped shawl over a dark dress, standing in front of a green wall and a blue metal bed frame.
16.	Ms.Lucyna L Nonglait	 A woman wearing a pink shawl over a dark dress, standing in front of a green wall and a blue metal bed frame.
17.	Ms.Remios Kharnaioir	 A woman wearing a pink shawl over a dark dress, standing in front of a green wall and a blue metal bed frame.
18.	Ms.Aitilang Lyngdoh Mawphlang	 A woman wearing a pink shawl over a dark dress, standing in front of a green wall and a blue metal bed frame.

SI No	Name of the APs	APs with Photo Identity
19.	Ms.Wansuk Kharnaioir	
20.	Ms.Regina Syiemlieh	
21.	Ms.Meristina Diengdoh	
22.	Mr.Shailan Sing	

SI No	Name of the APs	APs with Photo Identity
23	Ms.Wankharlin Marwein	
24	Ms.Basuklang Papang	
25.	Mr.Johnson Marshillong	

### Socio-Economic Details of Individual DPs-Annexure 2

SI No	Name of AP/ DPs/Head of Household	Gender	Age	Type of Loss	Vulnerability	Family	Literacy level / Education	Average Annual Income In INR	Preferred option for Skill Improvement
1	Bibicia Kharnaier	Female	40	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class IX	39552	Training on SWM related activities
2	Felicia Kharnaier	Female	25	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class X	41320	Tailoring /Knitting/weaving
3	Aidoris Warjri	Female	25	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class VIII	46332	Tailoring /Knitting/weaving
4	Eldwis Lyngkhai	Female	33	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Joint	Unschoolled	53247	Tailoring /Knitting/weaving
5	Bilinda Lyngdoh Nonglait	Female	33	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class VIII	41989	Training. on SWM related activities
6	Ranjita Marwein	Female	30	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class VII	69654	Tailoring /Knitting/weaving
7	Wanphylla Shisha Kharnaier	Female	33	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Joint	Matriculate	61321	Training. on SWM related activities
8	Lita Jarain	Female	24	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class IV	39345	Tailoring /Knitting/weaving
9	Icydora Lyngdoh Nonglait	Female	46	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class II	63340	Training. on SWM related activities
10	Julie Wahlang	Female	29	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Unschoolled	37908	Training. on SWM related activities
11	Wankerlin Marwein	Female	39	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class V	52345	Tailoring /Knitting/weaving
12	Rita Mary Lyngdoh Nonglait	Female	31	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Matriculate	39572	Training. on SWM related activities
13	Basuklang Papang	Female	30	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Matriculate	67540	Tailoring /Knitting/weaving
14	Johnson Marshilong	Male	24	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class IX	58690	Training. on SWM related activities
15	Mary Wahlang	Female	22	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class VIII	37620	Tailoring /Knitting/weaving
16.	Ridalin Wahlang	Female	35	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Unschoolled	71130	Training. on SWM related activities
17.	Wansuk Kharnaier	Female	39	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class XII	42622	Tailoring /Knitting/weaving
18.	Remios Kharnaier	Female	54	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Joint	Class VII	38776	Training. on SWM related activities
19.	Regina Syiemlieh	Female	46	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class V	39995	Tailoring /Knitting/weaving
20.	Meristina Diengdoh	Female	46	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class I	32456	Tailoring /Knitting/weaving
21.	Aitilang Lyngdoh M	Female	25	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Matriculate	63340	Training. on SWM related activities
22.	Lucina L Nonglait	Female	36	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class V	42980	Training. on SWM related activities
23	Cicilia Nongsiej	Female	38	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Joint	Class I	38673	Training. on SWM related activities
24	Median Lyngdoh Nonglait	Female	40	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class IV	41321	Training. on SWM related activities
25.	Shailangsing Kharbani	Male	26	Temporary Livelihood Loss	Schedule Tribe	Nuclear	Class VIII	47850	Training. on SWM related activities

### ANNEXURE 3

#### Stakeholder' Participatory Consultation – Abstracts and Attendance

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
1.	Jaiaw Upper Lansonalane, 4th Jan 2013	9	1.Details of project 2. Development of the area 3.. Pollution in the area	1. All came to know about the project from SIPMIU officials, they disclosed about the project in different occasion. 2. After listening to the details of the project, its scientific nature, the environmental protection to be taken up through green belt and likely opportunity of employment for the poor families during construction and sorting of the garbage, the participants, became convince about the benefits resulting out of the project. 3. They want assurance from project authority that no pollution, in the form of noise, air & water will affect the villagers.
2.	Lumkshaid, 5th Jan 2013	67	1. Details of project 2. Development of the area 3. Employment opportunity for the locals 4. Pollution in the area	1. After detail discussion held on nature & technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them. 2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project. 3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability. 4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan. 5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition. 6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the



Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				<p>project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
3.	Lower Mawprem) 16th Jan2013	6	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p> <p>4. Pollution in the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
4.	Mission Compound 19th Jan2013	57	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p> <p>4. Pollution in the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p>

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				<p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
5.	Jaiaw Langsning 22nd Jan2013	15	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p> <p>4. Pollution in the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending</p>

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				<p>on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
6.	China Patty2nd Feb2013	50	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p> <p>4. Pollution in the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
7.	Umsohsun2nd Feb2013	40	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the</p>

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
			3. Employment opportunity for the locals 4. Pollution in the area	<p>project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
8.	Lama Villa2nd Feb2013	189	1. Details of project 2. Development of the area 3. Employment opportunity for the locals 4. Pollution in the area	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p>

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				<p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
9.	Lawmali 9th Feb 2013	84	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p> <p>4. Pollution in the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the</p>

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				locality
10.	Lumsohra 16th Feb 2013	16	1. Details of project 2. Development of the area 3. Employment opportunity for the locals 4. Pollution in the area	1. After detail discussion held on nature & technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them. 2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project. 3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability. 4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan. 5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition. 6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority. 7. There should be more discussion with the locality people. 8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice & other diseases afflicting the locality
11.	Wahingdoh 16th Feb 2013	85	1. Details of project 2. Development of the area 3. Employment opportunity for the locals 4. Pollution in the area	1. After detail discussion held on nature & technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them. 2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project. 3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability. 4. Local poor families should be

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				<p>involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
12.	Harijan Colony, Goraline 16th Feb 2013	97	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p> <p>4. Pollution in the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p>

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice & other diseases afflicting the locality
13.	Wahingdoh ,9th March 2013	117	1. Details of project 2. Development of the area 3. Employment opportunity for the locals 4. Pollution in the area	1. After detail discussion held on nature & technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them. 2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project. 3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability. 4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan. 5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition. 6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority. 7. There should be more discussion with the locality people. 8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice & other diseases afflicting the locality
14.	Mawkhar 16th March2013	41	1. Details of project 2. Development of the area 3. Employment opportunity for the locals 4. Pollution in the area	1. After detail discussion held on nature & technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them. 2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project. 3. The local youth should get



Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				<p>employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
15.	Jail road 17th March2013	53	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p> <p>4. Pollution in the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p>

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				<p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
16.	EC Madan Laban 20th March 2013	25	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p> <p>4. Pollution in the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
17.	Cleve Colony 20th March 2013	7	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p> <p>4. Pollution in the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be</p>

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				<p>clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
18.	Jail Road23rd March2013	151	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p> <p>4. Pollution in the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p>

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				<p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
19.	LLAT in Jail Road 2 April 2013	23	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p> <p>4. Pollution in the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
20.	Nongrim Hills (Nagaland House) Road15 April 2013	180	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced</p>

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
			for the locals 4. Pollution in the area	that no adverse effect will be on them. 2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project. 3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability. 4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan. 5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition. 6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority. 7. There should be more discussion with the locality people. 8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice & other diseases afflicting the locality
21.	Meeting with the Headmen and Secretaries of the Synjuk ki nongsynshar Shnong shilliang Umkhent may 16 2013	11	1. Details of project 2. Development of the area 3. Employment opportunity for the locals 4. Pollution in the area	1. After detail discussion held on nature & technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them. 2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project. 3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability. 4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan. 5. The cultivators should get

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				<p>green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
22.	Consultative Meeting with the Executive Committee members of Umpling Dorbar Shnong August 14 2013	12	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p> <p>4. Pollution in the area</p>	<p>1. After detail discussion held on nature &amp; technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them.</p> <p>2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project.</p> <p>3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability.</p> <p>4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
23.	Meeting and Orientation on SWM of NERCCDIP to the Headmen and leaders and Local MLA 27 September 2013	40	1. Details of project 2. Development of the area 3. Employment opportunity for the locals 4. Pollution in the area	1. After detail discussion held on nature & technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them. 2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project. 3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability. 4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan. 5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition. 6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority. 7. There should be more discussion with the locality people. 8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice & other diseases afflicting the locality
24.	Consultative Meeting with the Executive Committee Members of Nongrah Dorbar Shnong 8 Nov 2013	16	1. Details of project 2. Development of the area 3. Employment opportunity for the locals 4. Pollution in the area	1. After detail discussion held on nature & technical aspect of the project they are now convinced that no adverse effect will be on them. 2. They want environment to be clean, which has been planned in the project. 3. The local youth should get employment according to their education and capability. 4. Local poor families should be involved in collecting and sorting

Sl. No.	Place/Date	No. of Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
				<p>garbage, if required, as proposed in the plan.</p> <p>5. The cultivators should get green manure, at a subsidized rate, if not free of cost depending on their economic condition.</p> <p>6. Overall development of the area should be of priority to the project authority.</p> <p>7. There should be more discussion with the locality people.</p> <p>8. Project authority should take proper care to combat jaundice &amp; other diseases afflicting the locality</p>
25.	Consultative Meeting and census taking with the Rag Pickers/Sorters at Marten waste Dumping site 25 Nov 2013	26	<p>1. Details of project</p> <p>2. Development of the area</p> <p>3. Employment opportunity for the locals</p>	



### Attendance and Photograph of Consultations with Rag pickers

NORTH EASTERN CAPITAL CITIES DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME: Shillong City

**CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH THE RAG PICKERS OF MARTEN**  
25<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2013

Sl. No	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1.	Eldwis Lykhai	Mawiong	8014935073	E.L. g. k. hai
2.	Icydora Lyndoh Nonglath	Mawiong Unjapung	9856326067	Aisidana
3.	Aidoris Wajzi	Mawiong	8014704490	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Felicia Kharnaior	Mawiong	—	F. Kharnaior
5.	Leta Jazain	Mawiong	—	L. Jazain
6.	Rajita Marwein	Mawlai Nongkhwar 13	9089681825	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Rita Mary Lyndoh	Mawlai Mawiong Unjapung	8575346990	R. L. nonglath
8.	Mungphylla Shisha	Mawiong	—	K. Kharnaior
9.	Tulie Wahlang	Mawiong	8794346033	Tulie
10.	Mary Wahlang	Mawlai Nongpheng	9774673198	M. Wahlang
11.	Median Lyndoh	Mawiong	—	M. L. nonglath

NORTH EASTERN CAPITAL CITIES DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME: Shillong City

Sr. No	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
12.	Ridalin Wahlang	Mawiong	9615674776	Rid
13.	Cicilia Nongpung	Mawiong	9774692135	Ci
14.	Bibicia Kharnaior	Mawiong Unjapung	—	B. K. Kharnaior
15.	Bilinda L. Nonglath	Mawiong	8014897192	B. L. nonglath
16.	Lucy L. Nonglath	Mawlai Nongpheng	9615665064	L. L. nonglath
17.	Remios Kharnaior	Mawlai Nongpheng	—	R. Kharnaior
18.	Wansuk Kharnaior	M. Nongpheng	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	Regina Syiemlieh	Mawiong	—	R. Syiemlieh
20.	Meristina Diangdoh	Mawiong	801487969	M. Diangdoh
21.	Shailan Singh (M)	Mawiong	9089227475	<i>[Signature]</i>
22.	Actilap Lyndoh M	Mawiong	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
23.	Wangpharling Marwein	M. Nongkhwar	—	A. Marwein
24.	Magdalin Marwein	M. Nongkhwar 13	—	M. Marwein

NORTH EASTERN CAPITAL CITIES DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME: Shillong City				
Sr. No	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
25.	Basuklang Papang.	Mawli Nongkwar	—	B. Papang.
26.	Johnson Marshillong	M. Nongkwar	8744263320	<u>Jo</u>
27.				
28.				
29.				
30.				
31.				
32.				
33.				
34.				
35.				

**Photographs of Consultation with Rag Pickers at marten**  
**Photographs of Consultations**



**INTERVIEW WITH THE RAG PICKERS**



**CONSULTATION WITH RAG PICKERS**

**ANNEXURE 4**  
**Notification for Constitution of GRC**

**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA**  
**URBAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.**

**NOTIFICATION.**

**Dated Shillong, the 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2012.**

No.UAU.9/2012/2 – The Government of Meghalaya is pleased to constitute the Independent Grievance Redressal Committee to address grievances that comes up relating to issues of the North Eastern Region Capital city Development and Investment Programme (NERCCDIP) with the following members :-

Principal Secretary/Commissioner & Secretary/ Secretary, Urban Affairs Department.	-	Chairman
Director, Urban Affairs, Meghalaya, Shillong	-	Member
Chief Executive Officer, Shillong Municipal Board..	-	Member
Representative of Shillong We Care (CBO)	-	Member
Nehru Yuva Kendra (NGO)	-	Member
Project Director, SIPMIU.	-	Member Secretary

The function of the Committee is to monitor the grievances redressal system during implementation of the various programme under the NERCCDIP.

Sd/- (P. Naik)  
Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,  
Urban Affairs Department.  
Dated Shillong, the 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2012.

Memo.No.UAU.9/2012/2 – A,  
Copy to:-

1. P.S. to Minister, Urban Affairs Department for information of the Minister.
2. P.A to Principal Secretary, Urban Affairs Department for information of the Principal Secretary.
3. Director, Urban Affairs, Meghalaya, Shillong.
4. Chief Executive Officer, Shillong Municipal Board.
5. President of Shillong We Care (CBO).
6. Director, Nehru Yuva Kendra (NGO).
7. Project Director, SIPMIU.

By order etc.,

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,  
Urban Affairs Department

## **ANNEXURE 5:**

### **SUMMARY POLICY FRAMEWORK**

#### **A. Policy and Legal Framework**

1. The policy framework and entitlements for the Program are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013; and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, SPS 2009. The salient features of Government and ADB policies are summarized below.

##### **1. Government Policy/Act**

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, received assent of the President of India on 27 September 2013. The bill has now become law. The draft Rule has been kept in public domain on October 24 2013 for 45 days for receiving suggestion. This rule is being made for ensuring the smooth implementation of the Act with regard to the consent process, the Social Impact Assessment process, the compensation mechanism and the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits enumerated under the Act.

Under the new Land Acquisition law, farmers and landowners are entitled to get compensation of up to four times of the market value for land acquired in rural areas, and two times the market value in urban areas. The consent of 80 per cent of land owners is mandatory for acquiring land for private projects and of 70 per cent landowners for public-private projects. The law also brings transparency in the process of land acquisition and lays down measures for rehabilitation of those displaced. The aim of the Act is providing fair compensation to people whose land has been taken away for setting up the buildings or factories. The aim of the bill is to bring in more transparency to the process of land acquisition, thereby bringing assurance of rehabilitation to the affected people.

The new Act of 2013 seeks to balance the need for facilitating land acquisition while addressing the concerns of farmers and those whose livelihoods are dependent on the land being acquired. The issue of who acquires land is less important than the process of land acquisition, compensation for land acquired, and the R&R process, package and conditions.

The objectives of the Act are:

- (i) to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (ii) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (iii) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (iv) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- (v) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and



- (vi) where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

Salient Features of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 are:

**Compensation:** Given the inaccurate nature of circle rates, the Act mentioned the payment of compensations that is up to 4 times the market value in rural areas and 2 times the market value in urban areas.

**R&R:** The very first law that links land acquisition and the accompanying obligations for resettlement and rehabilitation. Over five chapters and two entire Schedules have been dedicated to outlining elaborate processes (and entitlements) for resettlement and rehabilitation. The Second Schedule in particular outlines the benefits (such as land for land, housing, employment and annuities) that shall accrue in addition to the one-time cash payments.

**Retrospective Operation:** To address historical injustice the Act applies retrospectively to cases where no land acquisition award has been made. Also in cases where the land was acquired five years ago but no compensation has been paid or no possession has taken place then the land acquisition process will be started afresh in accordance with the provisions of this act.

**Stake holders Participation:** A comprehensive, participative and meaningful process (involving the participation of local Panchayati Raj Institutions) has been put in place **prior** to the start of any acquisition proceedings. Monitoring Committees at the National and State Level to ensure that R&R obligations are met have also been established.

**Special Safeguards for Tribal Communities and other disadvantaged groups:**

No land can be acquired in Scheduled Areas without the consent of the Gram Sabhas. The Law also ensures that all rights guaranteed under such legislations as the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 and the Forest Rights Act 2006 are taken care of. It has special **enhanced** benefits (outlined in a dedicated chapter) for those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Safeguards against displacement:** The law provides that no one shall be dispossessed until and unless all payments are made AND alternative sites for the resettlement and rehabilitation have been prepared. The Third Schedule even lists the infrastructural amenities that have to be provided to those that have been displaced.

**Compensation for livelihood losers:** In addition to those losing land, the Bill provides compensation to those who are dependent on the land being acquired for their livelihood.

**Consent:** In cases where PPP projects are involved or acquisition is taking place for private companies, the Bill requires the consent of no less than 70% and 80% respectively (in both cases) of those whose land is sought to be acquired. This ensures that no forcible acquisition can take place.

**Caps on Acquisition of Multi-Crop and Agricultural Land:** To safeguard food security and to prevent arbitrary acquisition, The Bill directs States to impose limits on the area under agricultural cultivation that can be acquired.

**Return of Unutilised Land:** In case land remains unutilised after acquisition, the new Bill empowers states to return the land either to the owner or to the State Land Bank.

**Exemption from Income Tax and Stamp Duty:** No income tax shall be levied and no stamp duty shall be charged on any amount that accrues to an individual as a result of the provisions of the new law.

**Share in appreciated land value:** Where acquired land is sold to a third party for a higher price than 40 per cent of the appreciated land value (or profit) will be shared with the original owners.

**Rehabilitation and Resettlement provisions for farmers, landless and livelihood losers.**

**Reduced Qualifying Criteria:** To qualify for benefits under this Act the time period has been reduced to 3 years of dependence (on the acquired land) instead of 5.

**Affected Family to include tenants:** The definition of affected family includes agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans who may be working in the affected area for 3 years prior to the acquisition, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land

**Houses for all affected families:** All affected families are entitled to a house provided they have been residing in an area for 5 years or more and have been displaced. If they chose not to accept the house they are offered a one-time financial grant in lieu of the same.

**Choice of annuity or employment:** All affected families are given a choice of annuity or employment;

- i. If employment is not forthcoming they are entitled to a one time grant of 5 lakh rupees per family.
- ii. Alternatively they will be provided with an annuity payment of Rupees 2000 per month per family for twenty years (this will be adjusted for inflation).

**Subsistence Allowance:** All affected families which are displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to rupees 3000 per month for a period of one year from the date of award.

**Training and Skill Development:** All affected families are also given training and skill development while being offered employment.

**Miscellaneous Amounts:** All affected families are given multiple monetary benefits such as transport allowance of rupees 50,000 and resettlement allowance of rupees 50,000.

**One-Time Financial Assistance:** Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees.

**R&R to be completed in all aspects for irrigation projects:** In case of acquisition of land for irrigation or hydel project the rehabilitation and resettlement shall be completed six months prior to submergence of the lands proposed to be so acquired.

**Possession upon fulfilment of conditions under Act:** The Collector shall take possession of land only ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements commencing from the date of the award. However, the individuals will not be displaced from this land till their alternative R&R sites are ready for occupation.

**Time Limit for provision of R&R entitlements:** The components of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package in the Second and Third Schedules that relate to infrastructural entitlements shall be provided within a period of eighteen months from the date of the award.

**Protection of Interests and concerns of farmers**

**Retrospective Effect.** Where awards are made but no compensation has been paid or possession has not been taken then compensation shall be paid at the rate prescribed under the new Act. Where the Award has not been made the entire process shall be considered to have lapsed. Also where acquisition has taken place five years prior to the commencement of the new law but no compensation/ possession has taken place then the proceedings shall be deemed to have lapsed.

**Consent:** shall be prior-consent required from 70 per cent of land losers and those working on government assigned lands only in the case of Public-Private Partnership projects and 80 per cent in the case of private companies. This consent also includes consent to the amount of compensation that shall be paid.

**Return of Unutilised land:** Land not used can now be returned to the original owners if the State so decides.

**Share in Sale of Acquired Land Increased:** The share that has to be distributed amongst farmers in the increased land value (when the acquired land is sold off to another party) has been set at 40%.

**Income Tax Exemption:** All amounts accruing under this act have been exempted from Income tax and from Stamp duty.

**Strict Restrictions on Multi-Crop Acquisition:** The acquisition of agricultural land and multi-crop land has to be carried out as a last resort. There will be definite restrictions on the extent of acquisition of such land in every state to be determined by the States concerned.

**Safeguards to ensure fair price:** Given the way in which market value is to be calculated and the imposition of a solatium of 100 per cent over and above the amount, the farmers are guaranteed a fair price for their land.

**Acquisition only if necessary:** The Collector has to make sure that no other unutilized lands are available before he moves to acquire farm land.

**Damage to crops to be included in price:** The final award has to include damage to any standing crops which might have been harmed due to the process of acquisition (including the preliminary inspection).

**Share in Developed Land:** In case their land is acquired for urbanization purposes twenty per cent of the developed land will be reserved and offered to these farmers in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development.

**Fishing Rights:** In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs, in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

**Additional R&R Benefits:** Farmers are also entitled to the various rehabilitation and resettlement benefits.

**Time Bound Social Impact Assessment:** The Bill mandates a Social Impact Assessment of every project which must be completed within a period of six months.

## **2. ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)**

2. The three important elements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it.

3. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided whenever feasible.
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized.
- (iii) All lost assets acquired or affected will be compensated. Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Affected persons need to be provided with sufficient resources to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in co-ordination with civil works.
- (v) Affected persons are to be fully informed and closely consulted.
- (vi) Affected persons are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
- (vii) The absence of a formal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.
- (viii) Affected persons are to be identified and recorded as early as possible to establish their eligibility, through a census which serves as a cut-off date, and prevents subsequent influx of encroachers.
- (ix) Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups including those without legal title to land or other assets; households headed by women; the elderly or disabled; and indigenous groups. Assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (x) The full resettlement costs will be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.

## **C. Comparison of Borrower's Policy with the Resettlement Framework**

4. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address land acquisition and resettlement issues in India. The following table presents a comparison of Government policies (Act of 2013) in comparison with the Resettlement Framework which is consistent with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy.



**Table A3.1: Comparison between the Borrower's and  
ADB's SPS**

	Policy Principles	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	<input type="checkbox"/>	This is addressed in the Resettlement Framework. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
2.	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring viable project options.	<input type="checkbox"/>	This is addressed in the Resettlement Framework. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
3.	If individuals or a community must lose their land, means of livelihood, social support systems, or way of life in order that a project might proceed, they should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it. Appropriate land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation, comparable to the without project situation, should be provided to the adversely affected population, including indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Resettlement Framework addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the affected persons are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
4.	Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or program and resettlement plans should be prepared with	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Resettlement Framework addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the Affected persons are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
	appropriate timebound actions and budgets. Resettlers should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.		
	Resettlement Plan/SIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	A time-bound action plan and implementation schedule for the IR activities is outlined. The key Resettlement Plan activities are identified and the responsibilities for the same outlined.
5.	The affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable, resettlement and compensation decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Consultations have been carried out with affected persons. This will be further consolidated by the Resettlement Plan implementing NGO. The plan for information disclosure in the project, including the Resettlement Framework.
6.	Appropriate patterns of social organization should be promoted, and existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible. Resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimized. One of the effective ways of achieving this integration may be by extending development benefits to host communities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.
7.	The absence of formal legal title to land some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation. Affected persons entitled to	<input type="checkbox"/>	The process for verification of impacts and establishing the eligibility of the affected persons is outlined in the Resettlement Framework.

	Policy Principles	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
	compensation and rehabilitation should be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at the project identification stage, in order to prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other nonresidents who wish to take advantage of such benefits. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets, female-headed households and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.		
8.	The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the "without project" situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Resettlement Framework addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the affected persons are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
			This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix
9.	To better assure timely availability of required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation, eligible costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project, if requested.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The impacts have been assessed and Resettlement Plan costs according to the entitlement matrix have been worked out. These costs are included in the Project Costs.