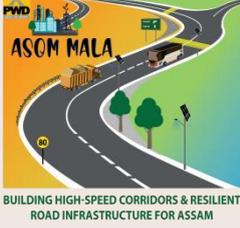


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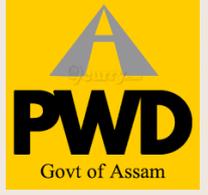


GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM



ASOM MALA PROGRAM

Government of Assam
Public Works Roads Department (PWRD)



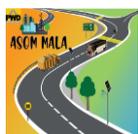
Project Title: Improvement and Upgradation of Road from Nakachari to Balighat Tiniali via Amguri under Asom Mala [From Ch. 0+000 to Ch. 44+931 Km]

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN REPORT (DRAFT)

January, 2022



C. E. Testing Company Pvt. Ltd.
124-A, NSC Bose Road, Kolkata 700092



CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 14 November 2020)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupees (INR/Rs)
INR 1.00	=	\$0.0134
\$1.00	=	INR 74.5

ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	–	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
ARAMS	–	Assam Road Asset Management System
ARNIP	–	Assam Road Network Improvement Project
ASRIP	–	Assam Secondary Road network Improvement Project
ASRP	–	Assam State Roads Project
BPL	–	Below Poverty Line
CALA	–	Competent Authority for Land Acquisition
COI	–	Corridor of Impact
DC	–	District Collector/Commissioner
DE	–	Divisional Engineer (Highways)
DF	–	Displaced Families
DP	–	Displaced Person
DPR	–	Detailed Project Report
ESS	–	Environmental and Social Standard
GOA	–	Government of Assam
GOI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
IAY	–	Indira AwaasYojana
IPP	–	Indigenous People Plan
IR	–	Involuntary Resettlement
LA	–	Land Acquisition
LAP	–	Land Acquisition Plan
LARR Authority	–	Land Acquisition Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority
NA/NR	–	Not Applicable/Not Responded
NGO	–	Non-Governmental Organization
PIA		Project Influence Area
PIU	–	Project implementation Unit
PRoW	–	Proposed Right-of-Way
PWRD	–	Public Works (Roads) Department
RFCTLARR	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
R&R	–	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
RSO	–	Resettlement Officer
RoW	–	Right-of-Way
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SIA	–	Social Impact Assessment
SC	–	Scheduled Caste
SEP	–	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	–	State Highway
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SoR	–	Schedule of Rate
ST	–	Scheduled Tribe
WHH	–	Women Headed Household

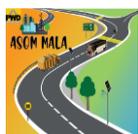
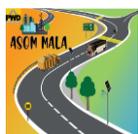
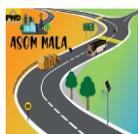


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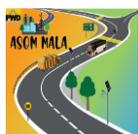
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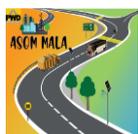


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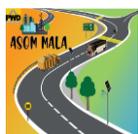
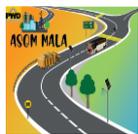
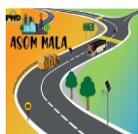


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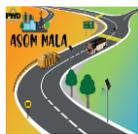


Definitions

1. **Displaced Family (DF):** Any family/ household living, cultivating land or carrying on business or trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (Col) and are impacted by the project and displaced physically (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) is called Displaced Family. Any family/ household living, cultivating land or carrying on business or trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (Col) and are economically impacted (loss of agricultural or non-residential or barren land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) by the project is called Economically Displaced Family.
2. **Displaced Person (DP):** In the context of involuntary resettlement, Displaced Persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary.
3. **Agricultural Land:** Land used in agriculture and other related activities is known as agricultural land. This includes land used in agricultural operations, dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming, breeding of live stocks, nurseries growing medicinal herbs, garden produce, grazing of cattle etc.
4. **Assistance:** All supporting mechanisms viz monetary help, extension of services, training of staffs and assets given to Displaced Families constitute assistance in this project.
5. **Corridor of Impact (Col):** The corridor of impact is the width of land required for the actual construction of the road, including carriageway, shoulder, embankments, longitudinal drainage, utility strip, wayside amenities like bus stops, bus shelters, etc. and necessary safety zones recommended in the improvement proposal.
6. **Cut-off Date:** The Cut-off Date is defined as the date, after which any families of Titleholders and Non-Titleholders entering the project area, will not be eligible for any entitlement and assistance from the project. The date of general notice by District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) in Direct Purchase Policy or Preliminary Notification, u/s 11(1) of RFCTLARR Act 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date of Titleholder affected families whose land will be acquired through Direct Purchase or usual land acquisition process respectively. The Cut-off Date for Non-Titleholder Displaced families will be defined as the date of Social Census Survey for the subproject.
7. **Eksonia Land:** Eksonia Land is any land settled for one year mostly in Villages (Annual Patta) or three years mostly in Towns (Short Lease Patta). Annual patta/lease means a patta/lease granted for one year only and confers no right in the soil beyond a right of user for the year for which it is given. It confers no right of inheritance beyond the year of issue. It confers no right of transfer or of sub-letting and shall be liable to cancellation for any transfer or sub-letting ever during the year of issue provided that the State Government may waive their right to cancel an annual patta/lease and may direct in those cases in which the land is mortgaged to Government or to a State Sponsored Co-operative Society.
8. **Encroacher:** Any entity who built his/ her structure in whole or in part of an adjacent land to which s/he has no title.
9. **Family:** Family includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers, and minor sister's dependent on him/ her, provided that widows, divorcees and woman deserted by families shall be considered separate families. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family. (Ref. Clause 3(m) of RFCTLARR Act 2013).



10. **Kiosk:** Kiosk is a small, separated garden pavilion or small booths place open on some or all sides offering goods and services. The Kiosk can be shifted without dismantling/ reconstructing any part of it.
11. **Landowner:** Landowners are as per recorded in revenue records, or Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, including who is entitled to granted Patta rights on the land under any laws of the State including Eksonia Land.
12. **Periodic Patta (MyadiPatta) Land:** A periodic patta or lease except in the case of town land means a lease granted for a period longer than one year and in case of town lands, a lease for a period longer than three years. Subject to and so far, as is consistent with any restrictions, conditions and limitations contained therein, a periodic lease, the terms of which is not less than ten years, conveys to the lessee the rights of a land holder as defined in the Assam Land Revenue Regulation.
13. **Replacement Cost:** Replacement cost is the amount of money to be required by any displaced person to replace the existing asset with an equally valued or similar asset at the current market price. It includes the transaction costs and taxes, if any.
14. **Residual Land:** Residual land can be defined as the remaining portion of a land parcel left with the owner after the involuntary acquisition of land by the project authority.
15. **Squatter:** Those persons who have occupied public/ government lands with no recognizable rights for residential or commercial or both purposes. The families, who have built their own structures on the land of the landlords with some financial arrangements, which are not properly documented or legalized, are also considered as squatters.
16. **Tenant:** A tenant is someone who pays rent for the place where they reside in, or for land or buildings that they use. The family residing/ occupying in the structures with some financial arrangements with the landlords, which may not be properly documented or legalized, are also considered as tenants.
17. **Wheeler Vendor:** A Vendor operating in a cart like structure on two or more wheels. Wheelers are used mainly by mobile hawkers.
18. **Women Headed Household (WHH):** A household that is headed by a woman is called a Woman Headed Household. The aforesaid woman may be a spinster or a widow or separated or deserted by her husband.
19. **Vulnerable Group/ Persons:** Vulnerable group/ persons are those with challenges that make them at higher risk of falling into poverty compared to others in the projects area. The Vulnerable Group/ Persons include the following categories: (i) DFs falling under 'Below Poverty Line' (BPL) category; (ii) persons who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST); (iii) Women Headed Households; (iv) Elderly people living alone; and (v) Physically and mentally challenged / disabled people.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Scope of the Project

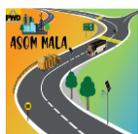
1. **Introduction** - The proposed road section from A20_2, Nakachari to Balighat having length of 44.931 km traverses through Jorhat & Sivasagar District. The project road starts from Nakachari and ends at Balighat Tiniali (3-legged junction with NH-702C). Jorhat is an administrative district of Assam, located in the central part of Brahmaputra Valley. The district is bounded by Lakhimpur district on north, Nagaland state on the south, Sivasagar on the east and Golaghat on the west. The project road is connecting with NH-702C at end point. & NH-2 at Amguri. The alignment experiences moderate agricultural activities and some stretches of the existing road is passing through built-up /semi built up areas. The project road Nakachari to Balighat does not pass through any protected area such as Wildlife Sanctuary, National Park or bio –reserve.

2. The project road has mostly intermediate lane configuration with partial portions of single & two lane configurations. The earthen shoulders are generally in poor condition with varying width from 0.5 m to 2.0 m and at majority locations the shoulder width is 1.0 m. The available ROW of the project road varies from 5 m to 20 m. The same has been considered for evolving the design. Construction of sub-project road works will include geometric improvement in terms of horizontal and vertical alignment improvement, as well as widening to two lanes with or without paved shoulders depending on the necessity and feasibility. Roads are to be improved mainly following the existing alignment, with realignments or new alignments at some stretches. New Reinforced Concrete Construction (RCC) bridges would be constructed wherever required and existing structurally weak bridges in poor condition would be rehabilitated.

3. **Methodology** - The approach and methodology followed for the collection of data, information and analysis of data consists of both quantitative and qualitative approach. Social impact assessment and resettlement planning component has three main elements: early screening as part of project feasibility studies; social impact assessment; census and baseline socio-economic survey of potentially affected population and preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan. These elements have been further elaborated in the following sections a) reconnaissance/screening survey and familiarization b) census and socio-economic survey c) identifying social hotspots d) social input to design e) preparing rap. Considering the importance of people's participation in the project planning, 5 consultations by way of FGDs and individual consultations with PAPs, local communities and women were conducted during project preparation stage. Three types of consultations were done - local level consultations, focus group consultations and consultation with government officials. Collection of Data from Secondary Sources was done from various available information from Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, Government of Assam, Census of India, District census reports of PIA District, Jorhat & Sivasagar, District Gazetteers, Jorhat, Sivasagar, District Revenue Department, Jorhat & Sivasagar and other published information on socio-economic characteristics of the project corridors.

4. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement** - To quantify the scope of land acquisition and bifurcation of the same into government and private land, the Right of Way (RoW) of the project road was verified and all land parcels coming within the RoW were enumerated. The total land to be acquired is 110.00 Ha, out of which 29.21 Ha (26.55%) is government land, 34.79 Ha (31.63 %) is private land. About 46.00 Ha (41.82%) of land is already available within the existing RoW. Before disbursing the final award, the ownership of all private land will be established after the joint survey and verification by the revenue department and all private land will be purchased through mutual consent.

5. The total number of structures being affected by the project is 562, out of which 510 are private structures and 52 are common property resources. Of the 510 private structures



being affected by the project, 25 are residential, 348 commercials, and 17 under mixed use. In addition, 120 structures like boundary wall, wells etc. will get impacted due to road improvement. Out of total 510 affected private structures, 116 (22.75%) are found to be permanent in nature; 171 (33.53%) are semi-permanent in nature and the rest 223 (43.73%) are temporary structures. 52 CPRs are getting impact to different extents due to their location within the RoW. The impacted CPRs have been grouped into 4 categories, Religious, Educational, Community and Government properties based on their nature and ownership.

6. Socio-Economic Profile of the Affected Population, Adverse Impacts and Mitigation Measures - 510 families will get displaced due to the project. The total number of Displaced Persons is 2355 with 51.97% (1224) males and 48.03% (1131) females. Almost 53.04% of the Displaced Persons are in the age group of 21 to 50 years. In terms of families, 510 families including 163 Titleholders, 95 tenants and 252 non-titleholders (encroachers, kiosks and squatters) will get affected by the project. Out of the 510 project displaced families 168 (32.94%) families reported to be vulnerable. Of the vulnerable families, 142 (84.52%) families reported to be below poverty line and 10 (5.95%) reported to be headed by a woman. 15 (8.93%) cases of single elderly (above 60 years), 1 case of differently able (0.60%) were reported.

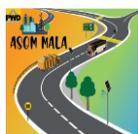
7. Social categorization of the displaced families suggests that, of the total 510 families displaced by the project, 263 i.e., 51.6% are OBC's, followed by the General Category at 45.1%, the Scheduled Castes at 1.8% and lastly Scheduled Tribes at 1.6%.

8. In term of Socio Economic survey the total number of Displaced Persons, of more than school going age of 6 years, is 1468. Out of which 27.5% reported to be illiterate, 5.0% reported that they are only literate as they can sign their name in the local language but never had any formal schooling, 13.9% of the Displaced Persons have education up to primary level, 44% up to secondary/ higher secondary, 7.2% graduation & Masters, 2.4% (35 persons) technical qualification.

9. Out of total 510 Displaced families the SES were conducted among 335 Displaced Families, the Socio Economic Survey reveals total population of 1547, 256 are children below 14 years and 180 Persons above 60 yrs. have not been included in the analysis of occupation. Out of the total remaining 1111 Displaced Persons, 495 reported to be unemployed (including housewives). The total working population is 616 taking the workforce participation rate to 55.45%. Overall, the contribution of females in the workforce is 26.79% and that of males is 73.21%. Analysis of work force data also points to the fact that the main occupational sector affected is Business (29%), followed by the Agriculture (10.5%), Non-Agricultural laborers sector only 5.5% along (0.76), 5.3% Services (Govt/Private) and (5.1%) are making overall self employment.

10. Vulnerable Section - It is understood through census and socio-economic survey, that no designated tribal villages/ areas as well as no primitive tribal populations are likely to be affected in this project road. Moreover, the project road passes through Jorhat and Sivsagar district and the area does not come under the purview of Scheduled Area as per Schedule VI of the Constitution of India. There is no need for preparing a separate IPP although 8 families enumerated as Scheduled Tribe are affected, but the affected tribal families are not identified to a distinct, vulnerable, social, economic, cultural group with distinct language as per the defining characteristics of Tribal/ indigenous people. Moreover, they are all assimilated in the mainstream and follow Hindu, Muslim, and other religions. Since they are participating in religious, social, and economic activities along with other members of the society.

11. Gender Assessment - Gender impact assessment is the estimation of the effects and subsequent impacts of any policy or activity implemented to specific items in terms of gender equality. In any project, the aim of the RAP is provisioning for adequate



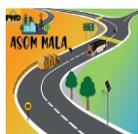
compensation and assistance to the population adversely affected by the project and to restore their livelihoods. For successful livelihood restoration, the social equilibrium between men and women in a household and their respective contributions to its economy needs to be incorporated in resettlement plans. Care must be taken to avoid empowering one gender at the expense of another. Empowering both genders will help to re-establish livelihoods for men and women at household level more successfully. A detailed assessment of the existing gender scenario and Gender Action Plan has been presented. In road corridor A20_2, 1131 females are affected and out of these only 10 are Women Headed Households.

12. Information Disclosure, Consultation & Participation - The various stakeholders of the project have been identified and categorized as primary and secondary stakeholders and their involvement and level of impact and interest in the project has been analyzed. The methodology of continued consultations or stakeholder engagement has been proposed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). However, since stakeholders and their level of interest may change as the project progresses, depending on the impacts associated with each stage of planning, construction, and post-construction. A table on the specific stakeholder's involvement and their level of impact and interest during project lifecycle has been included in the chapter on Consultations. Different categories of Consultations conducted during preparation of this document are a) Village Consultations, b) Focus Group Discussions (FGD), c) Consultation with Women, d) Consultation with Vulnerable groups and e) Consultations with Traders etc. With the help and efforts of "Gaonbhura"¹, 5 village consultations and FGDs with women groups, ST PAPs and owners of commercial properties were carried out.

13. Legal and Regulatory Framework & AIIB's ESP - The Policies and Legal Framework applicable to the project are: Assam Government Direct Purchase Policy, 2021; Assam Government Policy on conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land; Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA300/20013/Pt-II/7 dated 22 December 2014; Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR) 2013; Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015; Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018; and, AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework including Environmental Social Standards (ESS) of Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1), Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2), and AIIB's Policy on Project-affected People's Mechanism.

14. Grievance Redress Mechanism - A project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, acknowledge, evaluate, and facilitate their solution to the complainant with corrective actions proposed using understandable and transparent processes on the social aspects that are gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social concerns linked to the project. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels, one at PIU level and another at the PWRD State (PMU) level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution to the complainant with corrective actions proposed using understandable and transparent processes on the social and environmental aspects that are gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be headed by a Chief Engineer (EAP) as Project Director, PWRD followed by Nodal Officer, Resettlement Officer, Environmental Officer, and representatives from Panchayat/Zilla Parishad/District Council, PIU, IP community, local forest authority, Pollution Control Board and land Revenue Department and administrative support staff. The Chief Engineer (EAP) as Project Director, PWRD will be overall in charge

¹Head of Village



of rehabilitation and resettlement and function as the Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the project.

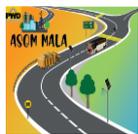
15. **Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits** - The adverse impacts of the project have been identified and quantified in terms of loss of land, assets, livelihood, gender and other vulnerable sections and the eligibility of the PAPs and the quantum of financial compensation and assistance has been detailed in the Entitlement Matrix. All affected households will be entitled to receive assistance and compensation for their losses at replacement cost, as per the Entitlement Matrix of APWD. Special assistance will be provided to physically displaced households and those losing their land. Financial assistance measures are also in place for those losing any of their productive assets and income including vulnerable families. Compensation and other resettlement benefits will be paid to APs prior to any physical or economic relocation. The cut-off date for eligibility under this project for title holders will be the date of notification of Direct Purchase Policy 2021 of Assam and for non-titleholders the last date of project census survey, which is 15th October 2021. Other short-term adverse impacts like impacts of labour influx and access to services and amenities has also been taken-up in the RAP and suitable mitigation plans for the same have been incorporated in this document.

16. **Income Restoration and Rehabilitation** - To ensure sustainability of income restoration options introduced through administrative support, a wide range of income restoration options planned through active participation of the PAPs. Special emphasis has been made on capacity building and skill development trainings. The Income Restoration Plan thus prepared and incorporated in the RAP will be shared with the affected community and modifications, if any, will be made based on feedback received in these consultations, before rolling out the IRPs for implementation.

17. **Institutional Arrangement** – The Government of Assam's Public Works Roads Department (PWRD) will be the executing agency. The Chief Engineer (EAP) will be the Project Director (PD) of Project Management Unit (PMU), based in Guwahati will be designated as person in charge for project implementation. PD PMU will be assisted by an Executive Engineer as Nodal Officer of Asom mala program. The PMU will be responsible for overall execution and technical supervision, monitoring, and financial control of the project. The PMU will be assisted by Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC). A Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC) has been mobilized to provide high quality technical advice and implementation support to PWRD for all the project components under Asom Mala program. PMU will be responsible for appointing an Independent External Monitors Consultant, RP Implementing Agencies, Authority Engineers, Contract Supervision Consultants, Civil Work Contractors, Other Implementing Agencies for PIU level. The PMU will seek government clearances for submission and disclosure of the social and resettlement monitoring report to AIB. It will also coordinate with national and state agencies to resolve inter-departmental issues, if any. PIUs have been established at the district/division level for implementing all the project related activities in their respective jurisdiction.

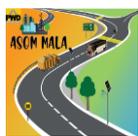
18. **Implementation Schedule** - The project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely subproject preparation, land acquisition and rehabilitation of Displaced Persons i.e., Stage 1 - project preparation activities, Stage 2- RP implementation activities, Stage 3 - monitoring and reporting activities. In line with the principles laid down in this RPF, the PMU and PIU, assisted by RIA, will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the Resettlement Plan implementation activities as well as the subproject implementation activities. The RP will be implemented over a period of 3 years.

19. **Monitoring and Reporting** – Monitoring of the project will be done by the PIU by developing suitable progress monitoring indicators. This would mainly encompass physical and financial monitoring besides assessing the initial project impacts on social issues. Project monitoring will be taken-up at two levels: internal and external. While internal monitoring will



be carried out by the PMU with assistance from PCMC and Resettlement Implementing Agencies (RIA). External monitoring or the Project Evaluation will be carried out by an external agency which will be engaged in carrying out the evaluation of the implementation of the RAP.

20. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan** - A provisional RAP Implementation budget has been prepared containing the estimated value of compensation of land, structures, and other assets, and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to project affected persons cost of CPRs, contingency, etc. the land will be evaluated by the District Level Direct Purchase Committee (DLLPC) according to sections 26 to 30 & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 along with Multiplication factor of Assam. The total resettlement cost for the project is Rs. **844,761,522/-** Crore. This resettlement budget is indicative, and modifications will be made to it after the RAP implementing agency is in place for preparation of micro plans based on valuation of land and assets for compensation and payment of R&R Assistance as per the entitlement matrix.



I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

1. The state of Assam is in northeastern India, situated in the south of the eastern Himalayas in the Brahmaputra and Barak River valleys. Assam covers an area of 78,438 sq. km. Assam has a road network of about 3,900 km of National Highways (NH); 7,547 km of State Highways (SH) and Major District Roads (MDR) and 36,544 km of Rural Roads. The majority of the roads are being maintained and managed by the Public Works Roads Department (PWRD), Government of Assam (GOA). PWRD, GOA has developed a Road Asset Management System for Assam (ARAMS) in 2015-16, to rationalize decision-making for prioritizing and planning of road rehabilitation and maintenance activities. ARAMS also estimates long-term funding requirement for preserving the road assets at an acceptable service level.

2. Asom Mala program would be a large and prestigious long-term road infrastructure development program which in addition to State funded works, would also include several Externally Aided Projects (EAP) under its umbrella like the Asian Development Bank (ADB) aided Assam Road Network Improvement Project (ARNIP), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) aided Assam Secondary Road Network Improvement Project (ASRIP), etc., and may also include PPP projects. There are 31 roads with a length of about 1,342 km spread across 27 districts of Assam, as selected through ARAMS for the Asom Mala program. The roads are further divided among districts and distributed into 5 groups for DPR preparation.

3. The Assam Secondary Road Network Improvement Project (ASRIP), to be financed under Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), will help enhance road connectivity, safety, and climate resiliency in project districts of Assam, and support modernization of the PWRD's asset management system.

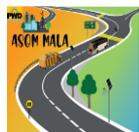
B. Project Component

4. ASRIP comprises two components, Component A: focuses on the physical improvements on the State Highway (SH) and Major District Road (MDR) in Upper Assam & Component B: focuses on the soft measures to enhance PWRD's capacity to manage their assets efficiently.

i. **Component A:** Improvement on road connectivity, resilience and safety. About 1000 km of road sections of existing SH and MDR are proposed in this component for improvement, including construction of two bridges. The design of the improvements and new construction pays special attention on the climate adaptation and road safety measures. To ensure sustainability, maintenance is proposed to be part of each construction contract.

a) **Sub-Component A.1:** Rehabilitation of secondary road network. This Sub-component includes rehabilitation and capacity augmentation of around 260 km roads in the Upper Assam districts, including construction of two bridges. The main rehabilitation works include enhancement of road subgrade, selective road widening, paving, drainage, slope protection, and road signage and safety improvements. Both climate resilient and safety features will be considered for the rehabilitation. The roads list for rehabilitation will be finalized during appraisal. Sub-component A.1 mainly includes civil works. These two bridges, within Assam, connect Majuli island with Lakhimpur district of Assam, over Subansiri River and Luit River, which are tributaries to the Brahmaputra River.

b) **Sub-Component A.2:** Road safety enhancement. This sub-component aims to integrate road safety enhancement measures along the existing 750 km of secondary road network in Upper Assam, identified



through PWRD's asset management system as alignment without any road safety measures. The sub-component would support safety audits and improved design along these alignments and upgrade the existing asset management platform to incorporate road safety management. This sub-component would entail civil works, goods and consultancy services. The anticipated safety measures include, but not limited to, road markings, signage, pavement rehabilitation, crash barriers, traffic calming facilities, streetlights, guardrails, pedestrian paths, road widening and road alignment adjustments.

- ii. **Component B:** Modernization of PWRD's asset management system and capacity building. Modernization and maintenance are the key issues of Road Asset Management. Rehabilitation of roads and safety enhancement of the existing network will have to be supported by proper maintenance of the created assets by combining engineering disciplines with solid business practices. Modernization of road asset management will benefit PWRD with stronger institutional capacity to plan, procure and execute.

5. The PWRD GOA have identified 7 roads of about 245 km, divided into 8 civil work contracts, to be rehabilitated in Assam Secondary Road Network Improvement Project (ASRIP) under Asom Mala program. Another 38 roads of about 750 km roads have identified for road safety enhancement of existing roads within ASRIP. The proposed sub-project roads of ASRIP are summarized in **Table 1** and detailed in **Table 2**.

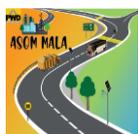
Table 1 Proposed sub-projects for ASRIP

Component	Name of Subproject	Roads (Nos.)	Roads (Nos.)
A.1	Rehabilitation of Secondary Road Network	7 ²	245.00
A.2	Road Safety Enhancement	38	750.00
B	Modernization of PWRD's asset management system and capacity building	-	-
Total Sub Projects of ASRIP		45	995.00

Table 2 Details of Sub-projects of ASRIP

Sl.	Name of Subproject	Length (Km)
Component A.1: Rehabilitation of Secondary Road Network		
1.	Majuli to Bhogalmara via Dhunaguri(incl. 2 RCC Bridges)	19.40
2.	Dhodar Ali (Kamargaon to Kamarbandha)	42.14
3.	Dhakuakhana to Telijan	32.78
4.	Sarthebari Rampur Pathshala	17.65
5.	Sivasagar to Chumoni	18.40
6.	Moran to Disang Kinar Bangali	46.58
7.	Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri	23.96
8.	Balighat Tiniali Amguri Nakachari	44.00
	Total of Sub-component A.1	245.00
Component A.2: Road Safety Enhancement		
1.	Gogamukh Bahbari Road	13.20
2.	Ghilamara Khalihamari Bardoloni Road	7.40

²The 7 roads of ASRIP has been divided in 8 nos. of civil works contracts.



Sl.	Name of Subproject	Length (Km)
3.	Akajan (NH 52) - Likabali Road	11.90
4.	Naharkatia Tingkhong Road	18.80
5.	Naoholia Tipam Road	20.40
6.	Mancotta Saraighat Road	32.20
7.	Chabua Tengakhat Road	13.80
8.	Namrup Rangsowal Road	24.50
9.	Dhodar Ali Road (DillighatJoypur)	16.00
10.	Daria ali Kaniachapori Road (Mohbondha Ali)	12.70
11.	Pulibar to Badulipar Road (Gohain Ali)	20.10
12.	Barpathar Jamuguri Golaghat Road	28.90
13.	Silonijan Barpathar Sarupathar Naojan Bokajanghat Road	20.70
14.	Sarupathar Kachomari Uriamghattiniali Road	19.50
15.	Jorhat Kamarbandha Nagabat (K.B. Road) Road	15.30
16.	Dergaon Golaghat Merapani Road	49.80
17.	Bokajan Uriamghat Tiniali Wokha Road	31.50
18.	Nimatighat Ladoigarh Samtal Road	26.60
19.	Jorhat Nimatighat Road	13.30
20.	Kanichapori Kakodonga Road (Mohbondha Ali)	11.10
21.	Dhodar Ali Road (Kamarbandha -Amguri)	52.20
22.	Jorhat Kamarbandha Nagabat (K.B. Road) Road Part 2	15.40
23.	Pahumara Kimin (DejooKimin Road)	17.00
24.	North Lakhimpur Dhalghat Ghunasuti Dhokuakhana Matmaraghat Road Part 2	23.70
25.	Sonari Bhojo Kakoti Bari Khamungaon Road (Rajgarh Bhojo Ali)	15.20
26.	Deesang Sapekhati Road (Pithaguti Sapekhati)	15.10
27.	Bogabagh T.E. Dillighat Road (Lahdoigarh Ali 2)	18.20
28.	Simaluguri Naginimara Road	13.60
29.	Joysagar Namti Kharikatia Deopani Road (Kharikatia Ali)	19.40
30.	Joysagar Nazira Athkhel Road (Bor Ali Geleki Ali) Part 1	15.90
31.	Joysagar Nazira Athkhel Road (Bor Ali Geleki Ali) Part 2	13.70
32.	Garmur Solapathar Road (Rajgarh Road)	20.00
33.	Kakoti Bari KachumariBanamali Moran Road (Mahmora Ali KasomariBonmali Moran Bonomali)	23.80
34.	Dhodar Ali Road (Amguri - Dillighat)	27.70
35.	PanitolaDinjanTinsukia Road	24.70
36.	MirigaonBorgoraChapakhowa Road	5.20
37.	Margherita Deomali Road	13.20
38.	JagunKharsang Miao Road	8.30
	Total of Sub-component A.2	750.00

Source: ASRIP Document

6. Another road of Kamarbandha to Nakachari of about 35 km under sub-component A.1 of Rehabilitation of Secondary Road Network is yet to be identified.

7. This Resettlement Plan report is for the Road alignment of Nakachari to Balighat Tiniali. The entire road falls under Jorhat & Sivsagar district. The proposed length of the project stretch is 44.931 km. This RP assesses the involuntary resettlement impacts



resulting from the acquisition of private land and also impacts on squatters and encroachers occupying the existing Right of Way (RoW). It outlines mitigation measures in line with AIIB's Policy and relevant State and National Acts, Rules and Policies.

8. The project road is not located in a legally defined eco-sensitive area or wildlife sanctuary.

C. Project Objectives

9. The overall objectives of the program include a) Improvement of SH & MDR network for fueling economic growth and bringing the state road infrastructure at par with Southeast Asian countries; b) Provide quality inter-linkage roads between the National Highways and rural roads network as well as facilitate seamless multi-modal transportation; and c) Interconnect economic growth centers, develop transportation corridors and improve inter-state connectivity with optimal quality.

The sub-project roads of ASRIP are mostly in Upper Assam, and these alignments provide strategic connectivity in the following aspects:

- ❖ Connectivity to urban growth centers, tourist centers, industrial centers
- ❖ Facilitating faster and smooth movement between on Nakachari to Balighat and improving connectivity with another major road network
- ❖ Enhancement of regional connectivity together with National Highways

10. The ASRIP also proposes to establish involvement and active participation of the road users/ public in the project, so that the people feel the ownership of the project, from base line to post implementation stage. The suggestions and value additions of stakeholders will be addressed all through the implementation of the program. Social Connect and reach out with hassle free and minimum disputes alternatives will be planned well prior to the development, through various means.

D. Project Road Description

11. The location of existing alignment of Nakachari to Balighat road originates from Nakachari and ends at Balighat Tiniali (3-legged junction with NH-702C) has been shown in Fig. 1 on Satellite image.

12. The present report pertains to, Nakachari to Balighat (Corridor Number A 20_2) to be implemented through loan assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The project road traverses through the Districts of Jorhat & Sivasagar.



Figure 1 Key Plan



Nakachari to Balighat (A20_2)

13. The carriageway width of the existing road varies from 3.0 meter to 7.5 meter. Total formation varies from 5.0 meter to 11.5 meter. The existing ROW width along the project road has been observed to be around 7m to 16m during Reconnaissance survey. The Proposed Right of Way width varies from 15 m to 28 m for the proposed sub-project.

E. Sub-project Location

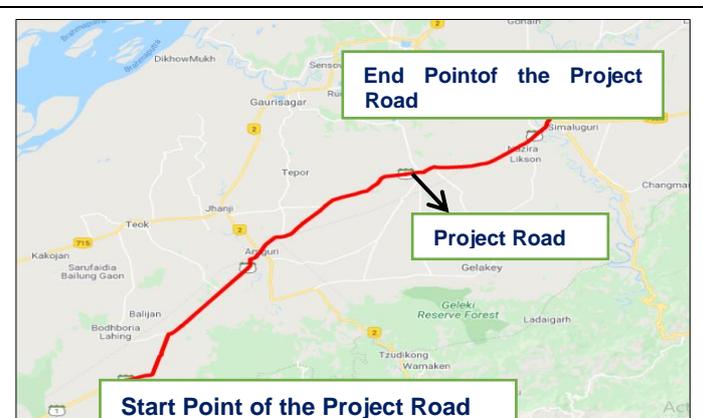
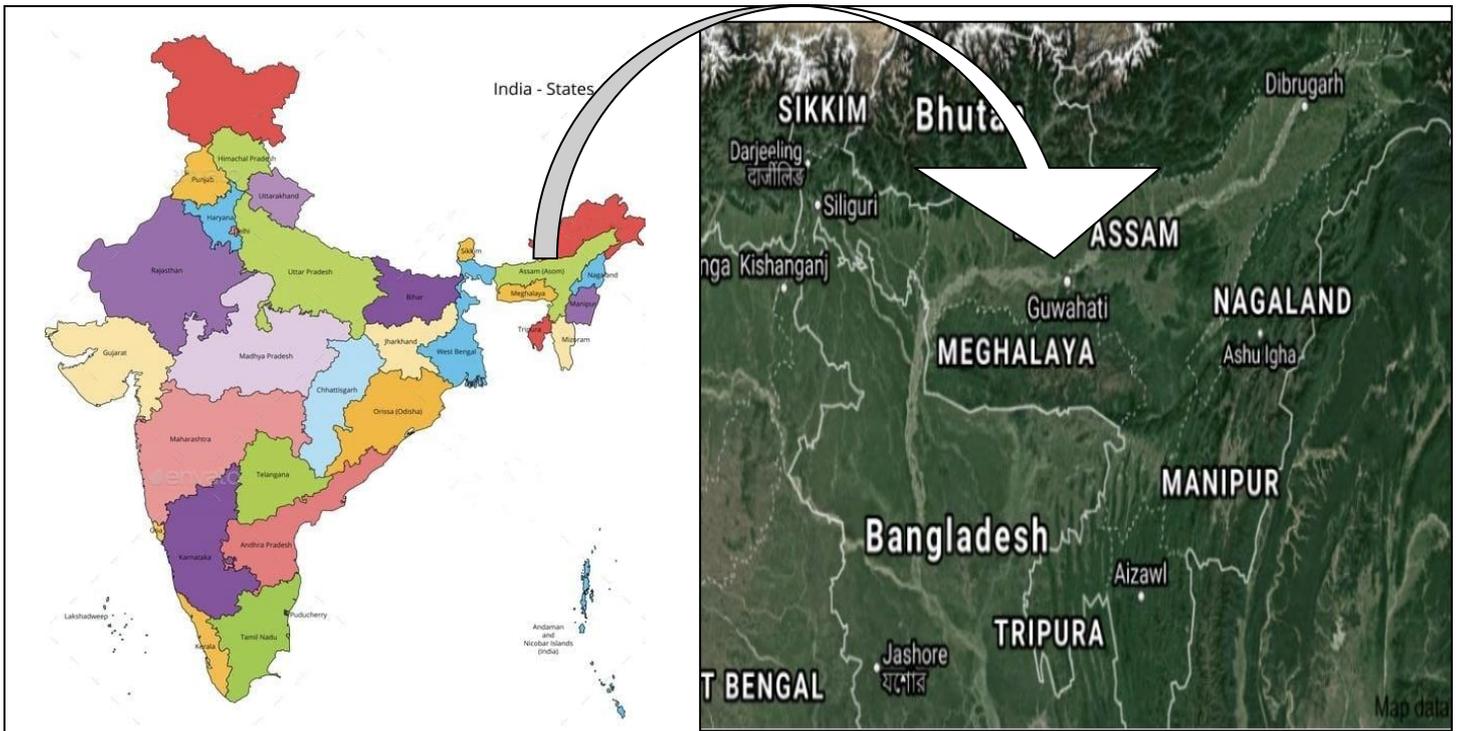
14. The project road provides connectivity to important Macsahowa, Abhaypuriya village, Hemlaisamtal, Gabharutiniali, Koliapani, Rahadhal, Podumani, Dalanghat, Amguri, Lalimchiga, Samaguri, Belimukhiyatinali, Dikshumout village, Ksankar, Namti Charali, Abhaypuragaon, Mezenga, Bortal, Nazira. The entire road falls under Jorhat & Sivsagar district.



Improvement and Upgradation of Road from Nakachari to Balighat Tiniali via Amguri under Asom Mala [From Ch. 0+000 km to Ch. 44+931Km]

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Figure 2 Project Road



The Project Starts from Nakachari Ends at Balighat Tiniali(3-legged junction with NH-702C)

Table 3 Details of Sub-projects of ASRIP

District	From (km)	To (km)	Length (km)
Jorhat	0	17.900	17.900
Sivsagar	17.900	44.931	27.031

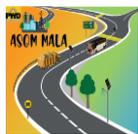


Table 4 Start and End point of road A20_2 – Nakachari to Balighat

<p>Starting Point of Project Location</p>	<p>Ending Point of Project Location</p>

Table 5 Photographs of Existing Road Condition

15. A view of few locations of the project sections is shown in the above photographs. The soft shoulders are generally in fair to poor condition with varying width from 0.5 m to 2.0 m and at majority locations the shoulder width is 1.0 m. The existing road has more or less straight alignment except some locations where geometric corrections/improvements would be required.

16. The project road traverses through plain area from the starting point to the end point. The land use pattern for the proposed project road stretch is a mix of Residential, Commercial and Agricultural land. The land-use pattern in the project section has major share of settlements compared to agricultural area. The project road passes through cities like Amguri, Nazira that boosts the economic factors related to the stretch. The business establishment includes petty shops, grocery shops, vegetable shops, hotels, dhabas, tea stalls, petrol pumps, automobile workshops etc. There are no industrial establishments along the project road. Besides, there are schools, colleges, hospitals, statues, and religious structures along the project road.



17. Pavement condition is good to fair. At many places existing BT surfaces are completely denuded. It can be easily identified that the existing pavement layer beneath the bituminous surface is undergoing distress. Due to absence of most important granular subbase layer and non-treatment of the existing pavement layer, the distress will appear on the bituminous surface in due course of time. No drainage channels and submergence locations are present along the project corridor.

18. Various types of utility services such as electric lines, water supply lines, optical fiber cables, telephone cables etc. are running parallel or crossing the project road at various places. • There are no boundary stones demarcating the Right of Way (RoW) in the entire length. The RoW from village map / revenue records maps have been worked out. The Proposed Right of Way (RoW) on an average varies between 15 m to 28 m (max). Major Junctions are Amguri (18+000), Namti Chariali (33+120), Bortal (40.860), Nazira (43.800).

19. The project road is congested because marketplaces, petty shops are close to the project road near settlements and urban areas. There are also some locations where structures are either on the edge of/ or close to the carriageway. Existing configuration of project road is given in **Table 6**.

Table 6 Details of existing lane configuration

Lane configuration	Total length (Km)	Length (Km.)	Percentage (%)
Nakachai to Balighat	45.0	-	-
Single Lane	-	8.0	18%
Intermediate lane	-	18.0	40%
Two Lane	-	19.0	42%
GFA	-	-	-

F. Identification of Villages

20. Villages/settlements are identified along the project. Name of villages/settlements and their corresponding chainages are given in **Table 7** Out of these, NamtiCharali, Amguri, Nazira are major villages/settlements.

Table 7 Important Settlements Abutting Project Highway

Sl.	Chainage (km)		Length (km)	Habitation Name
	From	To		
1	0.000	0.700	0.700	Debarapar
2	3.800	4.150	0.350	AbhoipuriaGaan
3	6.850	7.900	1.050	HemlaiSamtal
4	9.750	10.000	0.250	GabhruTiniali
5	12.150	12.400	0.250	Koliapani
6	13.300	13.850	0.550	Rahadhal
7	15.675	17.000	1.325	Podumani
8	17.000	20.800	3.800	Amguri
9	21.800	23.350	1.550	Lalimchiga
10	24.100	26.050	1.950	Samguri
11	26.400	28.750	2.350	BelimukhiyaTiniali
12	28.750	29.650	0.900	DikshuMout Village
13	30.000	34.000	4.000	Ksanakar
14	34.200	35.100	0.900	NamtiCharali
15	36.150	39.400	3.250	Mezenga
16	39.700	41.600	1.900	Bortal



Sl.	Chainage (km)		Length (km)	Habitation Name
	From	To		
17	41.600	44.931	3.331	Nazira

Table 8 Photographs of Few Settlements



Location-Tiniali

Location-Nakachari Bazar

Location-Amguri Bazar

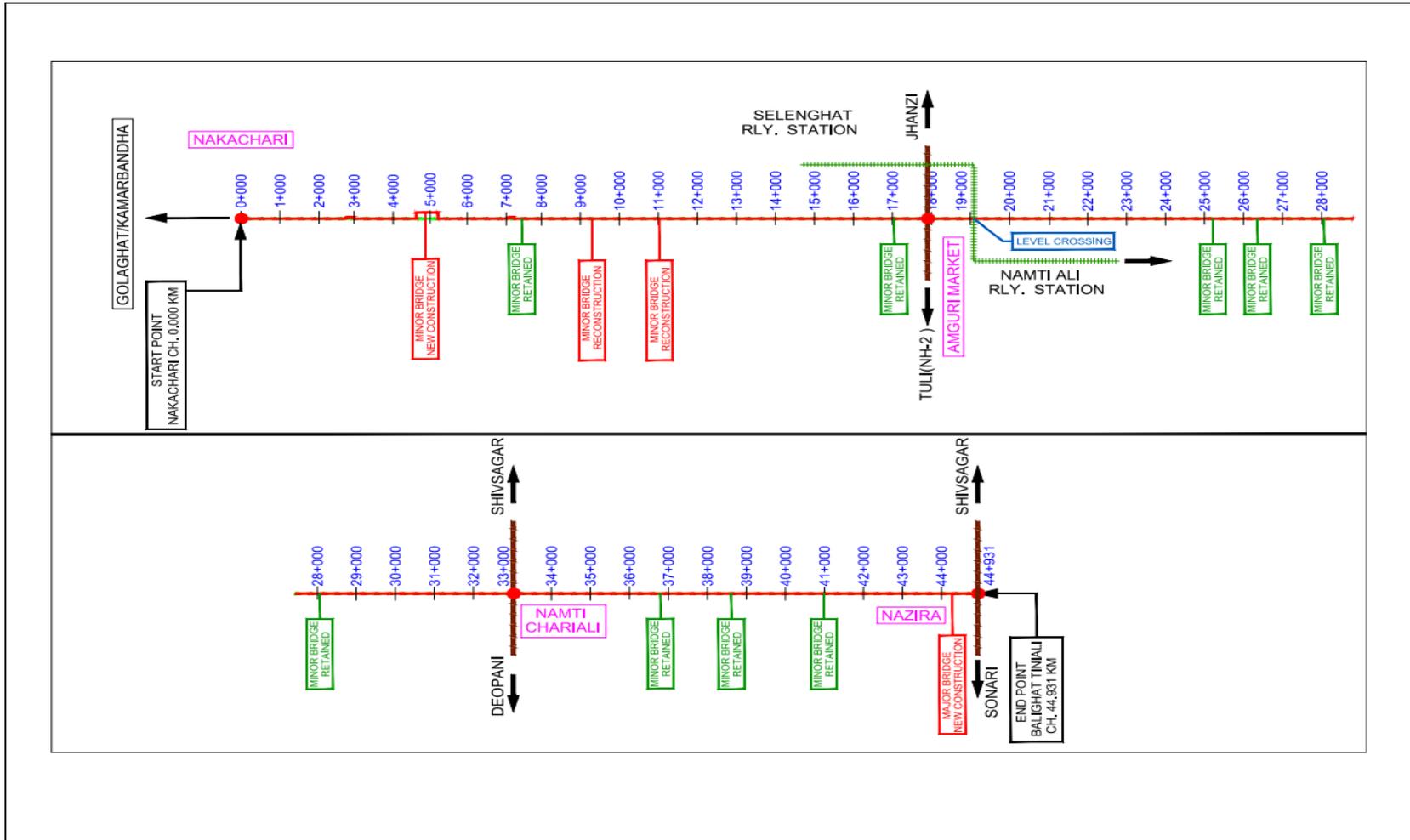
Location-Nantichariali

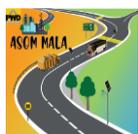


Improvement and Upgradation of Road from Nakachari to Balighat Tinali via Amguri under Asom Mala [From Ch. 0+000 km to Ch. 44+931Km]

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Figure 3 Schematic Diagram of Project Component





G. Right of way and Corridor of impact

21. Right of way is the public land owned by the State Government and administered by the PWRD for the existing road. In other words, RoW is lawfully acquired land for public purpose. The existing Right of Way (ROW) along the project road is not uniform and varies from a minimum of 5.0 m to 20.0 m (max) as per village revenue maps and the same has been considered for evolving the design. The existing RoW along the road is provided in **Annexure-1**.

H. Land use along the project road

22. The land use along the project road is mainly with some settlements and marketplaces. All types of structures (mainly temporary, semi-permanent and permanent) can be seen along the road. The structures are used for residential, commercial, and other purposes. These comprise private, government and community assets. Common Property Resources (CPR) existing along the project road includes religious structures, Schools, Library, Government buildings etc.

23. The business establishment along the project road includes petty shops, grocery shops, vegetable shops, restaurants, dhabas, tea stalls, petrol pumps, mechanic workshops etc. There are no industrial units along the project road. Majority of the temporary structures within the existing right of way are roadside commercial units. These are non-titleholders who have been using the existing RoW for earning their livelihood. Many of these non-titleholders are either commercial squatters or kiosks engaged in small time petty businesses such as eateries, paan - tobacco selling, tea stalls, etc.

I. Need of RAP

24. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to mitigate possible social impact in the Project's proposed alignments/subprojects. It comprises of an assessment and quantification of the adverse impacts of the project on land and people and proposes suitable mitigation plan for the same. It also ensures implementation of all social safeguards requirements in accordance with relevant policies and regulations of the Government of India, State Government of Assam, and the AIB environmental and Social Policy (ESP).

J. The possible adverse impacts of the project land acquisition:

- ❖ Loss of land (agricultural/ homestead/ commercial/ fallow/ Eksonia land etc.)
- ❖ Loss of structures (residential/ commercial/ residential cum commercial) of titleholders and non-titleholders
- ❖ Loss of community/religious land and structures and other community properties.

Table 9 Likely Adverse Impacts on families

Name of Road	Length (km)	Required land (Ha)				Affected families (Nos.)			Affected population
		Pvt.	Govt.	Land Available with in RoW	Total	TH	NTH	Total	
A20_2 (Nakachari to Balighat)	44.931	34.79	29.21	46.00	110.00	163	347	510	2355

K. Structure of the report

25. As per the Resettlement Policy Framework this Resettlement Plan has following contents:

Chapter I – Introduction

Chapter II – Study Methodology



Improvement and Upgradation of Road from Nakachari to Balighat Tiniali via Amguri under Asom Mala [From Ch. 0+000 km to Ch. 44+931Km]

Social Impact Assessment And Resettlement Action Plan Report (Draft)

Chapter III – Project Improvements

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II. STUDY METHODOLOGY

A. Introduction

26. This section deals with the approach and methodology followed for the collection of data, information, and analysis of data. The project followed both quantitative and qualitative approach for data collection. Social impact assessment and resettlement planning component has three main elements:

- Early screening as part of project feasibility studies.
- Social Impact Assessment; Census and baseline socio-economic survey of potentially affected population, and.
- Preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

These elements have been further elaborated in the following sections:

B. Social Assessment Process

27. The complete R&R process included integration of engineering, environment, and social inputs. The R&R team included Social Scientist, Design Engineer, Environment Specialist, and field investigators for conducting census and socio-economic surveys and consultations.

C. Sub Project Categorization

28. The AIB requires screening and categorization of each sub-project to determine the nature and level of required environmental and social review, type of information disclosure and stakeholder engagement for the project. The categorization takes into consideration the nature, location, sensitivity, and scale of the Project, and is proportional to the significance of its potential environmental and social risks and impacts. This road corridor has been assigned as Category A.

29. The steps followed for RAP preparation are as follows:

❖ Step 1: Reconnaissance/Screening Survey and Familiarization

30. This step involved preliminary reconnaissance of the project road to consider the potential involuntary resettlement issues. Reconnaissance survey was conducted by Social Expert along with the surveyors engaged locally. At this stage, the sections of roads having social impacts and type of impacts were identified. Outcome of screening survey were presented in the Feasibility Report. During the social screening survey, the field team also familiarized itself with local people, and identified stakeholders to be contacted during the course of the survey works. Preliminary discussions with likely project affected persons and others were held to broadly understand their opinion with regard to proposed project road development.

❖ Step 2: Census and Socio-economic Survey

31. The right of way status of the road was ascertained from Land Circle Office as well as the revenue department. The right of way information is important to understand the requirement of additional area for widening and upgrading of the project road. The census and the socioeconomic surveys were conducted for all project affected properties falling within the proposed right of way/Col as per the design. The census survey covered 100 % of the potentially affected persons within the Col. The survey was conducted by administering the questionnaire. The existing center line provided the benchmark line for the survey i.e., 10m to 15m either side of the carriageway as finalized by the TCS. The census and socio-economic survey questionnaire are provided as **Annexure-3**

32. The census registered the owners' name, address, legal document if any towards the claim of the property, listing of household members; their assets and incomes and other demographic and social information to determine whether they are to be categorized as



vulnerable group. Private landowners, tenants and squatters and encroaches within the ROW were covered in the census. Measurement of structures falling within the COI was carried by the Civil Engineer with support from field personnel. Each structure was measured, and location was recorded along with size and shape.

33. The **Socio - Economic Survey**, which was also carried out along with census survey, provides the baseline against which mitigation measures and support will be measured. To collect the information of socio-economic profile of the affected population, conventional sample of 66 percent of project displaced families was covered. Representativeness of the sample was ensured through random sampling method. The analysis covers the needs and resources of different groups and individuals, including inter and intra-household analysis and gender analysis. The following information was collected during the survey:

- ❖ Socio economic conditions of the affected persons
- ❖ Family structure and number of family members
- ❖ Literacy levels
- ❖ Occupation type and income levels
- ❖ Inventory of household assets
- ❖ Loss of immovable assets due to the project by type and degree of loss
- ❖ Accessibility to the community resources
- ❖ Perceptions on the resettlement and rehabilitation measures
- ❖ Perceived income restoration measures
- ❖ Grievances of affected persons and its redressal
- ❖ Awareness and knowledge levels on HIV/AIDS and gender issues
- ❖ Willingness to participate in the project.

34. The study tried to identify people losing their livelihood directly or indirectly. Also, through consultations the rehabilitation strategies for those losses by way of training requirements for income generation and other remedial and restoration measures were identified. For this the consultations were conducted among:

- ❖ People losing properties/resources
- ❖ Village community using government land along the project road
- ❖ Knowledgeable person's / opinion leaders in the village
- ❖ Village heads

35. The activities carried out as part of survey are given in **Table 10**

Table 10: Surveys and Consultations

Activity	Sample
Census Survey	510
Socio-Economic Survey	335
Consultations	5

❖ **Step 3: Identifying Social Hotspots**

36. This step involved identification of social hotspots/road sections which needed realignments. This was executed by measuring the distance of structures from the existing centerline. If the width available fails minimum requirement, then the option of a demolition of structures is considered.

37. The proximity of settlements along the project road was one of the deciding factors in addressing the degree of impact. This was achieved through local level consultations the needs and opinion of local people were taken into consideration with regard to impacts and widening/upgrading of existing road.

❖ **Step 4: Social Input to Design**



38. The inputs from field surveys were shared with design team for integration in engineering designs wherever feasible. Once it is concluded that there is no space for expansion of the road identified around the village. This is done by the Social Scientist with topographic surveyor incharge. This exercise includes analysis of various alternatives.

❖ **Step 5: Identifying Actual PAPs**

39. After the integration of the social and environmental inputs, the final engineering drawings were completed. Once this was done then the actual number of PAFs were identified, especially in the built-up area, where there is reduced COI. For identifying legal owners, encroachers and squatters, revenue records were used for verification of legal ROW and the boundaries of properties likely to be within the COI. With the completion of final drawings, only those within the actual COI were considered eligible for entitlement under the project and list of PAFs is generated. During the local level consultations and also during door-to-door survey, community was informed on the definition of impacts and corridor of impact. All those outside the COI but within the ROW is well informed that they will not be adversely impacted by the project.

❖ **Step 6: Preparing RAP**

40. The last step in the process involves the preparation of Social Management Plan. The RAP includes number of PAPs and families by impact category; their entitlements, grievance mechanism; institutional arrangement for implementation; implementation schedule and budgetary requirements. For preparation of RP, a detailed social impact assessment (SIA) of the project corridor was carried out including resettlement screening, land acquisition planning, census and socio-economic survey of affected assets and households and public consultation meetings. The SIA was conducted for this project to determine the magnitude of displacement and potential losses, and identify vulnerable groups and indigenous peoples, if any. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared based on the findings of the SIA and the guidelines of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF). The details of methodology adopted has been discussed in the following section.

D. Consultations

41. Considering the importance of people's participation in the project planning, consultations by way of FGDs and individual consultations with PAPs, local communities and women were conducted during project preparation stage. The objectives of the consultation were to disseminate information about the project to the potentially affected population in order to know their views and understand their concerns, issues, and suggestions, if any. Details of consultations conducted are provided under **Chapter-7**.

E. Local level Consultations

42. For local level consultations, villages were selected. It was ensured that information regarding consultations is disseminated in the concerned village at least two days prior to consultations. The participants included village head and/or opinion leader of the village, community, and potentially affected persons. The targeted segments included men and women affected by loss of residential structures; commercial structures; livelihood or sources of livelihood. A total of 5 mixed consultations were held.

F. Consultation with Government Officials

43. The objective of these consultations was to (i) create awareness about the project among the district administration, and officials of line departments along the project road (ii) to study implementation arrangements and its capacity in delivering the R&R services verification of these arrangements. Consultations were held with concerned village revenue officials to update the ownership of land and its utilization pattern by referring to Records of Right (ROR).



44. Findings of the meetings based on the interviews conducted has been photographed, recorded, names & signature of all participants who have attended the meetings were attached. 5 Public consultations were conducted between 16th August 2021 to 10th October 2021 during the census and socio-economic survey.

G. Collection of Data from Secondary Sources

45. Throughout the Study, various types of secondary data were used along with the primary data collected through surveys. Secondary data pertaining to baseline information on socioeconomic aspects have been compiled from various available information from Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, Government of Assam, Census of India, District census reports of PIA District, Jorhat & Sivasagar District Gazetteer, Jorhat & Sivasagar District Revenue Department, and other published information on socio-economic characteristics of the project corridors. The main objective of collecting secondary data is to understand the socio-economic context of the proposed project and for providing necessary inputs for social analysis of the project.

H. Data Interpretation

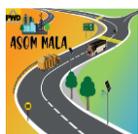
46. The type of analysis and inferences derived from different sources of data is presented in **Table 11**. The collected data has been computerized in the excel format known as Ms-Excel of MsOffice Version 2010

Table 11: Types of Analysis and Inferences Derived from Different Sources of Data

Sl.	Data Type	Analysis
1.	Primary Survey	
A	100% Household Census Survey of the impacted population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Km wise assessment of number of land parcels and structures impacted (based on distance from centerline) ❖ Structure type and usage ❖ Type and usage of land to be acquired ❖ Assets impacted due to the project ❖ Ownership details ❖ Resettlement and Rehabilitation Options
B	Socio-Economic Survey of more than 25% of DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Collection of socio-economic information such as gender, age, marital status, education, occupation and details of income and expenditure.
2.	Secondary Data Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Descriptive analysis of background of the project regions ❖ District level analysis using selected social and economic indicators to identify the Development status of roads.

I. Data Analysis

47. Data collected has been processed and the findings are presented in **Chapter 3 & 4**. The collected data was analyzed to quantify the extent of adverse impacts of the project on affected land and structures and on the socio-economic profile of the project displaced families, thereby helping in devising appropriate mitigation measures for inclusion in the Resettlement Action Plan. Scope of Land Acquisition



III. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

A. Introduction

48. The project stretch is proposed to be strengthened and upgraded with AIIB assistance. The construction of sub-project road works will include geometric improvement in terms of horizontal and vertical alignment improvement, as well as widening to two lanes with or without paved shoulders depending on the necessity and feasibility. Roads are to be improved mainly following the existing alignment, with realignments or new alignments at some stretches. New Reinforced Concrete Construction (RCC) bridges would be constructed wherever required and existing structurally weak bridges in poor condition would be rehabilitated. Road safety audits will be carried out and counter measures will be identified and put in place to enhance safety. The detailed proposal is presented in the DPR, and a brief description of the proposed improvements has been presented below.

49. The typical configuration for upgrading the existing road to 2-lane/ 2 lanes with paved shoulders is summarized in **Tables 12&13**.

Table 12: Proposed improvements in open sections of the road

Element Characteristics	Design Value
Cross section	
Carriageway width	7m
Shoulder	Paved- 2x1.5m, Earthen- 2x1.0m
Slope of embankment, if applicable	1V:1.5H
Roadway width	12m
Footpath	-
Drain width	-
Minimum land width required including safety zone and working space	20m
Design Speed	80-100 kmph

Source: - DPR

Table 13: Proposed improvements in open sections of the road

Element Characteristics	Design Value
Cross section	
Carriageway width	7m
Shoulder	Paved-2x1.5m
Earthen shoulder	-
Slope of embankment, if applicable	1V:1.5H
Roadway width	13m
Footpath cum drain	2x1.5m
Drain width	1.5m
Minimum land width required including safety zone and working space	15m
Design Speed	80-100 kmph

Source: - DPR

50. The improvement design has been prepared considering the design speed of 80-100 kmph in open sections and 60-80 kmph in habitations & market sections in view of limited ROW and safety aspects. No bypass has been provided in the entire design road.

51. Proposed widening options of the project road are given in Table 14. It may be observed that concentric both side widening has been proposed in 87.81% (44.931 km) of the project road length in order to minimize the impacts. Curve improvements and



approaches to Minor Bridge proposed for reconstructions are proposed for 12.19% (2.245 km) of the project road length.

Table 14: Widening proposal of the project road

Widening options	Length (km)	% Of total length of the project road	Reason for widening
One side widening			
Left	3.99	9%	For geometric improvement and to cater design traffic with enhanced speed and safety
Right	5.7	13%	Do
Both sides widening	32.05	71%	Do
New construction (Realignment)	3.19	7%	Do
ROB including approaches under construction by RSRDC	-	-	-

Source: - DPR

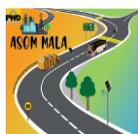
52. Summary of proposed features for upgrading the project road is provided in **Table 15**. 40 bus shelters and 3 Major junction improvement have been proposed in the improvement plan.

Table 15: Summary of Improvements Proposed

SL.	Project Features	Quantity
1	Total Project Length	44.931 km
2	Geometric Improvement and realignment for approaches of bridges proposed for reconstruction.	3.19 km
3	Provision of Paved Shoulder	44.931km
4	Proposed By-Pass	Nil
5	Raising of Highway Formation	
6	Major Bridges	1no
7	Minor Bridges	3nos
8	Culverts - Pipe culverts	Nil
9	- Box culverts	51nos
10	ROB	Nil
11	Fly Over	Nil
12	Grade Separated Structures	Nil
13	Service Roads	Nil
14	Roadside Covered RCC Drains	13.59km
15	Major Junctions	3nos
16	Truck Parking	Nil
17	Bus Stops	40 nos (bothside)
18	Toll Plaza	Nil
19	Footpath and Pedestrian Guard Rails in Built-up sections	13.59km

B. Carriageway configuration, Design Cross Sections and Road Widening and Improvement

53. The project road is proposed for up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulders configuration. All concerned IRC guidelines will be followed for widening and up-gradation of road. Design standard for improvement of geometrics and design of pavement and structures have been adopted as set out in IRC SP 73:2018 'Manual of Standards and



Specifications for 2-laning of State Highways (second revision) on EPC/ Item Rate Contract basis. The carriageway configuration is attached as Annexure-2 and the typical cross sections considered are summarized below.

Table 16: Typical Cross Sections (attached as Annexure 2)

TCS Type	Total Length
Typical Cross section Type TCS-1	6806
Typical Cross section Type TCS-2	34585
Typical Cross section Type TCS – 2A	2890
Typical Cross section Type TCS – 2B	400
Typical Cross section Type TCS – 2C	250

C. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

54. The Right of Way of the project road varies from a minimum of 7m to a maximum of 20 m with 30% having the RoW 20m. The engineering designs were prepared to fit into the available RoW to the extent possible to minimize the land acquisition and adverse impact on structures of Title Holders. In view of non-availability of required RoW, alternative designs for widening/ strengthening/ improvement proposals were considered to minimize the land acquisition and the adverse social impacts in terms of loss of residential and commercial properties. Details of alternatives have been presented in the detailed design section of the DPR.

D. Recommended Alignment of Project Road

55. The recommended alignment of the project road comprises of retained existing alignment, improved alignment at several locations considering the structures (retained and reconstruction) and realignments to improve the road geometry at certain locations.

56. The important places located along the project stretch are one rail crossings at chainages km 19+050 and river section which passes in close vicinity of the project at location having chainage km 17+000. Existing alignment is followed at many locations wherever straight portion and horizontal curves of adequate radius prevails.

E. Bypass and Realignment proposals

57. There is no realignment along the entire stretch of Nakachari to Balighat Road (A 20_2)

F. Proposal for New Bridges

Only three minor bridge and one major bridge is proposed for reconstruction to replace the existing one. Improvement proposal is given as under

Table 17: Improvement Proposal for New Bridges

SL.	Design Chainage	Name of River / Bridge	Existing bridge type	Total Length of Bridge	Span Arrangements	Structure type	Bridge Type	Improvement Proposal
1	4.88	Puthinadi	RCC T-Girder	27.75	1 x 27.75	PSC I-Girder	1 x 30.0	New Construction due to Realignment
2	7.405	Tiyak	RCC T-Girder	25.4	1 x 25.4			Good to be Retained
3	9.300	Nallah	RCC Solid Slab	7.65	1 x 7.65	RCC Solid Slab	1 x 10	Reconstruction
4	11.025	Nallah	Composite Girder	9.6	1 x 9.60	RCC Solid Slab	1 x 10	Reconstruction
5	17.043	Jhanji	RCC T-Girder	86.1	1 x 6.1 + 4 x 20.0			Retained with Repairs and



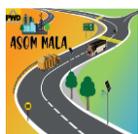
SL.	Design Chainage	Name of River / Bridge	Existing bridge type	Total Length of Bridge	Span Arrangements	Structure type	Bridge Type	Improvement Proposal
								Rehabilitation
6	25.215	Nallah	RCC T-Girder	25.3	1 x 25.30			Good to be Retained
7	26.358	Nallah	RCC T-Girder	15.1	1 x 15.10			Good to be Retained
8	28.065	Nallah	RCC T-Girder	17	1 x 17.00			Good to be Retained
9	36.627	Nallah	PSC T-Girder	30.85	1 x 30.85			Good to be Retained
10	38.615	Nallah	RCC T-Girder	13.25	1 x 13.25			Good to be Retained
11	40.985	Nallah	RCC T-Girder	11.1	1 x 11.1			Good to be Retained
12	44.280	Dikhow	RCC T Girder bridge	150	5 x 30.0	PSC I Girder	5 x 30	Reconstruction

G. Intersection/Junction Improvement Proposals:

58. There are 66 minor junctions including Bitumen and gravel roads. The pavement area is widened at the intersection which will provide smooth flow of traffic and accident rate will be reduced. The details of existing junctions and proposed development are summarized in **Table 18**.

Table 18: Details of Junctions

SL.	Design Chainage (Km)	Type	Major/Minor Junction	Side		Improvement Proposal
				Left	Right	
1	0	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
2	430	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
3	520	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
4	670	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
5	1030	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
6	1650	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
7	2595	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
8	2610	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
9	3040	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
10	4130	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
11	4470	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
12	4760	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
13	4800	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
14	5590	4 Legged	Gravel Road	Left	Right	Minor Junction
15	5870	4 Legged	Gravel Road	Left	Right	Minor Junction
16	7070	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
17	7800	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
18	8400	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
19	8960	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
20	9950	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
21	11060	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
22	12220	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
23	12220	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
24	12875	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
25	13030	4 Legged	Gravel Road	Left	Right	Minor Junction
26	13220	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
27	14100	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
28	14370	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction



SL.	Design Chainage (Km)	Type	Major/Minor Junction	Side		Improvement Proposal
				Left	Right	
29	14640	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
30	15115	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
31	15130	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
32	16170	3 Legged	Gravel Road		Right	Minor Junction
33	17760	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
34	18160	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
35	18540	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
36	18790	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
37	19070	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
38	19200	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
39	19950	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
40	20250	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
41	23290	4 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left	Right	Minor Junction
42	23950	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
43	25250	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
44	26660	3 Legged	Gravel Road		Right	Minor Junction
45	26820	3 Legged	Gravel Road		Right	Minor Junction
46	27400	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
47	27740	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
48	28320	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
49	30080	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
50	34220	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
51	34220	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
52	34520	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
53	34910	3 Legged	Gravel Road		Right	Minor Junction
54	36020	3 Legged	Gravel Road		Right	Minor Junction
55	36900	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
56	37190	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
57	39730	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
58	40760	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
59	40900	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
60	41160	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
61	41320	3 Legged	Gravel Road	Left		Minor Junction
62	41530	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
63	42350	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
64	42800	3 Legged	Bitumen Road		Right	Minor Junction
65	43400	3 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left		Minor Junction
66	43700	4 Legged	Bitumen Road	Left	Right	Minor Junction

H. Improvement Proposals for Existing Horizontal Curves

59. The curves are improved at 18 locations throughout the stretch, to avoid broken back curves and improvement considering settlements, bridge approaches, deficiency of curve and junctions for safety point of view and maintain the design speed of minimum 80 to maximum 100 km/hr. Efforts have been taken to minimize the affection of settlements, resulting less affection of existing structures. The details of the proposals for service roads are presented in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Details of improvement proposal for existing curves

SL.	Curve	Existing Chainage (Km)		Existing Radius	Proposed Radius
		From	To		
1	Left	2.8	2.91	90	250
2	Right	4.73	4.81	80	



SL.	Curve	Existing Chainage (Km)		Existing Radius	Proposed Radius
		From	To		
3	Left	4.925	5	70	
4	Right	5.13	5.18	100	
5	Right	7.1	7.13	20	250
6	Left	7.215	7.25	50	
7	Left	16.215	16.28	55	150
8	Right	16.325	16.41	100	300
9	Right	16.87	16.925	80	125
10	Right	19.82	19.89	60	150
11	Left	30	30.07	140	360
12	Right	30.08	30.18	130	
13	Right	30.41	30.49	180	
14	Right	34.3	34.425	170	200
15	Right	38.21	38.28	130	
16	Left	38.3	38.375	130	
17	Right	43.92	44.03	190	360
18	Right	44.425	44.5	175	300

Source: Design Report

I. Proposal for Bus Bays and Bus Shelters

60. 40 bus shelters with Signposts have been proposed in different villages at different chainages on both side of road to provide a place to sit, protection from weather, and to board and alight buses safely. The details of the Bus Shelters are presented in **Table 20**.

Table 20: Bus shelter Details

Sl.	Location	Left	Right
		From	From
1	Debarapar	760	760
2	Debarapar	1500	1500
3	Abhaypuria Village	2640	2640
4	Abhaypuria Village	3590	3590
5	Abhaypuria Village	5565	5565
6	HemlaiSamtal	6435	6435
7	HemlaiSamtal	7700	7700
8	HemlaiSamtal	8890	8890
9	GabharuTiniali	9970	9970
10	Koliapani	12100	12100
11	Rahadhal	14640	14640
12	Podumani	16710	16710
13	Amguri	19265	19265
14	Samaguri	24360	24360
15	Samaguri	26100	26100
16	Dikshu Mout Village	29050	29050
17	Ksanakar	31750	31750
18	Ksanakar	34100	34100
19	Bortal	39600	39600
20	Nazira	43900	43900

61. The construction and improvement of sub-project road corridor A20_2 through improvement measures enumerated above will help in facilitating faster and smooth movement between Nakachari to Balighat. Reduction in accidents, better and faster access



Improvement and Upgradation of Road from Nakachari to Balighat Tiniali via Amguri under Asom Mala [From Ch. 0+000 km to Ch. 44+931Km]

to health and educational facilities, safety of women, increased tourist's influx thereby providing an impetus to tourism and better access to towns and cities for farmers and industries are some of the expected positive returns/ impacts. These will collectively provide a boost to the regional economy.



IV. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

62. To quantify the scope of land acquisition and bifurcation of the same into government and private land, the Right of Way (RoW) of the project road was verified and all land parcels coming within the RoW were enumerated. The legal boundaries of the right of way and private properties and land to be acquired within the proposed Col were identified through survey and confirmed with the records of the revenue department. The overall impact on land and structures along with ownership and impact on non-title holders and CPRs was quantified on the basis of the survey and confirmation and a summary of the impacts is presented below in **Table 21**.

Table 21: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impacts	Extent/Numbers
Total Land Required	110 Hectare
Total land available	46 Hectare
Total Forest land available	Nil
Affected Families	510
Physically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence)	TH- 13
	NTH- 12
Economically Displaced Families (Loss of land, Shop, Artisan and Commercial Tenants)	TH- 61
	NTH- 287
Physically and Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	TH- 5
	NTH- 12
Significant impact on Structures	506
Non-Significant impact on structures	4
Total affected persons	1547
Titleholders - affected Families/persons	163/749
Non-titleholders affected Families/persons	252/1159
Affected Vulnerable Families	168
Affected Tenants	95

Source: Census and Social Survey, 2021

63. The cut-off date for legal title holders is the date of Notification of Direct Purchase Policy. For non- titleholders, the cut-off date has been set as the completion date of the survey, i.e. 15th October 2021. This was communicated to the affected people during the survey and public consultation process. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.

A. Adverse impacts

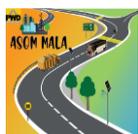
64. The Social Impact assessment and socio-economic surveys helped in identification of many adverse impacts of the project on land, resources, and livelihood. The losses which warrant payment of compensation have been quantified under various heads in the subsequent pages while other losses which require monetary assistance have been addressed in **Chapter -14** and applicable monetary assistance has been included in the entitlements.

B. Impact of Land Acquisition

65. Land to be acquired for the project are presented in Table 22

Table 22: Category of Ownership of Land proposed for acquisition

Sl No.	Name of the Village / Town	Chakra	District	Land to be Acquired
1	Moran Gaon	Nokchari	Jorhat	0.12116



SI No.	Name of the Village / Town	Chakra	District	Land to be Acquired
2	Gharfolia Mybelia 2 Nd Part	Nokchari	Jorhat	2.19015
3	Gharfolia Mybelia 1 St Part	Nokchari	Jorhat	1.11364
4	Deberapar Gaon	Nokchari	Jorhat	0.44467
5	Mybelia Chakiyal	Nokchari	Jorhat	1.25738
6	Abhoipuria Gaon 2 Nd Part	Nokchari	Jorhat	0.37761
7	Nakachari 1 St Part	Nokchari	Jorhat	0.78756
8	Nakachari 2 Nd Part	Nokchari	Jorhat	0.86869
9	Gohain Pather	Nokchari	Jorhat	1.39588
10	Darokial Gaon	Nokchari	Jorhat	
11	Kuli Gaon	Lahing	Jorhat	0.32037
12	Hemlai Chah Bagicha 2 Nd Part	Lahing	Jorhat	1.79547
13	Hemlai Chah Bagicha 1 St Part	Lahing	Jorhat	
14	Loanpuria Gaon	Lahing	Jorhat	1.75664
15	Deogharia Gaon	Lahing	Jorhat	
16	Baisahabi Grant	Lahing	Jorhat	
17	Chalenga Grant	Lahing	Jorhat	0.71153
18	Tengabari Gaon	Lahing	Jorhat	1.37750
19	Khatalboria Gaon	Lahing	Jorhat	1.98884
20	Duliagaon	Lahing	Jorhat	0.88917
21	Beltol Japisojia	Nokchari	Jorhat	
22	Pani Gaon	Amguri	Shivsagar	
23	Habichuck	Amguri	Shivsagar	
24	Amguri	Amguri	Shivsagar	
25	Gharfulia Jopisojia Gaon	Godhuli Bazar	Shivsagar	1.18712
26	Hatinuria Gharphalia 1 St Part	Godhuli Bazar	Shivsagar	0.89793
27	Hatinuria Gharphalia 2 Nd Part	Godhuli Bazar	Shivsagar	0.84403
28	Hatinuria Gharphalia 3 Rd Part	Godhuli Bazar	Shivsagar	1.52958
29	Uttar Gharphalia	Godhuli Bazar	Shivsagar	1.48483
30	Jeheniya Gharfulia	Mora Bazar	Shivsagar	
31	Samguri Gaon 1 St Part	Salguri	Shivsagar	0.10735
32	Samguri Gaon 2 Nd Part	Salguri	Shivsagar	0.11965
33	Gharfolia Gaon	Dhupdhar	Shivsagar	
34	Borshok Dibruyal	Dhupdhar	Shivsagar	0.63657
35	Kachari Gaon 1 St Part	Dhupdhar	Shivsagar	0.09490
36	Somdar Gaon	Dhupdhar	Shivsagar	1.07376
37	Mout	Dhupdhar	Shivsagar	
38	Khanikar Gaon	Salguri	Shivsagar	1.38275
39	Parbatiya Gaon 2 Nd Part	Salguri	Shivsagar	0.61632
40	Jolagaon	Dhupdhar	Shivsagar	
41	Ganak Gaon	Salguri	Shivsagar	0.71817
42	Sathsoigrant	Atkhel	Shivsagar	
43	Aboipuria 2 Nd Part	Atkhel	Shivsagar	1.29686
44	Aboipuria Pt-1	Atkhel	Shivsagar	
45	Kataki Bari	Nazira	Shivsagar	
46	Hulang Katoni-1	Nazira	Shivsagar	1.52451
47	Hulang Katoni-2	Nazira	Shivsagar	
48	Raboti Gaon 1 St Part	Joktali	Shivsagar	0.66662
49	Raboti Gaon 2 Nd Part	Joktali	Shivsagar	0.74039
50	Nazira Town 6Th Part	Nazira	Shivsagar	0.49877
51	Nazira Town 5Th Part	Nazira	Shivsagar	0.12991
52	Nazira Town 4Th Part	Nazira	Shivsagar	0.16713
53	Nazira Town 3Rd Part	Nazira	Shivsagar	0.11057
54	Nazira Town 2Nd Part	Nazira	Shivsagar	0.11922
55	Nazira Town 1St Part	Nazira	Shivsagar	0.11788



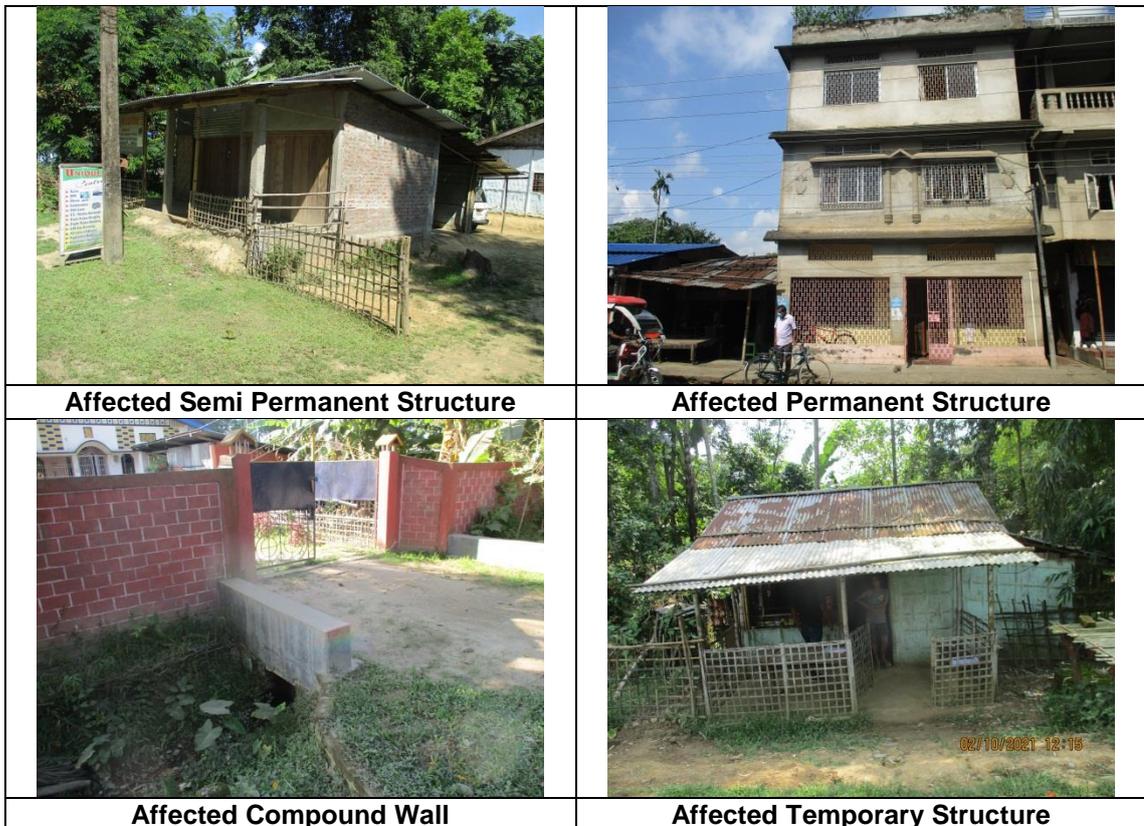
SI No.	Name of the Village / Town	Chakra	District	Land to be Acquired
56	Nijnazira	Nazira	Shivsagar	0.58440
57	Barduwar Mukh	Dhopabar	Shivsagar	0.35986

66. All private land will be acquired either through the RFCTLARR or through the Direct Land Purchase Policy of Assam and the loss will be offset by adequate compensation for land and standing crops and trees. The entitlements will be clearly defined in the entitlement matrix. The Entitlement Matrix is a part of the main body of this RAP while RFCTLARR and Direct Land Purchase Policy of Assam have been appended to the RAP as **Annexure 7**.

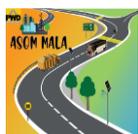
C. Impact on Structures and other assets

67. As per the Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021, in all 562 structures are getting affected by the project, out of which 510 are private structures and 52 are common property resources. Out of total 510 affected private structures, 116 (22.75%) are permanent in nature; 171 (33.53%) are semi-permanent and the rest 223 (43.73%) are temporary structures. The residential structures are typical Assamese houses which are single storied, with wooden walls, tin shaded and mud flooring.

68. The Structures are categorized as Permanent (Pucca), Semi-Permanent (Semi-pucca) and Temporary (Kutch) as per their building construction. The Permanent Structures are defined as structure with wall; roof and floor are made up with construction materials of high durability, i.e., at least of more than 20 years. On the contrary, the Temporary Structures are defined as structures whose wall, for and floors are made up with temporary materials, i.e., whose durability is within couple of years. The Semi-permanent structures fall in between these two extremes of Permanent and Temporary structures.



69. After plotting the structures on the alignment map, the extent of impact on the 510 structures (excluding 120 cases where only boundary wall/ fencing is getting impacted) was worked out and it is observed that 457 (90%) structures are getting impacted by more



than 40%. The extent of impact on structures has been presented in **Table 23**, Impact on structures on the basis of type of construction in **Table 24** & others category is presented in **Table 25**.

Table 23: Impact on Private Structures

Impact	Residential	Commercial	Residential cum Commercial	Others	Total
Less than 10%	1	2	1	0	4
10-20%	2	16	4	0	22
20-30%	0	11	1	1	13
30-40%	2	10	1	1	14
40% & above	20	309	10	118	457
Total	25	348	17	120	510

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

Table 24: Type of Construction

Type of structure	Temporary	SemiPermanent	Permanent	Total	%
Residential	13	9	3	25	5%
Commercial	193	138	17	348	68%
Residential Cum Commercial	4	9	4	17	3%
Others	13	15	92	120	24%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

Table 25: Structures – Others Category

Type of structure	No. of Structures	No. of Families
Boundary Wall	104	104
Shed/ Parking Shed	6	6
Cattle Shed/ Cow Shed	1	1
Pvt Temple	2	2
School/ Under construction/ Abandoned	7	7
Total	120	120

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

D. Impact on families

70. The total number of Displaced Persons is 2355 with 51.97% (1224) males and 48.03% (1131) females. Almost 53% of the Displaced Persons are in the age group of 21 to 50 years. In terms of families, 510 families including 163 Titleholders, 95 tenants and 252 non-titleholders (encroachers, kiosks and squatters) will get affected by the project. Details of number of impacted families under each category, encroachers and squatters is presented in **Table 26** and **Table 27**.

Table 26: Category -wise number of Displaced Families

Type of Impacts	Total No. Displaced Families
Title Holder	163
Encroacher	10
Squatter	218
Kiosk	24
Tenant	95 ³

³Tenant without any formal documents or agreements



Type of Impacts	Total No. Displaced Families
Total	510

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

Table 27: Category -wise number of Encroachers and Squatters

Details of Encroacher				
	Temporary	Semi Permanent	Permanent	Total
Residential	1	0	0	1
Commercial	6	1		7
Residential Cum Commercial	0	0	1	1
Others	0	0	1	1
Total	7	1	2	10
Details of Squatter				
Residential	4	5	0	9
Commercial	106	54	5	165
Residential Cum Commercial	3	5	1	9
Others	9	5	21	35
Total	122	69	27	218

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

E. Impact on other Vulnerable Sections

71. Out of the 510 project displaced families 168 (32.94%) families reported to be vulnerable. Of the vulnerable families, 142 (84.52%) families reported to be below poverty line and 10 (5.95%) reported to be headed by a woman. 15 (8.93%) cases of single elderly (above 60 years), and 1 (0.60%) cases of differently able persons were reported. Details of the impacted vulnerable family are presented in the **Table 28**.

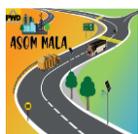
Table 28: Impact on Vulnerable Families

Vulnerability Classification	Residential	Commercial	Residential Cum Commercial	Others	Open Land/ Agriculture Land	Total
Women Headed Family	1	6	0	3	0	10
BPL	6	123	6	7	0	142
Differently Abled	0	1	0	0	0	1
Orphans/ Destitute	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elderly Person Living Alone	1	7	0	7	0	15
Total	8	137	6	17	0	168

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

F. Impact on Common Property Resources

72. During enumeration of CPRs in the socio-economic survey and transect walk, it was found that, in all, 52 CPRs are getting impact to different extents due to their location within the RoW. The impacted CPRs have been grouped into 4 categories, Religious, Educational, Community and Government properties based on their nature and ownership. **Table 29** below, details the number of CPRs under different categories while **Table 30** details the chainage-wise location, and the side of road they are in, of each CPR in these categories. The CPRs will be shifted as per requirement of the project with the consent of the community in case of religious structures and the management or owner department of the government



in case of the schools, bus stand and public toilets. The entitlements will be calculated disbursed as per the entitlement matrix of the RAP.

Table 29: Number of CPRs in each category

Sl.	Types of Properties	Total No. of Structures	Share to Total in Percentage
1	Religious Properties	10	19.2%
2	Educational Properties	3	5.8%
3	Community Properties	8	15.4%
4	Government Properties	31	59.6%
Total		52	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

Table 30: Chainage-wise Details of Religious, Educational & Community Properties

Sl.	Type of Properties	Chainage	Side	Description
1	Educational Properties	25.055	LHS	School
2		25.505	LHS	School
3		40.485	LHS	School
4	Religious Properties	8.210	LHS	Temple
5		17.280	RHS	Temple
6		28.245	LHS	Temple
7		31.395	RHS	Temple
8		26.990	RHS	Masjid
9		10.087	RHS	Temple
10		12.18	RHS	Tree Temple
11		39.160	LHS	Temple
12		36.560	LHS	Temple
13		32.090	LHS	Masjid
14	Other Government Properties	0.105	LHS	Compound Wall (Health Centre)
15		0.130	LHS	Commercial
16		4.118	LHS	Passenger Shed
17		5.565	LHS	Passenger Shed
18		6.430	LHS	Passenger Shed
19		0.180	LHS	Compound Wall
20		4.769	LHS	Waiting Shed
21		8.376	RHS	Commercial
22		7.82	RHS	Waiting Shed
23		8.387	RHS	Passenger Shed
24		9.945	RHS	Passenger Shed
25		9.412	RHS	Passenger Shed
26		7.798	RHS	Commercial
27		7.080	LHS	Toilet
28		17.170/ 17.196/ 17.221/ 17.210/ 17.245/17.260/ 17.283	RHS	Commercial (Nagaland Pwd Office)
29		17.000	RHS	Passenger Shed
30	16.052	LHS	Passenger Shed	



Sl.	Type of Properties	Chainage	Side	Description	
31		19.037	LHS	Railway Gate Control Room (No 105)	
32		22.838	RHS	Passenger Shed	
33		30.762	LHS	Toilet	
34		24.465	LHS	Toilet	
35		29.306	LHS	Passenger Shed	
36		11.068	RHS	Passenger Shed	
37		11.32	LHS	Passenger Shed	
38		12.86	LHS	Toilet	
39		14.735	LHS	Compound Wall	
40		13.66	LHS	Compound Wall	
41		12.211	RHS	Commercial	
42		10.244	RHS	Commercial	
43		36.887	RHS	Passenger Shed	
44		39.152	RHS	Water Tank	
45		Other Community Property	3.965	RHS	Compound Wall
46			16.070	LHS	Under Construction
47			17.158	RHS	Commercial
48			16.095	LHS	Welcome Gate
49			17.648	LHS	Compound Wall
50			25.655	RHS	Compound Wall
51	28.225		LHS	Toilet	
52	32.795		RHS	Compound Wall	



Religious Structure (Temple) along with Project Road



Affected Waiting Shed

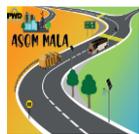


<p align="center">Religious Structure (Masjid) along with Project Road</p>	<p align="center">Affected Namghar along with Project Road</p>

G. Impact on Crops and Trees

73. In case of Direct purchase, the valuation of crops and trees will be a part of valuation of land and associated assets by the District Level Land Purchase Committee. In case of acquisition of land through the provisions of the RFCTLARR, the number of timber and fruit trees impacted by the project will be enumerated at the time of preparation of the micro plan by the RAP implementation agency hired for the purpose. Valuation of fruit trees will be done by the horticulture/agriculture department while that of timber trees will be done by the forest department.

74. In case of standing crops, the affected person will either be given time for harvesting or be paid compensation for the standing crops as per the valuation by an experienced person in the field of agriculture as may be considered necessary by the District Collector.



V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION, ADVERSE IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES.

76. Socio-economic information of the affected population was collected through census and socioeconomic surveys and tabulated and analyzed to quantify the extent of adverse impact on land and structures. Assessment was also made of the impacts on intangible culture through consultations and FGDs.

A. Social Stratification

77. The social fabric of the project area predominantly comprises of five social groups, a) Scheduled Tribes (ST) b) Scheduled Castes (SC) the Other Backward Class (OBC) and d) General Castes. Of the total 510 families displaced by the project, 263 i.e., 51.6% are OBC's, followed by the General Category at 45.1%, the Scheduled Castes at 1.8% and lastly Scheduled Tribes at 1.6%. Category-wise break-up of the different sections of the population of the area affected by the project is given in **Table 31** below.

Table 31: Social Category of the Displaced Families

Social Category	Total No. of Families	Percentage
Schedule Tribe	8	1.6%
Schedule Caste	9	1.8%
Other Backward Class	263	51.6%
General	230	45.1%
Total	510	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

78. Among the project displaced families 362 (71%) reported to be following the Hindu Religion, 148 (29%) Muslim Religion.

B. Demography of Displaced Persons

79. The total number of Displaced Persons is 2355 with 51.97% (1224) males and 48.03% (1131) females. Almost 53% of the Displaced Persons are in the age group of 21 to 50 years The age-wise distribution of Displaced Persons is presented in **Table 32**.

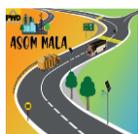
Table 32: Age wise Distribution of Total Displaced Persons

Age Category	Total Males	Total Females	Total Persons	Percentage
0 to 6 Years	70	50	120	5.1%
7 to 14 Years	141	128	269	11.4%
15 to 20 Years	96	79	175	7.4%
21 to 30 Years	192	205	397	16.9%
31 to 40 Years	230	247	477	20.3%
41 to 50 Years	215	160	375	15.9%
51 to 60 Years	129	139	268	11.4%
Above 60 Years	151	123	274	11.6%
Total	1224	1131	2355	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

C. Occupational Profile

80. The occupational status done on basis of Socio Economic Survey. Out of Total 510 Displaced Families the 335 Sample Household were surveyed. of which the Displaced Persons is presented in **Table 33**. It is reported that out of the total sample displaced population of 1547, 256 are children below 14 years and 180 persons above 60 years have not been included in the analysis of occupation. Out of the total remaining 1111 Sample Displaced Persons, 495 reported to be unemployed (including housewives). The total working population is 616 taking the workforce participation rate to 55.45%. Overall, the contribution of females in the workforce is 26.79% and that of males is 73.21%. Analysis of



work force data also points to the fact that the main occupational sector affected is Business (29%), followed by Agricultural sector only 10.5% along with Non-agricultural laborers (5.5%) and the Services (Private/Government) (5.3%). Therefore, there will be more impact on people in business sector in comparison to people engaged in Agriculture as well as Services.

Table 33: Occupational Profile of the affected population

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Agriculture	75	42	117	10.5%
Non-Agriculture Labourer	38	23	61	5.5%
Business/ Trade	249	73	322	29.0%
Services (Private/Govt.)	45	14	59	5.3%
Self Employed	44	13	57	5.1%
Unemployed	185	310	495	44.6%
Total	636	475	1111	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

D. Physical and Economic Displacement

81. Out of 510 displaced families 25 will be physically displaced, 95 will be economically displaced and 270 will be physically and economically displaced. The details are presented in **Table 34**. Residential cum Commercial Families are included in physically and economic Displaced Families as their shops are in front of their Houses.

Table 34: Physically and Economically Displaced Families

Type	No. of Families
Physical Displaced Families	25
Economic Displaced Families	95
Physically & Economically	270
Total	390

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

E. Educational status of Displaced Persons

82. The educational status of the Sample Displaced Persons is presented in **Table 35**. The total number of Sample Displaced Persons, of more than school going age of 6 years, is 1468. Out of which 27.5% reported to be illiterate, 5.0% reported that they are only literate as they can sign their name in the local language but never had any formal schooling, 13.9% of the Displaced Persons have education up to primary level, 44.0% up to secondary/ higher secondary, 7.2% up to graduation & Masters, 2.4% (35 persons) technical qualification

Table 35: Educational Status

Educational Status	Male	Female	No. of Displaced Persons	Percentage
Illiterate	165	239	404	27.5%
Literate (can only sign)	39	35	74	5.0%
Primary	98	106	204	13.9%
Secondary & Higher Secondary	365	281	646	44.0%
Graduate & Masters	62	43	105	7.2%
Technical	29	6	35	2.4%
Total	758	710	1468	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021



F. Income and Expenditure

83. The income and expenditure profile of the project affected persons was collected through the socio-economic survey. This profile will be considered as the baseline status during the end term evaluation of the project development objectives. Out of 510 displaced families, 335 are sample household. Of the 335 families which responded to the survey, 4% (12) of the families reported a monthly income of above Rs 50,000, 16% (55) are between Rs 20,000 to Rs 50,000, 34% (115) are within Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 and 46% (153) reported monthly income of less than Rs. 10,000/- (refer Table 36)

Table 36: Monthly Income of the Displaced Families

Income (Rs) Per Month	No. of Families	Percentage
Less than 10,000	153	46%
10,000 to 20,000	115	34%
20,000 to 50,000	55	16%
50,000 & above	12	4%
Total Respondents	335	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

84. The average expenditure on food and cooking fuel is 56% and 16% respectively thereby implying that a major part of the income, Expenditure under different heads like clothing, transport & communication, health & sanitation, and education are in between 6% to 6%. Miscellaneous (other categories) expenditures accounts to 16% (refer Table 37).

Table 37: Expenditure of the Displaced Families

Expenditure Head	% of Expenditure
Food	56%
Cooking Fuel	16%
Clothing	6%
Transport	6%
Health, Sanitation	7%
Education	6%
Others	3%
Total	100%

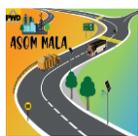
Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

G. Adverse Impacts and Suggested Mitigation Measures

85. The adverse impacts of the project have been identified and quantified in terms of loss of land, assets, livelihood, gender, and other vulnerable sections and also an attempt has been made to assess the perceived adverse impacts of the project on the intangible culture. Other short-term adverse impacts like impacts of labour influx and access to services and amenities has also been taken-up in the RAP and suitable mitigation plans for the same have been incorporated in the document. Of these, impact on land and structures which warrant compensation have been quantified in the preceding chapter, while the other impacts which require financial assistance and other mitigation measures have been taken-up in this chapter. The eligibility of the PAPs and the financial compensation and assistance has been detailed in the Entitlement Matrix.

H. Impact on Livelihood

86. The impact of the project on the economic life and livelihood has been assessed by reviewing the present occupation pattern of the affected population in the project area and then attempting a quantification of the adverse impacts that need to be addressed through appropriate mitigation plans and entitlement of compensation and assistance to maintain



their standards of living at least to pre-project level. The major livelihood activities of the affected population is Business/ Trade and agriculture supplemented by animal husbandry and fishing. The total displaced population in the working group (excluding population from 0-14 and above 60 years) is 1111. It is reported that, 44.6% of the affected population falling in workforce group is unemployed (this includes housewives as well). 10.5% of the Displaced Persons are engaged in agricultural activities; 5.3% in services (Govt./Private), 29% are engaged in trade and business. Since the livelihood of the displaced population is largely business and services the impact of the project will be felt directly by 34.3% whose livelihood is directly or indirectly associated with services and business.

87. The impact on livelihood has been quantified in this document and appropriate provision has been made in the livelihood losers in the entitlement matrix which contains the details of entitlements of all such PAPs under the head Livelihood Assistance. Additionally, some of the PAPs losing livelihood due to acquisition of commercial establishments may be engaged as unskilled labour by the contractors.

I. Impact on Women

88. Generally, at the family level all major decisions are taken by male members of the family though the women are socially and economically active. They look after the commercial establishments and small family businesses. Though women have equal rights in the property, they normally do not exercise the same. A sizeable number of women are engaged in agriculture activities and will lose their livelihood due to acquisition of agricultural land. Normally women travel in groups to sell agricultural, and poultry / dairy produce at the local Haats. Absence of proper road, lack of public transport and road safety issues are the major concerns towards mobility of women. Safety and security of women and children is another issue linked to the influx of migrant labourers and other outsiders during project construction activities.

Table 38: Demography of female population

Sl.	Category	Total
1	Project affected	1131
2	Sex ratio	924
3	Age Group (Maximum)	31-40 Yrs.
4	Women Headed Family	10
5(a)	Illiterate	364
5(b)	Literate	717
5	Total	1081

Source: Primary Census & Socio Economic Survey, 2021

89. Loss of livelihood based on agriculture has been evaluated and quantified in the entitlement matrix and will be compensated during implementation of the RAP. Safety and security of women and children will be assured through adherence to the Labour Management Plan and Gender Action Plan by the contractor

J. Impact on other Vulnerable Sections

90. Out of the 510 project displaced families 168 (32.94%) families reported to be vulnerable. Of these, 142 (84.52%) families reported to be below poverty line and 10 (5.95%) reported to be headed by a woman. 15 (8.93%) cases of single elderly (above 60 years) and 1(0.60%) cases of differently - abled persons was reported. Additional provision of financial assistance to all PAPs under vulnerable category has been made in the Entitlement matrix.



K. Impact on Indigenous People

91. It is understood through census and socio-economic survey that no designated tribal villages / areas as well as no primitive tribal populations are likely to be affected in this project road. Moreover, the project road passes through the district of Jorhat & Sivsagar and the area does not come under the purview of Scheduled Area as per Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.

92. Though only 8 families enumerated as Scheduled Tribe are affected but the affected tribal families are not identified to a distinct, vulnerable, social, economic, cultural group with distinct language as per the defining characteristics of ESS-3. The 8 Families of ST population, present in the primary PIA that might be impacted does not follow customs that are attach to their land and also not attached to their natural habitat for their living. The STs in the PIA are living in the towns and villages indulge in modern way of life and became the part of the mainstream population.

93. Moreover, they are all assimilated in the mainstream follow Hindu, Muslim, and other religions. An analysis of the characteristics of the local population enumerated as STs in the survey has been presented in Table 39 below which reflects that a separate IPP is not required for this sub project and all the affected population will be covered by the RAP.

Table 39: Tribal/Indigenous Peoples Identification

Sl.	Characteristics of Tribal/ Indigenous people	Yes	No	Assessment	Outcome
1	Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;		No	As per Social Impact Assessment, tribal people are not identified as distinct indigenous cultural group in the sense that their sociocultural and identity are similar to mainstream population.	None of the affected population are in Indigenous nature.
2	Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the Project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;		No	The tribal groups are living with other dominant population in the same society having similar lifestyle and share the sources of water, folklore, food, and other resources. They are undertaking agriculture, business, and other services as part of their livelihood support activities.	
3	Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture;		No	The affected tribal population do not have customary ownership of land. Socio-cultural, economic customs and practices of tribal people are not distinctive from those of the dominant society and culture as they have also adopted the modern way of living	



Sl.	Characteristics of Tribal/ Indigenous people	Yes	No	Assessment	Outcome
				style.	
4	A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.		No	All 8 Scheduled Tribe households speak official language of the country as well as region. Their children are going to school and colleges.	

L. Impact on Access to Services and Amenities

94. The project does not involve construction of high embankment hence the impact on access to services and amenities during the construction phase will be limited. However, the project will impact access to residential and commercial structures during construction phase. The roadside drains will be dug up for renovation leading to problems of access for the residents, shoppers, and the shopkeepers. There will also be periodic restrictions on movement on either side of the road.

95. Care will be taken to minimize the impact of problems of access by taking up construction activities during the night in the stretches having commercial establishments. If night shifts are economically and functionally not feasible, then the work scheduling will be done in such a manner that it minimizes the impacts. Alternate access will be provided during the construction phase and the roadside drains and access to residential and commercial structures and CPRs dislocated during road construction will be rebuilt after completion of civil works.

M. Impact on Health

96. Environmental pollution caused by heavy machinery used in road construction in the form of noise and dust will have adverse effects on the local population. The influx of construction labour will increase the chances of transmittal of hitherto unknown diseases and HIV/AIDS.

97. Mitigation plan involves the erection of temporary enclosures around construction sites. These barriers will help entrap some of the dust that is brought up during the excavation and construction phases. Labour Management Plan will contain guidelines on movement outside the labour camps during off hours. The contractor will also impart training on STD/AIDS to the labour and other employees.

N. Impact of labour influx

98. Influx of migrant labour during construction activities will create additional pressure on the local resources and social infrastructure leading to potential risk of social conflict.

99. Preference shall be given by the contractor to local labour during hiring of semi-skilled and unskilled labour. The contractor shall provide camp facilities to the migrant workforce as stipulated in the Labour Management Plan.

O. Impact on Traffic

100. Due to the excavation and later construction work of the project road and other associated facilities like labour camps, batching plant etc. there will be disturbance in the movement of traffic.

101. Considering the topography of the area it shall be assured by the contractors that care will be taken to caution incoming traffic to facilitate ease of movement. Proper signages will be put in place to provide detailed information on the dates and duration of road construction and which detours, if any, will be available, ideally well in advance of actual construction so residents can plan accordingly. Additionally, clean-up of debris and



clearance of blockages should commence immediately after project completion to remove any potential obstacles that might create traffic hazards.

P. Impact on Tenants

102. The tenants of the residential and commercial properties and agricultural tenants and those who cultivate others' land on crop sharing basis will also be impacted by the acquisition of land and assets and demolition of such structures as they will have to find alternate residences in case of residential tenants while the commercial tenants will lose their livelihood. None of the Commercial Tenants possess any contract/agreement or any other documents from the Landlord.

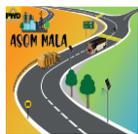
103. Applicable compensation and livelihood assistance commensurate with the loss to the tenants of land and structures acquired for the project is a part of the entitlement matrix.

Q. Impact on Intangible Culture

104. The customs, traditions and belief systems of any region /community are deeply rooted in the ecology and environment. Human society and culture are products of adaptation to a given environmental conditions and ecology and change in the nature and subsequent use of land resources; ecology or environment, brings about a change in adaptation and hence changes in the socio-economic and cultural life of the impacted community. The perceived impact of the project on intangible culture and the suggested mitigation measures are detailed in the table below.

Table 40: Demography of female population

Sl.	Issues	Suggested Mitigation Measures
1	Dislocation or displacement of certain symbols of individual religious cults, specifically totems	Consultations and informal discussions with the affected population to allay the fears of negative impacts of displacement on their individual religious beliefs
2	Places or sites of non-religious (social/peer group) congregation or informal meetings. These have emotional as well as social significance for the local inhabitants, as in certain cases a person is identified by a place	Creation of rapport through continuous informal meetings and then impressing upon them that a minor change in such locations would not bring about any far-reaching effect on their position in the social or peer group.
3	Emotional attachment with residential structures especially in the case of elderly	Informal meetings, discussions and some amount of cajoling substantiated with a comparison of the project benefits and their loss to lessen their stress and agony and make them see the reasons and necessity of acquisition of their residential structures



VI. GENDER ASSESSMENT AND GENDER ACTION PLAN

105. Gender impact assessment is the estimation of the effects and subsequent impacts of any policy or activity implemented to specific items in terms of gender equality. In any project, the aim of the RAP is provisioning for adequate compensation and assistance to the population adversely affected by the project and to restore their livelihoods. For successful livelihood restoration, the social equilibrium between men and women in a household and their respective contributions to its economy needs to be incorporated in resettlement plans. Care must be taken to avoid empowering one gender at the expense of another. Empowering both genders will help to re-establish livelihoods for men and women at household level more successfully. A detailed assessment of the existing gender scenario has been done in the present report and the findings are presented in subsequent paragraphs.

A. Gender-wise distribution of PAPs

106. Though the Social Impact Assessment does not identify any direct adverse impacts on women under the project, care has to be taken to enhance the quality life of the women living along the project corridor, if any issue emerges during the project. Out of all the PAPs, the females are 48% and the sex ratio is 924. Out of Total 510 Displaced Families the 335 Sample Household were surveyed, of which the details of PAPs being affected gender wise in the project are summarized in Table 41 below and graphically represented in Figure 4.

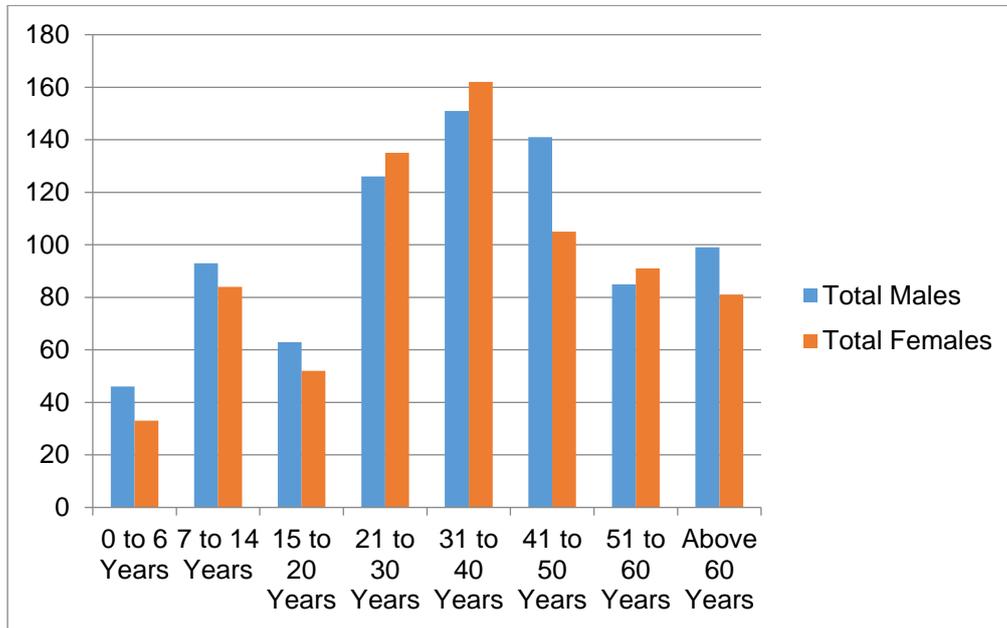
Table 41: Gender-wise distribution of affected population

Sl.	Age Category	Total Males	Total Females	Total Persons
1	0 to 6 Years	46	33	79
2	7 to 14 Years	93	84	177
3	15 to 20 Years	63	52	115
4	21 to 30 Years	126	135	261
5	31 to 40 Years	151	162	313
6	41 to 50 Years	141	105	246
7	51 to 60 Years	85	91	176
8	Above 60 Years	99	81	180
Total		804	743	1547

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021



Figure 4 Gender wise distribution of PAPs



Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

B. Educational Pattern

107. Women residing in the project area are less literate than men; but is recorded during the field visit/ social survey that the attitude of the community towards girl education is changing, there is no discrimination between boys and girls in terms of school and higher education. There is no significant difference in terms of percentage, at the primary and secondary levels but at higher level, graduate and above, the figures are skewed in favor of males. A comparative analysis of education pattern of male and female population affected by the project is provided below in Table 42 and Figure 5

Table 42: Gender -wise Educational Pattern

Sl.	Educational Status	Male	Percentage (%), of Total Population	Female	Percentage (%), of Total Population
1	Illiterate	165	11%	239	16%
2	Literate (can only sign)	39	3%	35	2%
3	Primary	98	7%	106	7%
4	Secondary & Higher Secondary	365	25%	281	19%
5	Graduate & Higher	62	4%	43	3%
6	Technical	29	2%	6	0%
Total		758	52%	710	48%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

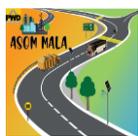
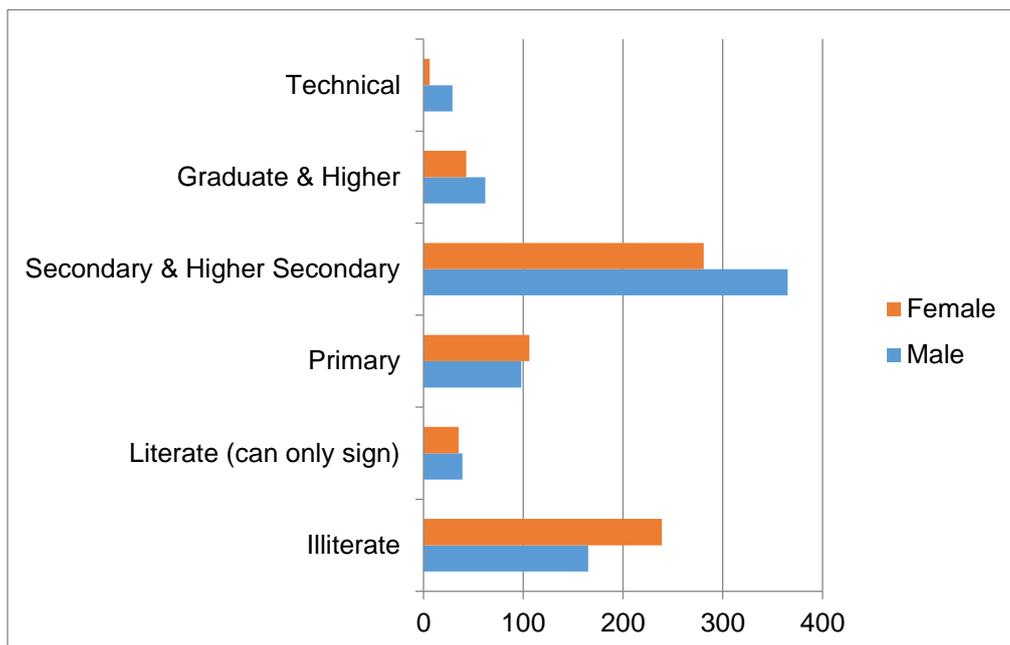


Figure 5 Gender -wise Educational Pattern



Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

C. Occupational Pattern

108. Majority of women suffer from economic poverty. In the project area, very few women have ownership over land or productive assets which might be because they are widowed or don't have any male member in the family. The percentage of women affected by the project is 57% and 43% of the total project affected working population and a vast majority of them are unemployed; 28 % of the total population. Of the 15% women who are gainfully employed or are engaged in any type of economic activity, the majority are in business/trade at 7%, followed by government & Private services at 1%. About 4% are engaged directly in agriculture or are working as agricultural labour. Gender-wise occupational profile is presented in Table 43. And has been figuratively depicted in Figure 6.

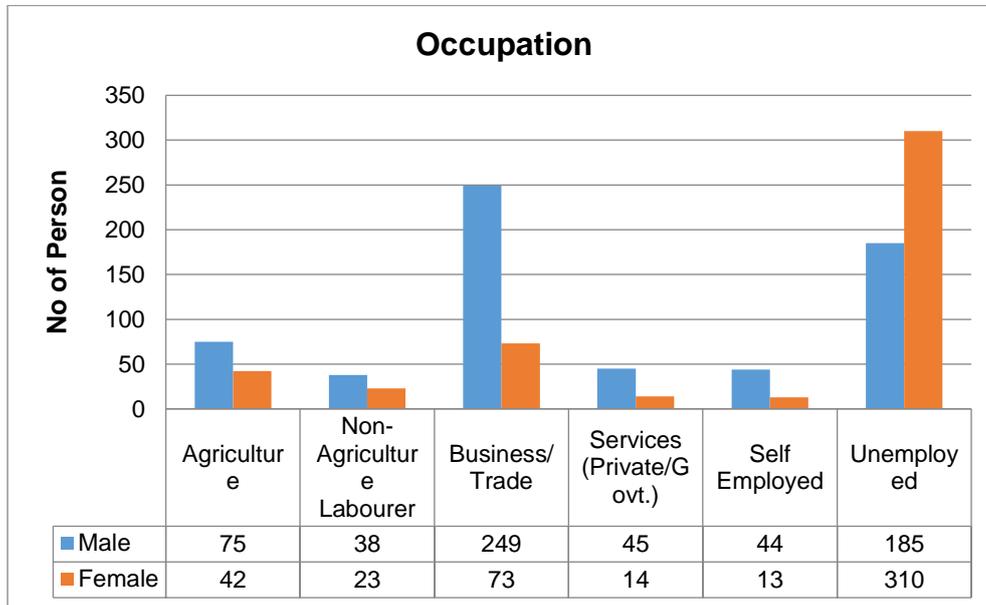
Table 43: Gender -wise Occupational profile

Sl.	Employment Status	Male	Percentage (%), of Total Population	Female	Percentage (%), of Total Population
1	Agriculture	75	7%	42	4%
2	Non-Agriculture Labourer	38	3%	23	2%
3	Business/ Trade	249	22%	73	7%
4	Services (Private/Govt.)	45	4%	14	1%
5	Self Employed	44	4%	13	1%
6	Unemployed	185	17%	310	28%
Total		636	57%	475	43%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021



Figure 6 Gender-wise occupation profile



Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

D. Income profile

109. The annual income of the project affected families was collected through the socio-economic survey conducted during the course of impact assessment. The figures so obtained were tabulated and analyzed. Of the 165 working women, 290 earn less than INR 10,000/- per month, 59 earn between INR 10,000/- to INR 20,000/- and 2 have a monthly income in the bracket INR 20,000/- to INR 50,000/-. Proportionate income profile is presented below in Table 44 and figuratively depicted in Figure 7

Table 44: Income Profile

Sl.	Income (Rs) Per Month	Male	Male Percentage	Female	Female Percentage
1	Less than 10,000	194	31.49%	90	14.61%
2	10,000 to 20,000	152	24.68%	59	9.58%
3	20,000 to 50,000	84	13.64%	14	2.27%
4	50,000 & above	21	3.41%	2	0.32%
Total Respondents		451	73.21%	165	26.79%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

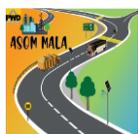
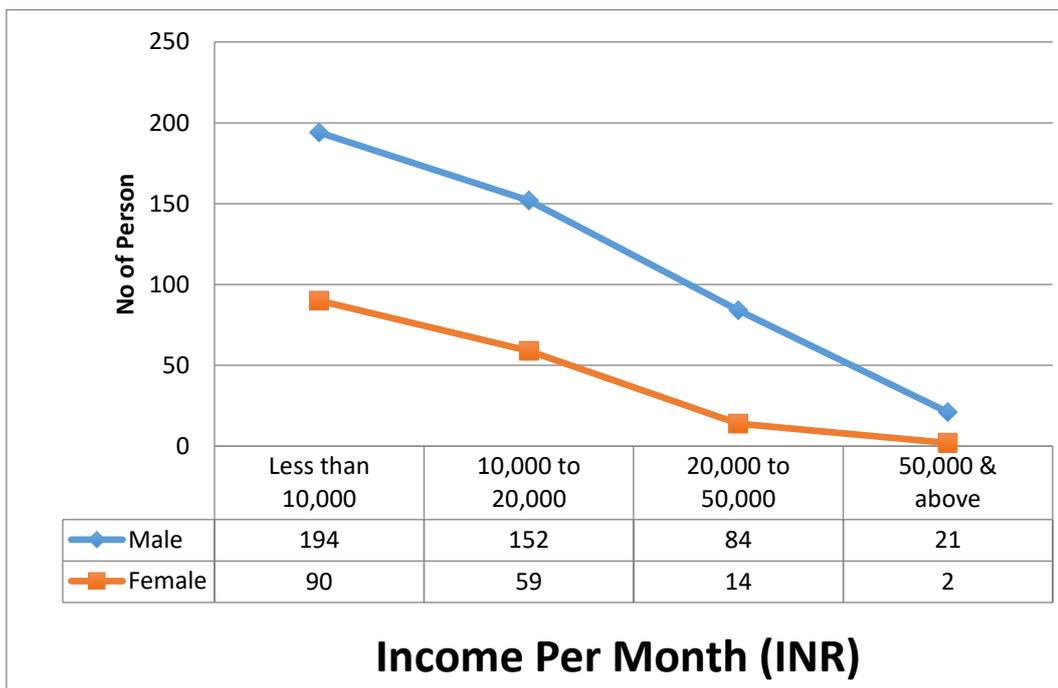


Figure 7 Gender-wise Income Profile



Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

E. Impact on Women Headed Households

110. Out of 510 affected households there are 10 women headed households affected by both impact on structures as well as land.

111. In terms of displacement, 7 WHH will be significantly affected which includes 4 having more than 40% loss of commercial structures, 3 having loss of other category structures. 3 WHH will be partially affected which includes 2 with partial loss of commercial structures and 1 having impact on residential structure.

Table 45: Women Headed Households (WHH) - Impact on Structures

Sl.	Types of Displacement	Commercial	Residential	Others	Total
1	Significantly Impacted (40% and above)	4	0	3	7
2	Partially Impacted (Less than 40%)	2	1	0	3
Total		6	1	3	10

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2021

F. Focus group discussion with Women and Girls

112. Women consulted (1 women consultations) during census survey and consultations perceived little negative impacts of the road improvement for the loss of land, assets, livelihood, and road safety concerns. They suggested for minimization of land acquisition, avoidance of structures demolition and restoration of livelihood. Regarding road safety concerns, design of the road should be planned in a proper way and road safety awareness campaigns for roadside residents should be conducted by the RAP implementing NGO/Consultant. They also proposed that the RAP implementing NGO/Consultant will also inform residents of the safety designs of the road.

113. The census survey and discussion with women in the project area show that close to 50% of women spend time supporting their male partner in business activities. Most women reported that simultaneously work to earn income and take care of household tasks, such as cooking, washing, cleaning, nursing, bearing, and looking after children, fetching water and



fuel, etc. Any activity that can generate cash income is preferred to be done at home, or near home.

114. The gender assessment also highlights a lack of basic facility and transportation in the project area. Accessibility to amenities and facilities affects women’s daily lives. During the survey process, the accessibility to services and facilities has been assessed, the most important of which was the finding that it could take 2 to 3 hours to access a health facility. The FGDs revealed that women reported having limited mobility and therefore expressed preference to work near their homes.

115. During the socio-economic survey and consultations, it was observed that they need to improve the economy of the households through potential employment opportunities in the activities related to road construction. However, these women desired that they should be involved in construction activities in larger groups to ensure their safety and security. More dependence of mechanized techniques in road construction likely to have very little opportunity for labour for women was also main concerns.

G. Human Trafficking

116. During the Socio-economic survey, public consultations and FGDs, it was revealed that no cases of human trafficking are reported, nor any records found from nearest police station.

H. Gender Based Violence

117. GBV is any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed gender-related differences between people. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.

118. Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) is any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Project beneficiaries and members of project-affected communities, especially women, may experience SEA. Sexual harassment (SH) includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, and other unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. SH may occur between personnel/staff working on the Project.

119. The Activity Plan defines Gender-Based Violence (GBV), describes the mechanism available to address such incidents, assesses the project scenario and potential risks for GBV and develops a plan for building capacity and increasing awareness amongst workers, laborers regarding socially/culturally appropriate behaviour that would ensure that the project community and women in particular are safe, secured, and not vulnerable to abuse.

Table 46: Sample GBV Prevention Action Plan

Objective	Activity
Assess Potential Risk of GBV	Rapid assessment of worksite, project footprint (e.g., community structure, local self-governance, national regulations, history of incidence), type of workers (local or migrant) for possible GBV risk.
Inclusive development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Engage women in project planning and implementation ❖ Incorporate women’s feedback in project design and construction schedule ❖ Organize systematic consultations with women to ensure continuous feedback on projects and identify any gender-sensitive adverse impacts
Training – women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sensitization of women on GBV and women’s rights to avoid/avert such incidents



Objective	Activity
	❖ Sensitization of women on actions to be taken in case of GBV
Training – Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sensitization of male workers on GBV and women's rights to avoid/avert such incidents ❖ Sensitization of male workers on actions to be taken in case of GBV ❖ Sensitization of male workers on appropriate socially and culturally acceptable behavior towards women ❖ Training of managers on methods of dealing with cases of GBV
Awareness generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Distribution of leaflets propagating gender appropriate behaviour ❖ Signing of self-declaration format on commitment towards gender-sensitive behavior

I. Gender Action Plan

120. The purpose of Gender Action Plan is to prevent Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence against Children (VAC) is to introduce a set of key definitions, minimum standard sample Codes of Conduct, and guidelines that establish mechanisms for preventing, reporting, and addressing GBV and VAC within the work site and in its immediate surrounding communities. The application of the GBV and VAC Codes of Conduct will help prevent and/or mitigate the risks of GBV and VAC on the project.

121. Mutual respect and fair treatment between those working on the project and local communities is critical to a safe, respectful, and productive workplace and operating environment. GBV and VAC can be one of the most serious violations of respect and fair treatment which can harm the local community, and significantly damage trust and cooperation between parties.

122. To minimize the risk of GBV at workplace and the surrounding community a code of conduct has been designed and compliance to them made a mandatory part of service rules, every employee has to sign the code of conduct and undergo a training of aspects of GBV during the induction training. These Codes of Conduct have to be mandatorily adopted by those working on the project and are meant to: (i) create common awareness about GBV and VAC; (ii) ensure a shared understanding; and (iii) create a clear system for identifying, responding to, and sanctioning GBV and VAC incidents. Ensuring that all project staff understand the values of the project, understand expectations for all employees, and acknowledge the consequences for violations of these values, will help to create a smoother, more respectful, and productive project implementation thereby helping ensure that the project's objectives will be achieved.

123. The Gender Action Plan covers two segments of women: one, the women workforce employed in the construction work and second, the local women and girls living in the villages located in the vicinity of the project. Regarding the first, there are various constitutional and legal provisions for gender equality and women's empowerment, some of which are listed below:

124. Equal Remuneration Act, 1973 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work of similar nature without any discrimination. To ensure social security to the workers including women in the unorganized sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act 2008.

125. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 regulate employment of women in certain establishments for a certain period (26 weeks) before and after childbirth and provides for maternity and other benefits.



126. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act (POSH), 2013 The Vishakha Guidelines were a set of procedural guidelines for use in India in cases of sexual harassment. They were promulgated by the Indian Supreme Court in 1997 and were superseded in 2013 by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, which covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized.

127. Sexual harassment includes such unwelcome sexually determined behavior (whether directly or by implication) as a) physical contact and advances; b) a demand or request for sexual favors; c) sexually colored remarks; d) showing pornography; e) any other unwelcome physical verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature.

128. Where any of these acts is committed in circumstances where the victim has a reasonable apprehension that in relation to the victim's employment or work whether she is drawing salary, or honorarium or voluntary, whether in government, public or private enterprise such conduct can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem.

129. In addition to ensuring compliance with the other provisions stipulated, the Sexual Harassment Act casts certain obligations upon the employer to, inter-alia,

- ❖ provide a safe working environment
- ❖ display conspicuously at the workplace, the penal consequences of indulging in acts that may constitute sexual harassment and the composition of the Internal Complaints Committee
- ❖ organize workshops and awareness programmes at regular intervals for sensitizing employees on the issues and implications of workplace sexual harassment and organizing orientation programmes for members of the Internal Complaints Committee
- ❖ treat sexual harassment as a misconduct under the service rules and initiate action for misconduct.
- ❖ The employer is also required to monitor the timely submission of reports by the Internal Complaints Committee

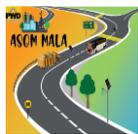
J. Women in Construction Activities

130. The construction contractor will set up their construction camps on identified locations where labor force required for the construction activities will be provided with temporary residential accommodation and other necessary infrastructure facilities. The labor force required for the construction activities will mostly be of semi-skilled and high-skilled categories. In addition, there will be requirement of unskilled labor where women will certainly contribute. Apart from this, women as family members of the skilled and semi-skilled laborers may also stay in the construction camps and will be indirectly involved during the construction phase. The families of labor will include their children also. Foreseeing the involvement of women both directly and indirectly in the construction activities, certain measures are required to be taken towards welfare and wellbeing of women and children in particular during the construction phase.

▪ Specific Provision for Women in the labour Camps

131. It needs to be pointed out that females along with the male members of the family may be engaged in the construction work and stay in temporary construction camps. They are likely to face many adverse conditions and realizing this, several welfare provisions mentioned under this section have been planned directed to cover all the women and children living in the construction camp.

I. Temporary Housing



132. During the construction work phase, the families of laborers/workers should be provided with residential accommodation suitable to nuclear families.

II. Health Centre

133. Health problems of the workers should be taken care of by providing basic health-care facilities through health centres temporarily set up for the construction camp. The health centre should have at least a visiting doctor, nurses, general duty staff, free medicines, and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases, linkage with nearest higher order hospital to refer patients of major illnesses and critical cases. Apart from this, the health centre should be provided with regular vaccinations required for children.

III. Day Creche Facilities

134. It is expected that among the women workers there will be mothers with infants and small children. Provision of a day crèche may solve the problems of such women who can leave behind their children in such crèche and work for the day in the construction activities. The crèche should be provided with at least a trained worker to look after the children. The worker, preferably women, may take care of the children in a better way. In cases of emergency, she, being trained, can tackle the health problems of the children, and can organize treatment linking the nearest health centre.

IV. Proper Scheduling of Construction Works

135. Owing to the demand of a fast construction work it is expected that a 24-hour long work schedule would be in operation. Women should be exempted from night shifts works as far as possible.

K. Education Facilities for children

136. The construction workers are mainly mobile groups of people. They are found to move from one place to another taking along their families with them necessitating the need for educating their children at the place of their work. For this at least primary schools are required to be planned near the construction camps. Wherever feasible, day crèche facilities could be extended with primary educational facilities. Alternatively, evening classes can be arranged for these children in the local schools.

L. Women in the villages in the project area

137. There is likelihood of Sexual Harassment of women and instances of Gender Based Violence due to the influx of the large number of outsiders, construction labour who will be staying in the area for the entire duration of construction and the drivers, cleaners and a host of transporters and petty traders who will be frequenting the area. A proper code of conduct for the resident work force and guidelines for the visitors will be put in place to deter them from any unwarranted behaviour towards local women and girls.

138. The POSH/PASH of the project proponent will be prominently displayed at the labour camps and work sites. Section on GBV and the salient features of PASH/POSH will also be included in the orientation training modules for the labour and staff. At the time of joining, the staff and labour will have to sign the Code of Conduct and give to the HR department for filing.

M. Special Measures for Controlling STD and AIDS

139. Solitary adult males usually dominate the labour force of construction camps. They play a significant role in spreading sexually transmitted diseases. In the construction camps as well as in the neighbouring areas they are found to indulge in physical relations with different women. This unhealthy sexual behaviour gives rise to STDs and AIDS. While it is difficult to stop such activities, it is wise to make provisions for means of controlling the spread of such diseases. Awareness camps for the target people, both in the construction



camp and neighbouring may help to a large extent in this respect for controlling the deadly disease.

N. Gender Monitoring Indicators

140. Following indicators would be used to adequately monitoring the Gender and Accountability Action Plan:

- ✚ Number of women employed as a percentage of total persons employed in construction activities.
- ✚ Number of women workers earning same wage as men workers, as a percentage of total womenworkers employed in construction activities.
- ✚ Availability of basic amenities and separate toilet at campsite.
- ✚ Constitution of “GRC” at site to register cases of sexual harassment.
- ✚ Number of CoCs signed vis-a-vis number of labour and staff.
- ✚ Addition of salient features of PASH/POSH in the TBT.

O. Appointment of Special Officer

141. An officer shall be inducted as GAAP officer and shall be responsible for the implementation of the GAAP, SMP and EMP along with grievance redressal. The Environment and Social Expert of the External Monitoring Consultant can be nominated as the GRO. He should maintain all records related to Actions taken under the Gender Action and Accountability Plan, grievances received, and decisions taken in the meetings of the GRC and also act as the coordinator between the different agencies involved in the implementation of the project.

P. Measures to mitigate negative impacts to women and girls.

142. Mitigation measures for the perceived adverse impacts of the project on the socio-economic life of the vulnerable sections, especially women, have been designed and incorporated in the RAP and the supporting documents. The Entitlement Matrix is a part of the RAP while gender sensitive cases are covered in the Gender Action Plan. However, for effective implementation of the mitigation measures and development plans, including livelihood restoration, it is imperative that the following guidelines be followed by the implementing agency.

- I. Disclose the compensation plans to all households, especially single mother and women headed households.
- II. Disclose relocation plans to all women and men of the affected households in a format and language which is culturally appropriate.
- III. Consider measures to minimize interruptions of existing informal assistance networks and community or family-based safety nets for women and their families.
- IV. Incorporate the gender specific recommendations into the design of the resettlement are, including public spaces and basic social infrastructure.
- V. Encourage the participation of women in consultations when developing the livelihood restoration program.
- VI. Ensure that the findings of the gender analysis are translated into specific interventions in the livelihood restoration program
- VII. Hold consultation meetings at times and locations convenient for local people, especially women
- VIII. Use communication channels preferred by women in the project area.
- IX. Analyze the potential income-generation opportunities in resettlement areas and provide adequate skills training and appropriate agriculture extension programs for women and men.
- X. Strengthen the internal monitoring capacity of the project management unit to ensure compliance with gender-mainstreaming requirements in resettlement activities



Improvement and Upgradation of Road from Nakachari to Balighat Tiniali via Amguri under Asom Mala [From Ch. 0+000 km to Ch. 44+931Km]

Social Impact Assessment And Resettlement Action Plan Report (Draft)

- XI. Train staff of the project management unit and other involved stakeholders in gender mainstreaming
- XII. Create a robust GRM



VII. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Consultation in the Project

143. The stakeholder consultation and engagement is a continuous two-way process, involving promotion of public understanding of the processes and mechanisms through which developmental problems and needs are identified and solved. Consultation is used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed project. Meaningful consultation has been taken up as an integral part of social assessment process of the Project. Prior information was given to the community about the consultations through the gram Pradhan and to the various institutional stakeholders through letters explaining the agenda and purpose of the consultations.

B. Category of Stakeholders

144. Stakeholder analysis typically classifies stakeholders or all those who have an interest in the project, into three categories:

- i. Primary stakeholders are those who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, such as the project beneficiaries and the people who are likely to be adversely affected by a project.
- ii. Secondary stakeholders are those who are involved in the delivery of the project outputs, such as the government, the implementing agency, the executing agency (e.g., contractors, consultants), if any and NGOs, etc.
- iii. External stakeholders are those who are the ambit of the project activities, but who can influence the outcome of the project, such as the media, politicians, religious leaders and other opinion leaders.

145. Stakeholders and their level of interest may change as the project progresses, depending on the impacts associated with each stage of planning, construction and post-construction. **Table 47** below provides a list of specific stakeholder's involvement and their level of impact and interest during project lifecycle.

Table 47 Consultation Methods

Sl.	Categories of Stakeholders	Involvement of Stakeholders			Pre-Construction	
		Planning	Construction	Postconstruction	Level of Impact	Level of Interest
1	Displaced Persons (TH & NTH)	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low
2	Local Communities	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low
3	Village Headmen & Gram Panchayat members (local elected representatives)	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low
4	Women's belonging to various socio-economic groups	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low
5	Other vulnerable groups	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low
6	Local Elected Members	Occasional	On required basis	On required basis	Low	High
7	Concerned Officials from Government	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	Low	High
8	NGOs and CBOs	Occasional	frequent	As and when required	Low	High

146. The support team and local enumerators (local languages speaking) were selected for field work and meeting with people. Resource persons were identified in each corridor



stretch to facilitate consultation. These resource persons informed local people about the project regularly and appraised project related information to the people and to the project preparation team.

147. Public consultations have been carried out during social impact survey throughout the project road. Local people and DPs were pre-informed for the meetings over the phone and through the “Gaonbhura”/ Panchayat Pradhan, village representative/ member of Panchayat about venue, date, time and agenda of the meeting. The consultations were conducted in public halls, religious places, and government offices with different stakeholders ensuring uninterrupted attendances from all the villagers and interested persons. Care was taken on the venue date and time of the meeting, so that there will be no hindrances for the weaker section of the people, viz., housewives, elderly persons, physically challenged persons, etc.

148. The COVID-19 safety protocols at the time of the consultation were also followed. In view of the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic, the participants of the meetings had taken additional measure by use of sanitizer, masks and maintain social distancing to avoid the spread of the disease. The participants were encouraged to avoid contact with each other as far as possible.

C. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

149. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) defines the methodology of continued engagement with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle. It is a live document which will be continuously modified and updated with the progress of the project. Continued consultations are conducted to provide a foundation for a cooperative relationship with the identified stakeholders and to achieve constructive feedback through regular communication and interaction with the stakeholders, the strategy of communication and information will be directed towards building and reaffirmation of the relationship of trust between the company and the local community to avoid and relieve any tension between the project proponents and the local community. It will also help to alleviate any concerns related to adverse impacts due to the introduction of new technology and equipment as well as influx of large number of outsiders to the area.

150. Project activities and issues that need to be disclosed to the relevant stakeholders, both primary and secondary, include:

- ❖ Project timelines, progress/milestones and employment opportunities for the local population.
- ❖ Dissemination of information about the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the GBV Action Plan to the project affected community.
- ❖ The salient features of the operation and maintenance of the project.
- ❖ Issues related to Community Health and Safety and actions taken by the project proponents towards mitigation of the same.
- ❖ Environmental and social responsibility programs including those undertaken through CSR.

151. The different methods/tools that will be employed for stakeholder engagement to consult with each of the identified key stakeholder groups under the primary and secondary categories will be either one of the tools listed below or a combination of some of these depending on the category of stakeholders and the requirement of the project. The methods that will be used for obtaining the feedback of the different stakeholders are:

- ❖ Face to face discussions with individual stakeholders
- ❖ Public meetings/open house community forums like Gram Sabha, local health centers or the schools



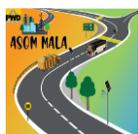
- ❖ Formal closed-door meetings with the elected representatives or government functionaries
- ❖ Public notices through print in the form of flyers, posters, banners and public announcements.
- ❖ Formal correspondence through telephone or email

152. Engaging in an appropriate way and communicating adequately is fundamental for a good relationship. Engagement methods have been tailored according to the needs and influence of the two categories of stakeholders. A summary of the proposed level of engagement with stakeholders has been presented in **Table 48 below**

Table 48 Consultation Methods

No.	Stakeholders	Dialogue Level	Issues for discussion	Frequency of Engagement	Form of Engagement
1	Landowner households	Proactive Information	Issues related to procurement of land on lease and resultant impacts like access, payment of lease rent, temporary employment opportunities etc.	Monthly	Open Dialogue with the affected households
2	Agricultural laborers	Proactive Information	Issues related to livelihood and livelihood and training opportunities in the project and through other programs under CSR	Monthly	Open Dialogue with the affected persons
3	Women and Girls	Direct Contact and discussions	Issues related to GBV, safety, sanitation, and hygiene. Vocational training for women empowerment	Monthly	Open discussions with women and girls through the ANM and school authorities
4	Indigenous people (ST Community)	Contact through the Gram Pradhan	Common interest with that of the local community	Quarterly	Open Dialogue
5	Contractors and Sub-contractors	Regular Direct Contact	Issues of common interest in the day-to-day functioning of the project.	weekly	Regular Direct Contact
6	Unskilled and semi-skilled local labour	Regular contact through the labour supplier	Issues related to employment opportunities and payments	monthly	Information dissemination and redressal of payments related complaints raised by the labourers.
7	Surrounding Community	Regular Direct Contact	Common Interest on social and environmental issues	Monthly	Community event and open dialogue
8	Gram Panchayat	Regular Direct Contact	Common Interest on employment, livelihood trainings, CSR activities, and social & environmental issues	Monthly	Information dissemination and suggestions and feedback.
9	Tehsil/District Officials	Occasional Direct Contact	Documentation of land deeds and local permits	As required	Formal meetings
10	Central and State Level authorities	Occasional Direct Contact	Permits and clearances	As required	Formal meetings
11	Local Political groups	Occasional Direct Contact	Common interest with that of the local community and administrative issues	As required	Information dissemination
12	NGOs and CBOs	Occasional Direct Contact	Common interest with that of the local community	As required	Information dissemination

Source: Socio-Economic Survey on 2021



D. Objectives of the plan

153. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is an integral part of the project planning and design. The consultations are carried out to develop community /stakeholder's ownership and support for the project; integrate and address their concerns through suitable measures in the project design and implementation. The objectives of undertaking public consultations are listed below.

- ❖ Dissemination of information to build awareness among them
- ❖ To incorporate community concerns in the project designs for minimizing potential conflicts and resultant delays in implementation
- ❖ To document road safety related issues for developing possible mitigation measures
- ❖ To appraise gender issues and accordingly incorporate views of women into the project design
- ❖ To understand specific issues related to tribal people and those of vulnerable sections
- ❖ To facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options
- ❖ To understand the priorities / concerns of the communities and the likely adverse and positive socio-economic impacts
- ❖ To create a sense of ownership of the project for its sustainability.

E. Consultations Performed

154. Different categories of Consultations planned in this project are a) Village Consultations, b) Focus Group Discussions (FGD), c) Consultation with Women, d) Consultation with Vulnerable groups and e) Consultations with Traders etc. With the help and efforts of "Gaonbhura", 5 village consultations and FGDs with women groups, ST PAPs and owners of commercial properties were carried out.

Table 49 Place of Consultation and Number of Participants

Sl. No.	Type of Consultation	Number	No. of Attendant
1	FGD	4	66
2	FGD-Female	1	7
3	SES	335	-
4	Census Survey	510	-

Source: Socio-Economic Survey on Aug-Oct 2021

155. The salient points of the consultations are summarised in the following **Table 50** with Signed attendances copies.

Table 50 Summary of Consultation Outcome

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted	Attendance Sheets
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Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted	Attendance Sheets
<p>Place: NAKACHA I BAZAR 26.09.2021 (FGD)</p>	<p>Total 6 persons of which 3 are male 3 are female</p>	<p>Overall design should be safe and reduce accident as much as possible Skill development training should be provided to all youths other than the affected persons. Most of the construction jobs to be provided to the local people. Construction of concrete drains for the development of the sewage system of the town. PMAY or another scheme should be made available to the Shop owners. Demanding footpath for proposed road.</p>	<p>It was assured that the design will ensure safer movement of traffic. Training will be imparted to the Affected Persons as per their Eligibility and Entitlement. The Contractor will be persuaded to induct the local people as per their skills. Drain is a part of the road design for rain water but not sewage of the households. PMAY is under the discretion of the local government and the DC.</p>	<p>Date:- 26/9/2021</p>
<p>Place: PWD OFFICE, Mariani Tutorial Road 27/09/2021</p>	<p>Total 16 persons of which all are male.</p>	<p>The impact of the residential structures at the Villages should be minimized. The details of the compensation should be presented before construction. Public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. The road accident will increase. The people are anxiously waiting for the completion of the road and the project should not be kept in waiting for years. Demanding Street lights For safety of area. Women Safety and women work engagement due to the project.</p>	<p>The EA assured to minimize the impact on the structures during actual implementation. The Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible was discussed. The Affected Persons were made aware of the various benefits including training that are associated with the project other than the compensation and assistance. It was assured that the design will ensure safer movement of traffic. The project is expected to be completed by two and half years. As per the Provision of utility arrangements on proposed road the demands of street light will be fulfilled.</p>	<p>ATTENDANCE SHEET 00-1060 Project Name: NAKACHARS BAZAR, NAKACHARS Date: 27-9-2021</p>



Improvement and Upgradation of Road from Nakachari to Balighat Tiniali via Amguri under Asom Mala [From Ch. 0+000 km to Ch. 44+931Km]

Social Impact Assessment And Resettlement Action Plan Report (Draft)

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted	Attendance Sheets
<p>Place: Hemlay Date: 28.09.2021</p>	<p>Total 16 persons of which 9 are male and 7 are female</p>	<p>The Affected Shopkeepers were anxious to know about the compensation. The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. The measure that the project is proposing to restore their loss in livelihoods. Women Safety & Children Welfare</p>	<p>They are eligible for Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies. The project would provide training to upgrade/acquire skills to restore livelihoods. There would be also support from the projects in various ways to restore the livelihoods of the impacted persons. Women safety will be the main part to be look after and also for children welfare.</p>	
<p>Place: PADDMAL I Date: 30.09.2021</p>	<p>Total 17 persons of which all are male.</p>	<p>Most of the construction jobs to be provided to the local people. Construction of concrete drains for the development of the sewage system of the town. Rash Driving should be taken care of</p>	<p>The Contractor will be persuaded to induct the local people as per their skills. Drain is a part of the road design for rain water but not sewage of the households. Caution board would be provided super sensitive location.</p>	



Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted	Attendance Sheets
Place: AMGURI TOWN 3 NO Date: 01.10.2021	Total 18 persons of which all are male.	Demanding Signal system at Amguri market area. Job facility during construction period to eligible candidate.	, As per the Provision these safety issues will taken care of. The Contractor will be persuaded to induct the local people as per their skills.	

Figure 8 Pictures of Survey Proceedings



Place: NAKACHAI BAZAR

Place: PWD OFFICE, Mariani Tutorial Road

Place: Hemlay

Place: PADDMALI



Place: AMGURI TOWN 3 NO

Figure 9 Pictures of Survey Proceedings

<p>SES of impacted Structure Owner</p>	<p>Understanding from the map the impacts.</p>
<p>Public Consultation</p>	<p>Census survey of the Head of Household</p>
<p>Data collection from the impacted Shop Owner</p>	<p>Interviewing impacted Female business owner</p>



F. Community Perceptions about the Project/ Alignment

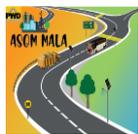
- ❖ The stakeholders become much aware of the development schemes of Assom Mala.
- ❖ At the same time influence and share the control over these initiatives, decisions and resources.
- ❖ A major outcome of consultation during the initial stage of project implementation can be noted in terms of assessment of the affected area having PWD land and the private land.
- ❖ A detailed consultation was done at Mariani tutorial Road, PWD Office area.
- ❖ Community consultations will help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur at any stage or time.
- ❖ The Community were ready to support the project implementing authority as they understood that the project will improve local infrastructures and businesses as well as establish improved connection with other parts of the state in terms of education, health care, trade and commerce and tourism etc.

G. Information Disclosure

156. Information will be disseminated to displaced persons at various stages of the project through project selection, preparation and project implementation period. For the benefit of the community in general, and displaced persons, in particular, a summary of the Resettlement Planning Framework and respective Resettlement Plan of the sub-project will be made available in vernacular language during consultation meetings and will be disclosed in public places prior to project appraisal. This will enable stakeholders to provide inputs on the resettlement process, prior to award of civil work contract.

157. Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to the affected community, detailing information including measurement of losses, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, and displacement schedule by the PMU/PIU. This will be done through public consultation and distribution of brochures, leaflets in vernacular language. Copies of the Resettlement Plan in vernacular language will also be made available at: (i) offices of the PMU and PIU; (ii) the Deputy Commissioners Office; and (iii) local level offices. A report of disclosure, giving details of date and location will be shared with the AIIB.

158. Electronic version of the Resettlement Planning Framework and Resettlement Plan will be placed on the official website of state government and the official website of AIIB after approval and endorsement of the Resettlement Planning Framework and Resettlement Plan by PMU and AIIB. Furthermore, there will be a notification on the start date of sub-project implementation. The notice will be issued by the PMU in local newspapers a month ahead of the implementation works. Resettlement plan will be maintained on the website throughout the life of the project.



VIII. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK & AIIB'S ESP

A. Background

159. This resettlement plan for Nakachari to Balighatroad (A20_2) outlines objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation, mitigation measures and other assistance for displaced persons⁴ or affected persons. The resettlement plan including the entitlements and eligibility for the sub-projects under the program are prepared with the Guidelines of AIIB's Policy on indigenous population, community assets, cultural properties and their relevance to the project. The resettlement framework is based on the relevant Act, laws and regulations of State and Central Government. This resettlement framework will be revised and updated as and when necessary. This resettlement framework will be endorsed and approved by PWRD, GOA and AIIB.

B. Policy and Legal Framework

The Policy and Legal Framework on the land and social impact of ASRIP will be based on:

- a. Assam Government Direct Purchase Policy, 2021.
- b. Assam Government Policy on conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land.
- c. Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA 300/20013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd December 2014;
- d. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR) 2013; Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015.
- e. Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018.
- f. AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework including Environmental Social Standards (ESS) of Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1), Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2), and AIIB's Policy on Project-affected People's Mechanism.

C. Direct Land Purchase Policy of Assam

The required additional private land for Asom Mala will be preferably acquired as per the provisions of the Direct Purchase Policy of Assam, 2021, which is named as "Land acquisition through direct purchase by way of negotiated settlement as first option, for improvement and upgradation of State Highways and Major District Roads under Asom Mala Program and Externally Aided Projects (EAP)", as notified in the Assam Gazette Notification No. DA5R.80/2020/3 dated 20th January 2021. The Direct Purchase Policy is appended as **Annexure 7**

The private land for linear projects of ASRIP will be acquired through Direct Purchase with approved principles and guidelines. It will fast track the land acquisition process from about 54 months (on normal Acquisition process) to about 6 months (Direct Purchase)

The important steps and salient features of the Direct Purchase Policy are:

⁴In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.



- ❖ The PWRD will finalize the minimum land requirement and give requisition to the concerned Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector (DC) in Form-A (Form-1 previously).
- ❖ The Policy constitutes a District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) with concerned DC as Chairman and Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary. The DLLPC have Revenue officials, representation from PWRD, PWD (Building) and may also have representation from other required departments.
- ❖ The Revenue Circle Officer will conduct joint inspection of the requisite land along with representation from PWRD. The area of the land and immovable properties attached on it will be measured, mapped and ownership details will be updated.
- ❖ The DLLPC will invite the land owners and a list of land owners agreed for Direct Purchase will be published inviting objections, within 1 month, regarding interest and ownership of the land etc.
- ❖ DLLPC will prepare the valuation of land and assets, as per provisions of Section 26 to 30 & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 with multiplier of market rate defined in Assam. The land owners will get an incentive of additional 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation calculated.
- ❖ A pre-informed negotiation(s) with the respective land owners will be carried out by DLLPC. The settlement reached in the negotiation shall be recorded in Agreement. The land will be possessed and registered through paying the negotiated price through electronic transfer to their respective bank accounts.
- ❖ In the event of any owner refusing to sell the land, any unresolved disputed ownership or court cases, the respective land will be acquired through regular land acquisition process of Assam.

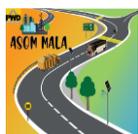
D. Conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic (Myadi) Patta Land

160. Eksonia⁵ Land can be converted to Periodic Patta Land (PPL) Land by applying before the concerned Circle Officer under whose jurisdiction the Eksonia land falls on plain paper affixing appropriate Court fee clearly mentioning the land schedule. In rural areas however, provisions for initiating suo-moto conversion process has also been made where the concerned Land Recorder (Lot Mandal) shall submit conversion proposal to the Circle Officer.

161. There are certain restrictions on the conversion of the Eksonia Land:

- i) No portion of the annual lease falling within 22.5 metres (75 ft.) from the centre line of PWD Roads/ NH will be converted into periodic.
- ii) No portion of the annual lease falling within 15 metres (50 ft.) from the centre line of roads, other than PWD/ NH, will be converted into periodic.
- iii) Areas falling within the mining lease shall not be converted into periodic.
- iv) Lands falling near the registered beel and fishery must not be converted into periodic.
- v) Minimum area allowed to be converted into periodic is up to the ceiling limit in rural areas which is inclusive of the area already held or converted into periodic lease.

⁵The Eksonia Land is the land settled for one year mostly in Villages as Annual Patta land (APL) or three years mostly in Towns, as Short Lease Patta Land (SLPL). The Eksonia Land holder are not a Land Holder but a Settlement Holder only to whom settlement of land is offered only for one year or three years, in rural and urban areas respectively. Except for the hereditary right, the Settlement Holders has no transferable right over the Eksonia Land.



- vi) Land falling within the radius of 10 KMs from the boundary in case of Guwahati Municipal Corporation and 3 KMs in case of other Municipal and Revenue town should not be converted by the Circle Officer.

162. The Eksonia Holder needs to pay premium for conversion of his Eksonia land to Periodic Patta (Ownership) land. The rate of premium for conversion, as per the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam, is presented in **Table 51**

Table 51 Conversion Rate of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land

Sl.	Purpose	Guwahati City	Other Municipal Towns	<10 km of Guwahati and <3 km of other Municipal Towns	Rural Areas
1	Residential	50% of Market Rate	50% of Market Rate	50% of Market Rate	Rs. 40 per Bigha
2	Commercial	100% of Market Rate	100% of Market Rate	100% of Market Rate	75% of Market Rate
3	Agricultural	-	-	50% of Market Rate	Rs. 20 per Bigha

Source: Website of Revenue and Disaster Management, Govt. of Assam, <https://landrevenue.assam.gov.in/information-services/conversion-of-land-from-annual-patta-to-periodic-patta>, dated 8th July 2020

163. In case of acquisition of Eksonia Land, the Eksonia Holder is entitled to get the market value of the land deducting the amount payable as conversion premium.

E. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013

164. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (RFCTLARR) provides government policy for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement. It replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and the effective date is 1st January 2014.

165. The RFCTLARR Act 2013 has four schedules for minimum applicable norms for compensation based on market value, multiplier and solatium; resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers; and facilities at resettlement sites for displaced persons, besides providing flexibility to states and implementing agencies to provide higher norms for compensation and R&R. It also provides the baseline for compensation and has devised a sliding scale which allows States to fix the multiplier on basic rate of land depending on distance from urban centers. The aims and objectives of the Act are as follows:

- To ensure, gentle, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition.
- Provide just and fair compensation to the displaced families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or already affected by such acquisition.
- Make adequate provisions for displaced persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement.
- Ensure that outcome of obligatory acquisition should be such that the displaced persons become partners in development activities, which would lead to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status.
- Schedule I of the RFCTLARR outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation as per Schedule I.



166. Schedule I of the RFCTLARR outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation as per Schedule I. An extract of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 is enclosed in **Annexure 12**.

F. Multiplier on Market Value of Land

167. The Government of Assam notifies, through Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec. 2014 that, the factor by which market value is multiplied will be equal to 1.5 (one and half times) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from urban area and equal to 2 (two times) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from urban area.

G. Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015

168. The Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015 (Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015), based on provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013, has been in effect since 31st July, 2015 to the whole state of Assam. The Rule defines the following sections of:

- a. Requirement of consent from the displaced persons
- b. Update of government's land records before the acquisition
- c. Details in compensation amount (multiplier, etc.).

H. Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018

169. The Government approved the land and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) policy framework and Entitlement Matrix indicating quantum of compensation/ assistance to the various impact categories vide Notification No. RBPC.723/2010/75 dated 17th April 2012. The R&R policy framework has been revised by amending the Entitlement Matrix in February 2018. The revised entitlement provisions provided in the Addendum is applicable retroactively for land notified for acquisition after 1st January 2014. The Addendum to Resettlement Planning Framework for Assam State Roads is appended as **Annexure-9**.

170. The salient features of entitlement and eligibility of Compensation and R&R Assistance provisions in the revised R&R Policy for Assam State Roads Project are:

- a. Titleholder Displaced families
 - Land Acquisition through Assam Land Act, 1964 but compensation on RFCTLARR Act 2013.
 - Provision of 25% additional value of the partially affected structure.
 - Annuity or lumpsum of employment benefits to those become landless or already be marginal land owners and who lose more than 1 hectare of unirrigated or half hectare of irrigated land.
- b. Tenants
 - Rental assistance for 6 months @ Rs. 2,000/- or Rs. 3,000/- pm for rural and urban Residential Persons along with shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-
 - One time grant @ Rs. 25,000/- for commercial tenants and entitlements of Residential Tenants.
 - One-month notice or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by the Agricultural Department for Agricultural tenants.
- c. Non-titleholder
 - Replacement cost of affected structure without depreciation, right to salvage materials and advance notice for harvesting crops for Encroachers.



- Shifting allowances of Rs. 10,000/- in addition to the entitlements of the Encroachers for Squatters with Transitional allowances @ Rs. 12,000/- for Vulnerable Squatters.
 - Mobile Vendors or kiosks are entitled to shifting allowances of Rs. 10,000/- only.
- d. Others
- Rs. 25,000/- of subsistence allowance for livelihood losers.
 - Affected Community assets to be reconstructed.
 - Unforeseen impacts to be documented and mitigated on the principles of framework.

I. Policies of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

1) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), February 2016 (Amended February 2019)

171. The objectives of the Environmental and Social Framework of AIIB (Feb 2016 amended Feb 2019) is to ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of Projects and to support the integration of environmental and social considerations into the Project decision-making process and implementation. The ESF

- ❖ Provides a mechanism for addressing environmental and social risks and impacts in Project identification, preparation and implementation;
- ❖ Provides a framework for meaningful consultation, disclosure of environmental and social information, and grievance redress mechanism in relation to Projects; and
- ❖ Improves development effectiveness and impact to increase results on the ground, both short and long term

172. The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) sets for the mandatory environmental and social requirements for each Project. The Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) of i) Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1), ii) Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2) and iii) Indigenous Peoples (ESS3) set out more detailed mandatory environmental and social requirements of the project.

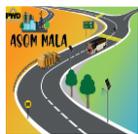
173. The ESF applies to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the Project in a manner designed to meet the ESP and the applicable ESSs in accordance with the environmental and social management plan (ESMP), environmental and social management planning framework (ESMPF), Resettlement Plan, Resettlement Planning Framework, Indigenous Peoples Plan, and Indigenous Planning Framework as applicable, required for the Project under this ESP and ESSs.

174. The salient features of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework and ESS2: Involuntary Resettlement are as follows:

- **Screening & Categorisation:** The AIIB screens and categorizes each project to determine the nature and level of required environmental and social review, type of information disclosure and stakeholder engagement for the Project. The categorization takes into consideration the nature, location, sensitivity and scale of the Project, and is proportional to the significance of its potential environmental and social risks and impacts. The project will also fall in this category if the impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works and may be temporary or permanent in nature. The project may be categorized as: i) Category A, if it is likely to have significant adverse impacts that are irreversible, cumulative, diverse or unprecedented. ii) Category B, if it has limited number of potentially adverse impact limited to the project area, few of them are irreversible or cumulative. iii) Category C, if there are minimal or no adverse impacts.



- **Involuntary Resettlement.** This covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources, loss of assets or access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary in nature. The Client should improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all persons displaced by the Project through: (i) where possible, land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based or where land is collectively owned; or cash compensation at replacement value for land, including transitional costs, when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with assets of equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) capacity building programs to support improved use of livelihood resources and enhance access to alternative sources of livelihood. Include transaction costs in determining compensation. Examine the opportunities for provision of additional revenues and services through benefit-sharing, as the nature and objectives of the Project may allow.
- **Resettlement Plan (RP).** A Resettlement Plan is prepared for a project involving involuntary resettlement. The RP encompasses the social risks and impacts and provides specialized guidance to address the specific issues associated with involuntary resettlement, including land acquisition, changes in land use rights, displacement and need for livelihood restoration. The RP elaborates the displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule. Involve affected persons in consultation on the resettlement plan and disclose the draft resettlement documentation. The resettlement plan complements the broader coverage of social risks and impacts in the environmental and social assessment and provides specialized guidance to address the specific issues associated with involuntary resettlement, including land acquisition; changes in land use rights, including customary rights; physical and economic displacement; and potential design adjustments that may reduce resettlement requirements. In some cases, with the Bank's prior approval, resettlement actions may be part of an overall community development plan, where the Client takes special efforts to ensure people who are displaced receive appropriate benefits through such a plan. When displacement is only economic, prepare a livelihood restoration plan. Provide measures to be taken in case of disputes over compensation.
- **Non-titled displaced persons:** AIB requires the Client to ensure that displaced persons without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are also eligible for and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the RP/ RPF, and that they are included in the resettlement consultation process.
- **Negotiated Settlement:** Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner if land acquisition or changes in land use rights are acquired through negotiated settlement under the Project, to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. For this Project, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement procedures. The independent external party is an entity or person not involved in the day to day implementation of the project, for



example, an academic professor, local NGO representative, a local expert on related field, etc.

- **Indigenous Peoples:** AIIB seeks the technical judgement of qualified social scientists for project impacts on indigenous peoples, on customary use or rights of use and access to land and natural resources, socioeconomic status, cultural and communal integrity and heritage, health, education, livelihood systems and social security status and indigenous knowledge and vulnerability of affected indigenous Peoples. If the project would have impacts on Indigenous Peoples, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) have to be prepared on the coverage of social risks and impacts on the indigenous peoples and provides specialized guidance to address specific issues associated with the need of the affected Indigenous Peoples.
- **Information Disclosure:** The relevant information about social risks and impacts of the Project have to made available in the Project area in a timely and accessible manner, and in form and language(s) understandable to the project affected people, other stakeholders and the general public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into the design and implementation of the project.
- **Meaningful Consultations:** Carry out meaningful consultations with persons to be displaced by the Project, host communities and non-governmental organizations, and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations. Consult with all persons to be displaced on their rights within the resettlement process, entitlements, resettlement options and grievances, and future participation process. Ensure their involvement in planning, implementation, and monitoring of the Resettlement Plan. Project to pay particular attention to consult and communicate with vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples and those without legal title to land to ensure that their concerns and aspirations are accounted for in designing mitigation measures.
- **Grievance Mechanism:** Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of persons displaced by the Project and inform them of its availability. Scale the grievance mechanism to the risks and impacts of the Involuntary Resettlement. The grievance mechanism may utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms, provided that they are properly designed and implemented, and determined by the Bank to be suitable for the Project; these may be supplemented, as needed, with Project-specific arrangements. Design the mechanism to address displaced persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all affected people. Include provisions to protect complainants from retaliation and to remain anonymous, if requested. Disclose reports on grievance redress and outcomes.
- **Monitoring and Supervision:** Closely supervise implementation of the Resettlement Plan throughout Project implementation. Using suitably qualified and experienced experts, monitor and assess resettlement outcomes under the Project, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons and whether the objectives of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved, by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Consider the use of suitably qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring programs.

J. Project Affected Peoples' Mechanism (PPM) of AIIB:

175. The policy allows aggrieved DPs to approach the Bank provided their grievances are not satisfactorily redressed by the GRM. The GRM will setup grassroots level Grievance



Redress Committees (GRC) comprising of local stakeholders. The GRCs will proactively disseminate the roles and responsibilities of the accountability mechanism to the common public.

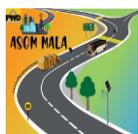
176. The objective of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) is to ensure that environmental and social risks and impacts in projects financed by the Bank are addressed and to provide a robust structure and mechanism to manage the environmental and social risks in identification, preparation, and implementation of projects. The framework details the environmental and social requirements through three mandatory Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), viz. Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS1), Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2) and Indigenous Peoples (ESS3).

K. Comparative Analysis of National, State and AIIB’s Requirements

177. A comparison between Government Statutes and AIIB policy has been carried out and the gap-filling measures are summarized and presented in **Table 52**.

Table 52 Comparison between AIIB Policy with RFCTLARR Act 2013

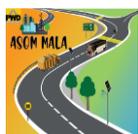
Sl.	Aspect	Comparison between AIIB Policy with RFCTLARR Act 2013	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1	Existence of Policy Framework	If the Project is likely to involve Involuntary Resettlement but consists of a program or series of activities whose details are not yet identified at the time the Project is approved by the Bank: prepare an RPF. Prepare the Resettlement Plan or abbreviated Resettlement Plan, as described in AIIB ESF, as early as possible during development of the activities, in conformity with the RPF approved by the Bank.	The Administrator for R&R is required to prepare Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme covering details of impacts and R&R entitlements for affected people (Clause 16).	The Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRIP under Asom mala program is prepared.
2	Project Screening	Screening of proposed project using potential environmental and social risks and impacts to determine the nature and level of required social review, type of	There is no provision for screening and categorization for deciding depth of social assessment. However, provision exists {Clause 7 (5)} for post SIA appraisal of SIA Report by Expert Group to ensure public purpose and that potential benefits outweigh	AIIB have initially categorized the Project of ASRIP in category A for their social and environmental impacts based on initial assessments on a number of sub-



Sl.	Aspect	Comparison between AIIB Policy with RFCTLARR Act 2013	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		information disclosure and stakeholder engagement. Projects are categorized as A, B, C and FI based on potential social risks and impacts	the social costs and adverse social impacts.	projects and the potential number of PAPs. Sub-projects will be further screened on their land acquisition and resettlement risks and impacts.
3	Assessment of Alternatives	Assessment of alternatives under ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management. Examination to avoid or minimize social impacts.	The SIA is expected {Clauses 4 (4) & 8 (2)} to ascertain that land to be acquired is absolute bare minimum and Govt. to ensure minimum displacement of people and minimum adverse impact on affected individuals.	Assessment of alternatives to avoid or minimize the Environmental and Resettlement impact to the feasible alternative is provisioned in the Detailed Project Report (DPR), Resettlement Plan, and the Environmental Impact Assessment
4	Social Impact Assessment	Project Executing Agency to conduct social impact assessment relating to the risks and impacts, and design appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset or compensate for them.	It is obligatory for the Government if it intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a SIA study in consultation with concerned local Govt., at village level or ward level in the affected area{Clause 4 (1)}, which also involves public hearing, publication and appraisal. The RFCTLARR Act 2013 detailed preparation of SIA study under Chapter 2, Section 4 through 9.	Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is provisioned with SIA Report at each and every sub-project
5	Livelihood Restoration Assistance for displaced persons	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced people, and payment at replacement cost	Livelihood Restoration Allowances would be provided to only the Titleholder affected families, losing livelihood, as per Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013	The Titleholder as well as Non-Titleholder affected persons have been entitled with Livelihood Restoration Allowances in the Entitlement Matrix.
6	Improve standard of living of displaced	AIIB ESF provisioned for	The affected Titleholder Scheduled Caste or	The Entitlement Matrix covers all



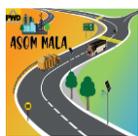
Sl.	Aspect	Comparison between AIIB Policy with RFCTLARR Act 2013	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
	vulnerable groups	improve or at least restore the standard of living of the displaced vulnerable group	Scheduled Tribe vulnerable families are provisioned with Vulnerable Assistance Allowances in Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013	the vulnerable affected families (Non-Titleholder and Titleholders under normal Acquisition other than Direct Purchase) of Below Poverty Level3, Scheduled Tribes, Women Headed Households, Elderly Persons living alone, People with disabilities (PWDs)categories with Vulnerable Assistance
7	Compensation for Persons without Title or Legal Rights	Persons displaced by the Project who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cutoff dates established in the Resettlement Plan.	RFCTLARR Act 2013 does not provide any compensation for persons without Title or Legal rights	Follow provisions indicated in the AIIB ESF. The Entitlement Matrix will provide non-land based compensation and resettlement assistance for the non-titleholder DPs at par with the titleholder DPs
8	Negotiated Settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner if land acquisition or changes in land use rights are acquired through negotiated settlement under the Project, to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated	RFCTLARR Act 2013 provisioned for Negotiated Settlement	RFCTLARR Act 2013 provisioned for Negotiated Settlement



Sl.	Aspect	Comparison between AIIB Policy with RFCTLARR Act 2013	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		settlements maintain the same or better income and livelihood status		
9	Requirement to prepare and implement Resettlement Plan	AIIB ESF requires to prepare and implement Resettlement Plan for sub-projects that involves land acquisition. The RP elaborates the displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule	RFCTLARR Act 2013 provisioned preparation of Social Impact Assessment, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Scheme for Land Acquisition.	Resettlement Planning Framework provisioned preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plan for sub-projects involuntary resettlement.
10	Cost of Resettlement	AIIB ESF requires that a resettlement plan elaborates on displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule. The Budget to include the full costs of proposed measures proposed in the resettlement plan, and the indigenous people's plan.	The Cost of Resettlement will be provided by the project authority/ execution department/ agency. 17. (1) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (1) of section 11 by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed, which shall include—(a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family;(b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the	Resettlement Planning Framework has provisioned of the Cost of Resettlement from the Executing PWRD, GoA



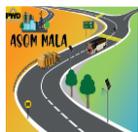
Sl.	Aspect	Comparison between AIIB Policy with RFCTLARR Act 2013	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		Where Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts are highly complex and sensitive, consider implementation of a social preparation phase to build the capacity of vulnerable groups to address resettlement issues, consisting of consultation with affected people and the host population before key compensation and resettlement decisions are made. The cost of social preparation is included in the resettlement budget.	lands being acquired; (c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; (d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and (e) details of any common property resources being acquired.	
11	Payment of compensation before taking over of land and assets	Pay compensation and provide resettlement entitlements before any physical or economic displacement under the Project.	RFCTLARR Act 2013 provisioned to taking over land and assets only after paying the compensation of land and assets of titleholders.	No gap
12	Supervision and monitoring	Closely supervise implementation of the Resettlement Plan throughout Project implementation. Using suitably qualified and experienced experts, monitor and assess resettlement outcomes under the Project, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons and whether the	RFCTLARR 2013 provisioned for Supervision and Monitoring of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement through designated officers.	RPF provisioned close Supervision and Monitoring of the Resettlement Plan throughout the Project Implementation through Institutional Arrangement of the project stakeholders. The Consultancy of RP Implementation Assistance have also been provisioned in the RPF for



Sl.	Aspect	Comparison between AIIB Policy with RFCTLARR Act 2013	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		objectives of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved, by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports. Use of suitably qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring programs.		implementation, PIU & PMU for internal monitoring and supervision. A Third-Party Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant/s will be engaged through Independent Qualified and Experienced Agencies.
13	Consultation stake holders with	Project Executing Agency to engage in meaningful consultation with stakeholders during the Project's preparation and implementation phases, in a manner commensurate with the risks to, and impacts on, those affected by the Project. The consultation covers Project design, mitigation and monitoring measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities on a Project-specific basis, and implementation issues.	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the displaced families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report.	No gap between ESF and RFCTLARR. Meaningful consultation with stakeholder will be carried out throughout the project cycle and ensuring that the concerns and aspirations of the vulnerable groups are considered.
14	Cut-off Date	Conduct land survey and census as early as possible in Project preparation to establish clear cut-off dates for eligibility and to	Those living 3 years prior to acquisition will be considered for benefits.	Cut-off date for the Titleholders as well for the Non-Titleholders have been defined in the RPF.



Sl.	Aspect	Comparison between AIIB Policy with RFCTLARR Act 2013	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		prevent encroachment.		
15	Preparation of R&R Compensation and assistance	Project Executing Agency to ensure that all displaced persons including DPs without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of land assets and non-land assets, respectively.	The second schedule mentioned that resettlement entitlement will benefit the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired. But RFCTLARR Act 2013 does not specify to compensate or Resettlement assistance the non-title holders.	The Entitlement Matrix will cover adequate compensation and Resettlement assistance for the non-titleholder DPs at par with the titleholder DPs, but other than land compensation, for these categories.
16	Public disclosure	Project Executing Agency to ensure that relevant information about social risks and impacts is made available in the project area in a timely and accessible manner, and in a form and language understandable to the DPs, other stakeholders and general public.	Provisions for Publication of SIA study under Section 6, Publication of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme under Section 18 and 19. The approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme is required to be made available in the local language to the local Govt. and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and is also required to be published in the affected areas and uploaded on the website of the Government (Clause 18).	In addition to the disclosure of the approved Resettlement Plan in English and Assamese, reports of RP implementation will also be carried out.
17	Grievance Mechanism	Redress Project Executing Agency to establish a suitable grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns or complaints of people adversely affected by social impacts of project and inform DPs of	The Act has a detailed grievance redress mechanism proposed at all levels starting from the gram sabha up to the Government level. The Act envisages establishment of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority in each State by the concerned State Government to hear	A Grievance Redress Mechanism, from village level to state level, will be put in place to hear and consider grievances of DPs. The decisions taken by Grievance Redress Committees about



Sl.	Aspect	Comparison between AIIB Policy with RFCTLARR Act 2013	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		availability of mechanism.	disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies (Chapter VIII).	eligibility and entitlements are enforced.
16	Monitoring	Project Executing Agency to implement project in compliance with Social Management Plan and to furnish AIIB with periodic monitoring reports on Project Executing Agency's performance under the project..	The Act provides for National Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement and reporting requirements (Chapter VII) The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	For project with appropriate monitoring and reporting mechanism and frequency will follow AIIB ESF based on sub-project categorization.



IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Introduction

178. A project-specific grievance redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, acknowledge, evaluate and facilitate the resolution to the complaint with corrective actions proposed using understandable and transparent processes on the social and environmental aspects that are gender responsive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. Records of grievances received, corrective actions taken and their outcomes shall be properly maintained. The complainant may take recourse to the Court of law, if dissatisfied with the verdict of the GRM.

B. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

179. For speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, the Government of Assam has established the Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority. The GoA with the consent of the Guwahati High Court has declared courts of the respective District Judges to act as Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority. The authority consists of one person called the Presiding Officer of the Authority who is appointed by the GoA in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Guwahati High Court through notification in official gazette. He shall hold the office for 3 years and shall be supported by Registrar and other officers.

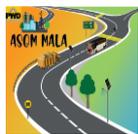
180. The Authority shall, for the purposes of its functions under this Act, shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The Authority shall dispose any matter within six months from the date of its receipt. All proceedings before the Authority shall be judicial proceedings and shall take place in public. No civil court (other than the High Court or the Supreme Court) shall have jurisdiction to entertain any dispute relating to land acquisition in respect of which the Collector or the Authority is empowered by or under this Act, and no injunction shall be granted by any court in respect of any such matter. Applications first go to Collector and within 30 days s/he can refer (if required) to the Authority. Such application can also be made within six weeks by the applicant (if s/he or his/ her representative is personally present) after the date of award, and in other cases within six months. Collector may also accept any application within one year if s/he feels appropriate. Interests are payable for delayed and excess payments.

C. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

181. The grievance redress mechanism and procedure are depicted in **Figure 10** The project specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process; rather it is intended to address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected people, and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

182. The PMU and PIUs, supported by RP Implementing Agencies, will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns. The grievances can be raised through various methods:

- ❖ Modules in e-portal/website of Asom Mala.
- ❖ Dropping complaints in grievance boxes placed in the offices of a) PMU, b) respective PIUs and c) Implementing Agencies.
- ❖ E-mails to respective email address.
- ❖ SMS or WhatsApp to respective mobile number(s) dedicated for GRM and
- ❖ Using the complaint register and complaint forms available at the office of PMU/PIU/RP Implementing Agency.



183. All the documents will be made available to the public including information on the contact number, e-mail addresses, addresses of the respective offices of PMU/ PIU/ RP Implementing Agency and contact person for registering grievances, and will be widely disseminated throughout the project area by the safeguard officers in the PMU and PIUs assisted by the RP Implementation Agencies.

184. **First Level:** When grievances arise, complainant may contact the respective person of the sub project Contractor and/ or the subproject site engineers. Each subproject will have a site level resolution, of which complaints will be addressed within 15 working days. The subproject contractor will inform within the day the RP Implementation Agency on the complaint received by the subproject contractor. The RP Implementation Agency will be responsible to assist the Affected Persons or Community to be heard and will be responded by the Contractor/ CSC/ Authority Engineer, as the case maybe. The RP Implementation Agency will maintain the records of complaints and the outcome of the solutions.

185. **Second Level:** The complainant may contact PIU/ RP Implementing Agency to file complaints on non-resolution at the sub project site level. The address and contact number of the PMU office will be provided in the project information leaflet. The PIU, assisted by RP Implementing Agency, is the second level of GRM which offers the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances. The PIU, assisted by RP Implementation Agency, will be designated as the key officers for grievance redress. Resolution of complaints will be done within 15 working days. At this stage, the RP Implementation Agency will inform the PMU for additional support and guidance in grievance redress matters, if required. Investigation of grievances will involve site visits and consultations with relevant parties (e.g., persons, community, contractors, traffic police etc.). Grievances will be documented and details of the complainant (name, address, date of complaint, etc.) will be included, unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number will be assigned to each grievance. The local GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The local GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within fifteen (15) working days. The contractor will have observer status on GRC.

186. **Third Level:** The Resettlement Officer and Environmental Officer of PMU will activate the third level of GRM. The PIU assisted by the RP Implementation Agency will refer the unresolved issues (with written documentation) to the PMU. The complainant can also directly place his/her grievances to the PMU. The PMU, assisted by PCMC, will enquire about the grievances and the unresolved complaints will be heard in the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The displaced person/complainant representatives can also present his/her concern/issues, if required. The process will facilitate resolution through mediation.

187. **Fourth Level:** If a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the Contractors (first level), the PIUs assisted by RP Implementing Agency (second level) or PMU and GRC, assisted by PCMC (third level), the case will be escalated to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority of the State (fourth level), which will give a decision within 6 months. At any point in the redressal process the aggrieved person can approach the Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority.

188. If unsatisfied with the decision, the existence of the GRC will not impede the complainant's access to the Government's judicial or administrative remedies. Alternatively, the displaced person can also seek alternative redress through the appropriate court of law.

D. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

189. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at the PWRD state level and at the PIU level to assure accessibility for DPs. The GRCs are expected to resolve



grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated period of 15 working days at the PIU level and a month at the PMU level.

190. The functions of the GRC are as follows :(i) resolve problems quickly and provide support to complainant/ affected persons/ affected communities arising from various issues of water supply, waste disposal, traffic interference and public safety as well as social and resettlement related issues such as land acquisition, temporary or permanent access control; asset acquisition; and eligibility for entitlements, compensation and assistance; (ii) reconfirm grievances of persons/ communities, categorize and prioritize them and aim to provide solutions within stipulated time; and (iii) report to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

191. The PIU level (second level) GRC will comprise of the:

- ❖ Representative of PIU, above the rank of Sub-Divisional Officer
- ❖ Environmental Officer, PIU supported by RP Implementation Agency
- ❖ A representative from local person of repute and standing in the society or elected representative from Panchayet/ ZillaParishad/District Council.
- ❖ Women representative from a relevant agency which could be from the government, or RP Implementation Agency or local community
- ❖ A representative from Vulnerable Affected Persons
- ❖ A representative of the local Deputy Commissioners office (land), if the grievance is of land acquisition related issues
- ❖ A representative of local Pollution Control Authority (for environmental issues related grievances)
- ❖ A representative from IP community for IP related issue, if any.

The PMU level (third level) GRC will comprise of the:

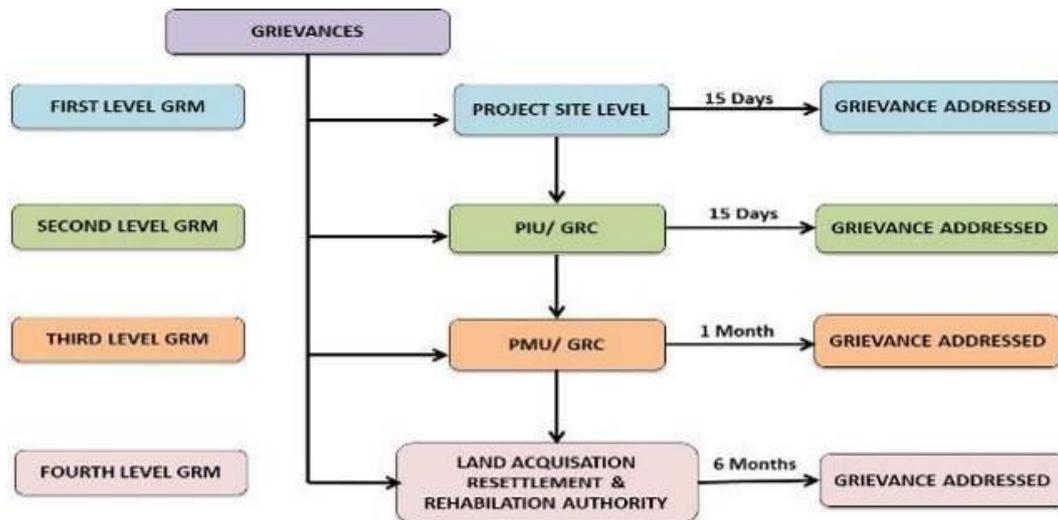
- ❖ Chief Engineer (EAP), PWRD, GoA or any authorised person, who should not be below the rank of Executive Engineer
- ❖ Nodal Officer, Asom Mala – Member Secretary
- ❖ Resettlement Officer, PMU assisted by PCMC
- ❖ Environmental Officer, PMU assisted by PCMC
- ❖ Representatives from local person of repute and standing in the society or elected representative from Panchayet/ ZillaParishad/ District Council
- ❖ Representative from the PIU, assisted by RP Implementation Agency
- ❖ A representative from IP community for IP related issue, if any
- ❖ Representative from local forest authority, if grievances of forest aspects
- ❖ Representative from Pollution Control Board, if grievances of environmental aspects
- ❖ Representative of the Land Revenue department, if grievances of land related issues

E. Grievance Redress Process

192. The Grievance Redress Process is presented in Figure



Figure 10 Social and Environmental Grievance Redress Process

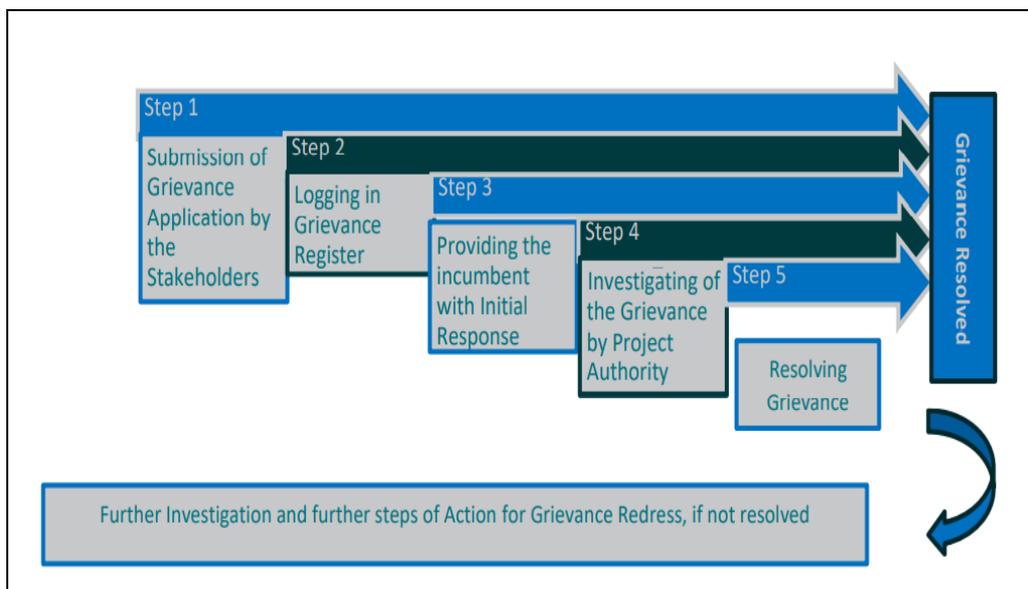


Source: Resettlement Framework of ASRP

F. GRM Process Flow

193. The process flow of the GRM at each stage for receiving and handling any comments pertaining to the Project are outlined below and graphically presented in Figure 11

Figure 11 GRM Process Flow



GRM Process Flow

194. The grievances will be documented and personal details (name, address, date of complaint, etc.) will be included unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number will be assigned to each grievance, including the following elements:

- Initial grievance sheet with an acknowledgement of receipt to the complainant;
- Grievance monitoring sheet with actions taken (investigation, corrective measures); and
- Closure sheet, one copy of which will be handed over to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed off.



Improvement and Upgradation of Road from Nakachari to Balighat Tiniali via Amguri under Asom Mala [From Ch. 0+000 km to Ch. 44+931Km]

195. The updated register of grievances and complaints will be available to the public at the PIU/ PMU offices. Should the grievance remain unresolved, the person can seek alternative redress through the appropriate court of law which will be the last level recourse.

196. The local communities in project areas shall be informed on grievance redress procedure and contact persons for lodging complaint/s. All the parties involved in project implementation i.e. contractor, CSC/AE, and PIU shall maintain complaint registers at their respective offices.

197. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU.



X. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

198. An Entitlement Matrix envisages all affected households and persons losing assets and livelihood and defines the entitlement of compensation and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and extent of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons.

199. The Entitlement Matrix, summarizing all possible types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements, in accordance with the principles of this Resettlement Planning Framework, is presented in **Table 53**



Table 53 Entitlement Matrix

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	Direct purchase by negotiated settlement through the State Policy of "Direct Purchase Policy of private Land for Linear Projects of Asom Mala and EAP"			
	Direct purchase of Land with negotiation through District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary and comprising officials of the revenue, public works (buildings) and land acquisition departments.			
1.	Titleholder - Titleholder/Land owners and Interested persons (Eksonia holder/ Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, whose rights on the land assigned under any laws of the State, etc.	A. Loss of Land (Homestead Land, Commercial Land, Agricultural Land or Vacant Plot)	<p>The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among:</p> <p>The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated;</p> <p>The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; and</p> <p>Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects</p> <p>The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor through Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014 of Govt. of Assam (Sub-section (2) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013), of</p> <p>1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or,</p> <p>1.50 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or,</p> <p>2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area</p> <p>In case of acquisition of Eksonia Land, situated under permissible limits as per the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam, the Eksonia Holder is entitled to get the compensation of the landowner as described above, subject to conversion of the Eksonia land to Myadi Patta Land, as specified by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam.</p> <p>Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</p> <p>The land owner will also get an additional incentive of 25% on total compensation after Solatium, calculated as specified above</p> <p>The land value defined u/s 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will also attract an amount calculated @ 12% per annum for the period commencing on</p>	<p>The land owners will get an incentive of 25%, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, Valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>The Price of Direct Purchase (P) will be: $P = 2.5 \times \{(R \times M \times A) + (B + O)\} + [0.12 \times Y \times (R \times M \times A) + (B + O)]$</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>R is the base rate of Land M is the Multiplier A is the affected area B is the market value of Buildings O be cost of all immovable assets & standing crops Y is the proper or improper fraction of year from date of notification to award of compensation</p> <p>Compensation shall not account for any depreciation.</p> <p>The Eksonia holder, whose Eksonia land cannot be converted to Myadi Patta Land, will be considered as Leaseholder.</p>



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			and from the date of notification ⁶ till the date of award (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 30 of RFCTLARR Act 2013).	
		B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing crops, attached to the land	<p>Replacement value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field (Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29)</p> <p>A few typical specifications of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective asset.</p> <p>Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be (Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29).</p> <p>Market value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 29).</p> <p>Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</p> <p>The land owner will also get an additional incentive of 25% on total compensation after Solatium, calculated as specified above</p> <p>Right to salvage materials in favour of the owner of the affected building/structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/structure by own self.</p>	Compensation Building/ structures will be determined by PWD (Building) Department. Valuation for trees on timber value to be determined by the Forest Department; and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees to be determined by Agricultural Department.
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit will be deemed included in the additional 25% allowances on Direct Purchase Price.	The direct purchase price shall be fixed on negotiations and mutual consent. Hence no rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be payable to land owners under Direct Purchase.

⁶General Notification to the landowners as per Section 4.4 (Step 4) of the Notification No. DA5R.80/2020/3 dt 20 Jan, 2021 by the District Level Land Purchase Committee..



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	Land through regular Land Acquisition process in the event of any owner refusing to sell the land or any of the owners has objected or not interested with the direct purchase through negotiation or for unresolved dispute of ownership or court cases, the respective land may be acquired through regular land acquisition process of Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015 & RFCTLARR Act 2013			
2.	Titleholder - Land Owners as recorded in revenue records, or Eksonia holder/ Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, whose rights on the land assigned under any laws of the State	A. Loss of Land Homestead Land, Agricultural Land or Vacant Plot	<p>Replacement of land for land, where feasible. Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax, value added tax incurred for replacement land, and other charges related to the replacement of the land</p> <p><u>OR,</u> Land will be acquired under Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Compensation at Replacement Value of land, (<i>calculated through RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP 2018</i>) will be the highest among: The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among: The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects, The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor through Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014 of Govt. of Assam (Sub-section (2) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013), of 1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or, 1.50 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or, 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area Additional amount calculated @ 12% per annum, for period from date of notification of Social Impact Assessment study till date of award of the District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner, on market value of land calculated u/s 26 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 as a stand-alone component,</p>	<p>If land for land is offered, title will go to both husband and wife. Retitling to be completed before project completion.</p> <p>If B is the base rate of land, M is the Multiplication factor & A is the affected area, then the compensation L will be, $L = 2 \times (B \times M \times A)$.</p> <p>If the Award of the compensation is after Y years from the date of SIA notification, then L will be incremented at 12% per annum to Ly, $Ly = L + (0.12 \times Y \times B \times A)$</p> <p>The expression of urban will be within the administrative border of any Municipality or Municipal Corporation</p> <p>Bank account will be in the name of husband and wife.</p>



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>i.e., not to be counted for the purpose of Multiplication factor and Solatium</p> <p>In case of acquisition of Eksonia Land, situated under permissible limits as per the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam, the Annual Patta Holder is entitled to get the compensation of the land as described above, subject to conversion of Eksonia Land to Myadi Patta Land as specified by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam.</p> <p>If the left-over land plot is non-feasible or non-economic or unusable or if the land owner desires that the whole land to be acquired, the PWRD GOA or the Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector may acquire the total land of the land owner</p> <p>If the damage (if any) sustained by the landowner, at the time of the Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land and where land has been bisected by the acquisition an amount calculated at ten (10) per cent of the amount determined under sl. a) and b) above shall be paid.</p>	
		B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land	<p>Replacement with a constructed house as per Prime Minister <i>Gramin Awaz Yojana</i> (PMGAY) specification for rural areas or constructed house, not less than 50 square meter plinth area in urban areas, where feasible (Ref. <i>Schedule II of RFCTLARR 2013</i>). Provision of stamp duty, other fees payable for registration of house allotted and any other tax and other costs incurred for replacement house</p> <p>OR,</p> <p>a) Market value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field (Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29)</p> <p>A few typical specifications of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective asset.</p> <p>Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry,</p>	<p>Compensation Building/ structures will be determined by PWD (Building) Department. Valuation for trees on timber value to be determined by the Forest Department; and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees to be determined by Agricultural Department.</p> <p>Ascertain work schedules to consider avoiding harvest season</p> <p>Request for harvesting prior to acquisition</p>



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be (Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29). Market Value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 29). Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above. The land owner will get additional 25% value on the replacement cost of the affected part of the structure without solatium, for any partially acquired structure (if the remainder is still viable). Right to salvage materials in favour of the structure owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period. Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure At least 90 days advance notice to shift</p>	<p>to be accommodated to the extent possible Undertake valuation of standing crops and perennial crops, and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with affected people. Payment of compensation to the joint husband and wife bank account. The viability of the remainder structure will be certified by the PWD (Building) Department</p>
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances⁷	<p>Employment opportunity or Payment of lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,70,000 (Rupees five lakhs seventy thousand only) or Annuity of minimum of Rs. 2,280 (Rupees two thousand two hundred eighty only) per month per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, as per Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will be provided to all those landowner families, whose livelihood is primarily dependant on land acquired One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven</p>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014. $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} =$</p>

⁷Financial assistance and/or allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was effected in January 2014.



Improvement and Upgradation of Road from Nakachari to Balighat Tiniali via Amguri under Asom Mala [From Ch. 0+000 km to Ch. 44+931Km]

Social Impact Assessment And Resettlement Action Plan Report (Draft)

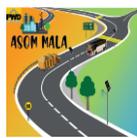
Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any</p> <p>One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family</p> <p>Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,420/- (Rupees three thousand four hundred twenty only) per month for one year, or, Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family, require to relocate</p> <p>Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/ or Petty Shops are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed and/ or Petty Shops respectively</p> <p>Or, If Displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, One-time financial assistance of amount, as notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only).</p> <p>If the displaced family faced displacement or resettlement from any other project or this project previously, the displaced family will be entitled for an additional compensation equivalent to that of the compensation and assistance determined for all the cases as described above under Sl. 2A, 2B & 2C (1 through 7) for their second or successive displacements</p> <p>Three (3) months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest crops, fruits, flowers or product and by-products from the affected trees/ crops etc.</p>	<p>14.03%, say 14% where, CPI_{Jan 2014} = 139.7 & CPI_{Apr 2021} = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100⁸</p> <p>In addition to the Rs. 57,000 provided to all vulnerable affected people, the Vulnerable affected households will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project 2. Preference in employment under the project during construction, in accordance with qualification required. 3. Assistance to access to basic utilities and public services.
3.	Agricultural Tenants, Sharecroppers & Leaseholders of Land including Holders of	A. Loss of Leased/ Sharecropping/ Tenancy	<p>Landowners will reimburse tenants, sharecroppers and leaseholders with respective land rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease, if any.</p> <p>Employment opportunity or Payment of lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,70,000 (Rupees five lakhs seventy thousand only) or Annuity of</p>	<p>Users of Eksonia land, whose land cannot be regularised by whatsoever the reason, will also be considered as Leaseholder. The RP Implementation Agency will verify</p>

⁸ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf) and of May 2021 (http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf)



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	Eksonia, which cannot be converted	Land	minimum of Rs. 2,280 (Rupees two thousand two hundred eighty only) per month per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, as per Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will be provided to all those landowner families, whose livelihood is primarily dependant on land acquired.	the reimbursement of rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease, if any.
		B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land	<p>Three months' advance notice to affected parties to shift and harvest crops, fruits, flowers or product and by-products from the affected trees/ crops etc.</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement value, for loss of immovable assets, and market value for standing crop/ trees/ horticulture, as estimated u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 & calculated by:</p> <p>Concerned PWD (Building) for Building/ structure and other immovable assets attached with the land</p> <p>Concerned Forest Department or similar authority for Timber trees</p> <p>Concerned State Agriculture Extension Department or similar authority for standing crops</p> <p>Concerned Horticulture Department or similar authority for horticulture and/ or perennial trees</p> <p>Right to salvage materials in favour of the structure owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.</p> <p>Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure</p>	
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistancess ⁹	<p>One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any</p> <p>One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family</p> <p>Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</p>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} =$

⁹ Financial assistance and/or allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was effected in January 2014.



Improvement and Upgradation of Road from Nakachari to Balighat Tiniali via Amguri under Asom Mala [From Ch. 0+000 km to Ch. 44+931Km]

Social Impact Assessment And Resettlement Action Plan Report (Draft)

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			Any displaced family losing cattle sheds, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed. If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,040/- per family and it will be borne by the Project Authority.	14.03%, say 14% where, CPI _{Jan 2014} = 139.7 & CPI _{Apr 2021} = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100 ¹⁰
4.	Non-titleholders (Encroacher or Squatter)	A. Loss of Land Land used residential/commercial or any other purpose	No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Encroacher has extended their land boundary onto the existing government land or RoW, for residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial or any other purposes. No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Squatter have occupied public/ government lands, without any formal agreement, for residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial or any other purposes.	
		B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land	At least 3 months advance notice to shift or to demolish the partial structure. Encroachers and squatters shall be paid the replacement cost of affected part of the structures and all other immovable assets attached to the land. Right to salvage materials without any fee or charge in favour of the structure owner/occupier of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.	The replacement cost of structure and other immovable assets shall be determined in accordance with the typical specifications for immovable assets as defined and approved by Appropriate Authority defined u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.
		C.	One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven	Financial assistance and/or all R&R

¹⁰ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf) and of May 2021 (http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf)



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
		Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistancess¹¹	<p>thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any for families getting physically displaced (require relocation).</p> <p>One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family</p> <p>Subsistence allowance @ Rs. 3420/- per month or one-time allowance of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) to displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</p> <p>Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/ or Petty Shops, or the displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government.</p> <p>If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,000/- per family and will be borne by the Project Authority.</p>	<p>allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, $\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}} = 139.7$ & $\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100¹²</p>
5.	Tenants and Leaseholders of Residential/ Commercial Residential-cum- Commercial structures	A. Loss of Land Homestead Land/ Commercial Land	No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Tenants or Leaseholders occupy their residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial structure under tenancy/ lease holding with some financial arrangements with the landlords, which may or may not be properly documented or legalized.	
		B. Loss of	1. Structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders with rental	

¹¹Financial assistance and/or allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was effected in January 2014.

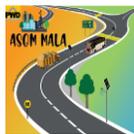
¹² Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf) and of May 2021 (http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf)



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
		Structure and other immovable assets	<p>deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease for fully impacted structure Or, Lease/ Rental agreement with reduced rent/ lease rate in appropriate to be continued after reconstruction of the partly affected but feasible remaining structure, as the case may be</p> <p>2. Replacement cost of part or whole of structure constructed by the tenant/ leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner.</p> <p>3. Right to salvage material of the portion constructed by tenant/leaseholder</p>	
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistancess¹³	<p>Three months' advance notice to affected parties to vacate the building/structure (residence, shop, etc.) On time Rental Allowances @ of Rs. 2,600/- (Rupees two thousand six hundred only) per month in rural areas and Rs. 3,900/- (Rupees three thousand nine hundred only) per month in urban areas, for 6 (six) months (Ref. Addendum to Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP, Feb 2018 & regular rental increment of 10% per year) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, belongings and cattle, if any (Ref. Schedule II of RFCTLARR 2013) for physically displaced family. Tenants of Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures will be entitled for one-time financial grant of Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) for loss of trade/ self-employment Tenants of Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures will be entitled Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family (in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013) If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self</p>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, $\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}} = 139.7$ & $\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100¹⁴</p>

¹³Financial assistance and/or allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was effected in January 2014.

¹⁴ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf) and of May 2021 (http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf)



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,000/- per family and will be paid by the Project Authority.	
6.	Any persons, other than the persons mentioned above, losing his/ her Livelihood/ source of Income	Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances¹⁵	<p>Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</p> <p>If Displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, One-time financial assistance of amount, as notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only).</p> <p>If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,000/- per family and will be borne by the Project Authority.</p>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> <p><i>Inflation Rate</i> = $100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%$, say 14%</p> <p>where, $CPI_{Jan\ 2014} = 139.7$ & $CPI_{Apr\ 2021} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100¹⁶</p>
7.	Any families operating their Agricultural Land, Residence and/ or Commercial establishments etc. adjacent to project road	Loss of Permanent/ Temporary Access	<p>Three months' advance notice to affected parties</p> <p>Provision of proper alternate access or temporary access during the duration of the temporary loss of access, as the case may be</p> <p>Contractor's actions must ensure there is no income/ access loss through provision of access etc.</p> <p>Restoration/ enhancement of the affected access, land, structure, utilities and common property resources</p>	

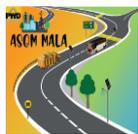
¹⁵Financial assistance and/or allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was effected in January 2014.

¹⁶ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf) and of May 2021 (http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf)



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
8.	Owners with legal or legalizable title, tenants/ leaseholders	Temporary Loss of Land	Three months' advance notice to affected parties Rent at market price or mutually agreed land rental value during the duration of the temporary loss of land Restoration of the affected land to pre-project level or better	Any land required by the project on temporary use will be compensated in consultation and negotiation with the landowner.
9.	Business owners, Traders, Self-employed, tenants/ leaseholders, employees/ workers, kiosks/ vendors	Temporary Loss of Livelihood/ source of Income	Provision of one-month advance notice to affected parties, including the duration and type of disruption Assistance to mobile vendors/ hawkers to provide temporarily shifting locations for their continued economic activity For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, Cash compensation on minimum wage or average earning per month for the loss of income/ livelihood for the duration of disruption to ensure there is no income or access loss Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities	
10.	Loss of CPR	Community Assets	The affected Common Property Resources, other than religious and Community Structures, will be replaced or rehabilitated or reconstructed as required in agreement with the local community in alternate land by the Project through contractor. <u>Or</u> , Cash compensation of the replacement value of the CPR structure (including the religious structures and community structures) for the reconstruction or rehabilitation as per agreed mechanism between the Project Authority and the concerned community.	Alternate land will be explored (may be offered by the community or Gram Panchayat land or any other land agreed upon). The RP implementation agency in consultation with the local community and Project Authority shall facilitate the process of rehabilitation or reconstruction of CPRs.
11	All vulnerable displaced persons	Vulnerable Affected Person	One Time lumpsum Assistance of Rs. 57,000 (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) Priority in income restoration training programs Priority in employment under the project during construction as qualified Assistance to basic utilities and public services.	The Executing Agency shall verify the vulnerable families be identified during the census and implementation of the project. Kiosk shall not be considered under vulnerable category.
12.	Any person or family or CPRs with unforeseen loss	Any other unforeseen impacts	Any unforeseen impacts, if any, will be documented and incorporated in the Entitlement Matrix and will be mitigated based on the principles agreed upon this framework.	

200. There shall be no income tax deductions on the Compensation and R&R Assistances of displaced families in line with Sec. 96 of the RFCTLARR Act.



XI. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

201. Involuntary resettlement is an inevitable outcome of development-induced displacement. It disrupts sources of livelihood and also affects existing properties, assets, and resources leading to impoverishment. One of the main objectives of the RAP is to restore the income of PAFs, if not enhanced. It is therefore important that the project includes income restoration measures. The upgrading of project road is likely to disrupt the livelihood of several families comprising commercial squatters, kiosks, and landowners. In view of the likely impacts, a training need assessment for income restoration has been included in RAP.

202. The basic objective of income restoration activities is that every project affected person shall be either better or at least equal to their baseline economic status at the end of the project. Income restoration plan includes skill development training enhancement for income restoration and development of livelihood restoration and income generation opportunities for the project affected persons. Sustainable livelihood restoration activities are conceived and implemented to enable project affected persons to access the project benefits directly, equitably, and transparently. Some transitional support is provided to the PAPs in the form of training and monetary assistance to restore their livelihoods.

203. To ensure sustainability of income restoration options introduced through administrative support, a wide range of income restoration options planned through active participation of the PAPs. Special emphasis has been made on capacity building and skill development trainings. The Income Restoration Plan thus prepared and incorporated in the RAP will be shared with the affected community and modifications, if any, will be made based on feedback received in these consultations, before rolling out the IRPs for implementation.

A. Income Restoration Measures under R&R Policy

204. As per the Resettlement Policy Framework of ASRIP, non-titleholders, sharecroppers, agricultural laborers, and employees whose livelihood are getting affected adversely due the project are entitled either for livelihood assistance or for training to enhance or at least restore their economic status, the financial outlay being fixed at INR 40140/- (point number 4, clause "C" at serial number 5 of the Entitlement Matrix.

B. Role of RAP Implementing Agency in IR activities

205. A range of feasible IR options have been developed. IR activities have been generated in consultation with the affected PAPs community. As far as possible, mechanism to dovetail existing government poverty alleviation programmes and credit facilities for PAPs has also been explored. Specifically, the basic activities to be undertaken by the RAP Implementing agency for restoration of income of affected PAPs in the long run are as follows:

- ❖ Identification of eligible PAPs
- ❖ Identification of available IR activities
- ❖ Training Need Assessment (TNA)
- ❖ Identification of training agencies
- ❖ Arrangement of training
- ❖ Training
- ❖ Monitoring of PAPs engaged in new vocations

C. Identification of Eligible PAPs

206. A list of eligible PAPs will be finalized based on the verified list prepared during the RAP implementation. The RAP Implementing agency will be conducting focus group discussion (FGD) in the affected settlements/ villages, the purpose of meeting in the village will be to inform them about the need of the training



D. Identification of IR Activities

207. The RAP Implementing agency will prepare a list of available/possible and feasible income generation options. It will also identify the government schemes and programmes which can be converted to restore the livelihood of PAPs under the scheme. For this, the RAP Implementing agency will conduct in-depth interviews with concerned department Officials, District Rural Development Authorities Officials, Manager of Lead Bank of the area to identify various economic activities, (its source of funding and forward and backward linkages) and explored possibilities of available trade in local markets.

E. Proposed Income and Livelihood Restoration Measures

208. The project affected persons losing their livelihood due to acquisition of land or structures for the sub-project will be supported through different short-term and long-term livelihood restoration and income generation activities. Financial support during transition period is one such short term measure detailed in the entitlement matrix. Vulnerable groups will be awarded additional financial assistance as the RFCTLARR. The long-term measures are more important as they are oriented towards sustainable income generation activities. During consultations with the project affected people and other stakeholders, an attempt was made to identify probable Income Restoration activities to be introduced and the target group of beneficiaries for income restoration and skill development trainings. The final identification and selection of schemes and beneficiaries will be done by the RAP implementation agency during the project implementation phase. However, at the preliminary stage, the Income Restoration schemes, and relevant trainings identified for the project affected persons are listed below. This list is only an indicative list and will be added on by the RAP implementation agency after skill mapping and further consultations with the PAPs

1. Computer operations including DTP
2. Hospitality and customer support services
3. Repair of Mobile, TV and other electronic items
4. Carpentry
5. Sewing
6. Motor driving
7. Bamboo and wooden handicrafts
8. Dairy farming
9. Fisheries

F. Training Need Assessment under Income Restoration Activity

209. The need assessment of the training program for the PAP's is a part of the income restoration and a form of assistance of the livelihood losses that occurred to them due to the project implementation. Training is always aimed at individuals and as such their selection is crucial. That is why a TNA is necessary. TNA not only aims at changing the individuals' performance, but also aims at the individual in the context of his job, task, and responsibility. The main objective of the assessment of the training needs of the PAPs is to enhance their capabilities and capacity so that they are able earn their livelihood.

210. The need assessment survey for the training program will be executed after the finalization of the list of eligible PAPs by the RAP Implementing agency. A rapid assessment survey will be carried out with PAPs for their existing skills and the area in which they look for skill up - gradation. The outcome of the survey will be analyzed keeping the following criteria:

- ❖ Existing skills the PAPs possess
- ❖ Educational qualification of PAPs
- ❖ Existing source of livelihood of PAPs
- ❖ Area of interest for skill development of PAPs
- ❖ Availability of financial institutions for loan
- ❖ Major economic activity of the area



- ❖ Marketability of the products
- ❖ Availability of market and existing market linkages
- ❖ Preferred livelihood options of the PAPs

211. With draft list of trades, RAP Implementing agency will again approach the PAPs for one-to-one consultation to explain the details including expected income, input cost, skills required to run the venture and other modalities regarding proposed trades. After finalization of the trades RAP Implementing agency will conduct skill mapping among the PAPs and match the skill possessed and options preferred and facilitate the concerned PAP in getting admission for training at any one of the training institutes listed in the Entitlement Matrix of the RPF.

212. The RAP Implementing Agency will take special care for convergence of the identified livelihood options with the ongoing schemes of the central or the state government in the region. An indicative list of some of the schemes and the concerned departments has been provided in **Table 54** below.

Table 54: Identification of Relevant Schemes for Convergence

Sl.	Department	Scheme
1	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	AmbedkarHastshilpVikasYojana
2	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Mega Cluster
3	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Marketing Support & Services
4	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Research & Development
5	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Rajiv Gandhi ShilpiSwasthyaBimaYojana
6	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	AamAdmiBimaYojana
7	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Margin Money Scheme for Artisans under MUDRA Yojna
8	Department of MSME & Export Promotion	MSME Schemes
9	Export Promotion Bureau,	Export Promotional Schemes
10	MSME Policy – 2017	Department of MSME & Export Promotion,
11	Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy – 2012	Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy – 2012
12	ODOP	CFC (Common Facility Centre) Scheme
13	ODOP	Market Development Assistance Scheme
14	ODOP	Finance Assistance Scheme
15	ODOP	Skill Development & Toolkit Distribution Scheme
16	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY)
17	Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce	How to Export (Step by Step Approach)
18	Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce	Foreign Trade Policy

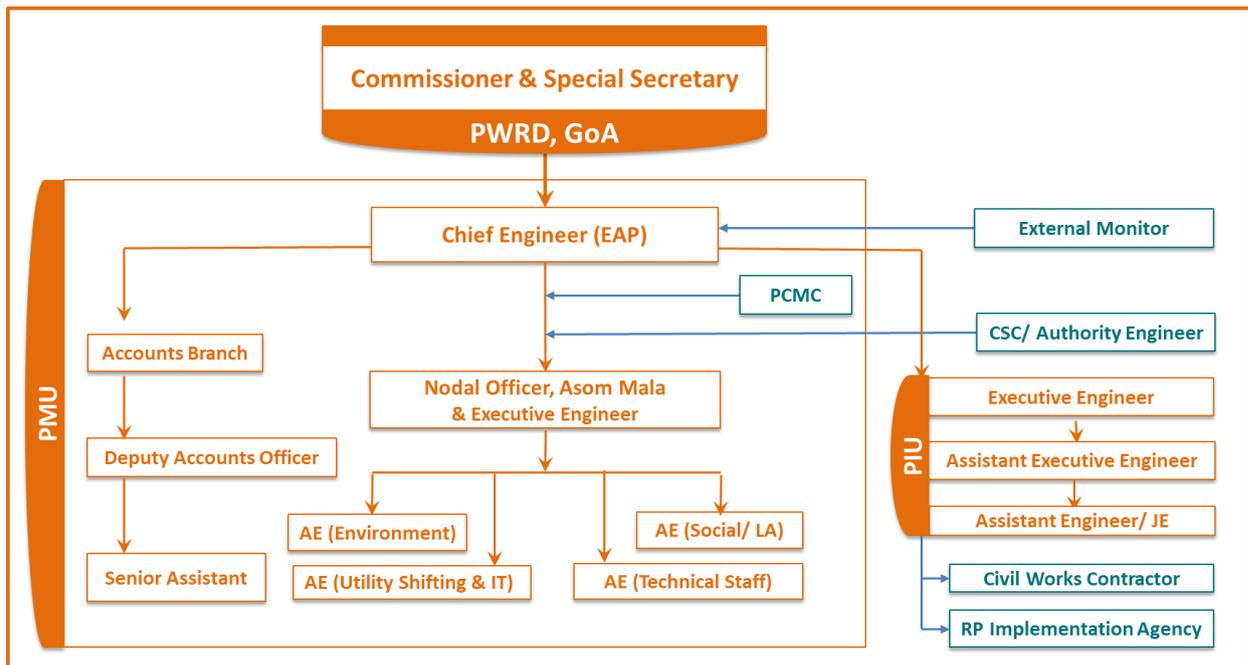


XII. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangements

213. The Government of Assam's Public Works Roads Department (PWRD) will be the executing agency. The Chief Engineer (EAP) will be the Project Director (PD) of Project Management Unit (PMU). PD PMU will be assisted by an Assistant Executive Engineer as Nodal Officer of Asommala program. Figure 8 shows the implementation arrangement for Asom Mala Program.

Figure 12 Implementation Arrangement for Environmental and Social Safeguards



A. Program Management Unit (PMU)

214. The PMU will be responsible for over all execution and technical supervision, monitoring, and financial control of the project. The PMU will be assisted by Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC).

215. The PMU will be responsible for the following:

1. Appointing Independent External Monitors, RP Implementing Agencies, Authority Engineers, Contract Supervision Consultants, Civil work contractors, other Implementing Agencies for PIU level/Contract level/Sub-project level/PMU level, as and when where required;
2. Liaising with district administration for direct purchase or land acquisition
3. Preparation of Resettlement Framework, Indigenous Peoples Framework, if any, Environmental Framework for ASRIP of Asom Malaprogram
4. Review and approving of Resettlement Plan (RP), Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and all other social and environmental safeguards documents and reports;
5. Ensuring timely disbursement of compensation and assistance to the displaced persons in close coordination with the concerned line departments; Monitoring of implementation and monitoring of RP and EMP;
6. Proactive and timely measures to address all social and environment safeguards including measures and clearances;
7. Monitoring, addressing and resolving grievances;
8. Ensuring availability of budget for implementation activities; and
9. Ensuring disclosure of relevant frameworks, implementation and management plans and monitoring documents.



216. The PMU will seek government clearances for submission and disclosure of the social and resettlement monitoring report to AIB. It will also coordinate with national and state agencies to resolve inter-departmental issues, if any.

B. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

217. PWRD had already established separate state road divisions in districts/ divisions. These will be responsible to implement all the project related activities in their respective districts/ divisions including the road strengthening and widening works, implementation of road rehabilitation works, land acquisition and forest clearances, preparation and implementation of performance-based or other maintenance contracts, implementation of activities under the road safety component, and coordination with local administration and local communities to seek their support.

218. The PWRD's Superintending Engineers (SEs) in the field will closely monitor and guide the field divisions in implementing all the project related activities in their respective jurisdiction. The SEs will undertake quarterly management meetings with the contractors; coordinate with district administration, forest department, water supply, electricity, and revenue department store solve any land acquisition, sitereadiness, materialavailability, and law and order or social issue.

219. The PIUs will be assisted by RP Implementation Agency (RIA) to implement safeguard activities. The PIU will undertake internal monitoring and supervision and record observations through out the project period to ensure that the safe guards and mitigation measures are provided as intended.

C. Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC)

220. A Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC) has been mobilized to provide high quality technical advice and implementation support to PWRD for all the project components under Asom Malaprogram. The PCMC will support the Program Management Unit (PMU) for all aspects of Asom Malaprogram.

221. A Social Specialist will also be appointed as part of the PCMC team to (i) prepare RPF and IPPF for ASRIP.

D. Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)/ Authority Engineer (AE)

222. The Authority Engineer is the supervising authority for contractors that follow the EPC modality. They are also responsible for reviewing and approving the detailed engineering design prepared by the EPC contractor. The Construction Supervision Consultant is the supervising authority for contractors following item rate contract. Other than the difference mentioned above, the following are the responsibilities of the AE and CSC:

1. Review the Social and Environmental safeguard documents and reports to understand the background of social and environmental issues of the respective project corridor.
2. Review required sub-plans such as traffic management plan, health and safety plan, waste management plan etc.prepared by the contractor.
3. Provide on-site training and technical guidance to the contractor workers as necessary.
4. Review the monthly reports prepared and submitted by the contractor.
5. Where necessary identify the need for corrective actions and issue official notices to the contractor to implement the corrective actions with clear time line.
6. If there are any complaints or grievances, facilitate consultations with the respective complainant and ensure the grievances are addressed inaccordance with the GRM system.
7. Regularly convene meetings to discuss progress or issues on social and environment safeguards to ensure that all parties (contractor, PIU, PCMC) are on the same page on requirements and milestones for safeguards.

E. RP Implementation Agency (RIA)

223. An RP Implementation Agencies or NGO will be hired to assist PIU to, (i) implement the Resettlement Plans (ii) conduct consultations and create public participation in the project and



Improvement and Upgradation of Road from Nakachari to Balighat Tiniali via Amguri under Asom Mala [From Ch. 0+000 km to Ch. 44+931Km]

Social Impact Assessment And Resettlement Action Plan Report (Draft)

conduct verification surveys and (iii) update respective Resettlement Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan, if required, in line with the Resettlement Planning Framework and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, respectively.

224. The PMU shall ensure that adequate resources are allocated to the RIA and a detailed work plan will need to be submitted by the RIA in the Inception Report. An indicative TOR for the RIA is included in **Annexure-10**,



XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

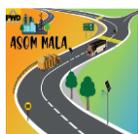
225. The RP implementation schedule varies from subproject to subproject. In general, the project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely subproject preparation, land acquisition and rehabilitation of DPs. In line with the principles laid down in this RPF, the PMU and PIU, assisted by RIA, will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the Resettlement Plan implementation activities as well as the subproject implementation and ensure that no physical or economic displacement of displaced households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the Resettlement Plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

226. Land acquisition and resettlement is a sensitive matter to deal with and therefore engagement of experienced RAP Consultant for RAP Implementation is especially important. Experience from projects involving resettlement issues indicates that good rapport with the community in general and PAPs in particular help in the smooth implementation of RAP. The implementation arrangement necessitates the engagement of agency having experience in resettlement issues. A RAP Implementation consultant will have to be hired by Assam Public Works department for effective implementation of the RAP as it involves consultations, surveys, and preparation of micro plans along with verification of the ownership of land and assets and good coordination with the different agencies and government departments engaged in the process of land acquisition and valuation of compensation for land and assets. The process involves close coordination between various stakeholder departments, agriculture, revenue, horticulture, electrical, water supply etc. for measurement and valuation of land and structures, trees and crops and removal and relocation of CPRs. Based on the joint measurement, the actual area to be acquired from each gata/survey would be established. Simultaneously, demarcation of RoW, measurement of structures for valuation, tree enumeration, etc. will be carried out which will form the basis for consent award. Preparation of project specific identity card, and, preparation, and submission of a micro plan for approval are critical activities to complete the disbursement to affected persons. Modifications, if any, in the list of PAPs will also be done at this stage and the list of PAPs will be finalized. The entire process of Implementation of RAP, from appointment of the RAP Implementing agency to preparation and submission of final report is estimated to be complete in a period of 18 months and a breakdown of the various activities and the timelines is provided below in **Table 55**.



Table 55 RP Implementation Work Plan

	2020												2021												2022																							
	1Q			2Q			3Q			4Q			1Q			2Q			3Q			4Q			1Q			2Q			3Q			4Q														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Project Preparation Stage																																																
Screen project impact																																																
Public Consultation on alignment																																																
Prepare Land Acquisition Plan																																																
Carry out Census Survey																																																
Prepare Resettlement Plan (RP)																																																
RP Implementation Stage																																																
Obtain RP approval from WB																																																
Disclosure of RP																																																
Hiring RIA for RP Implementation																																																
Formation of GRC (Grievance Mechanism)																																																
Implementation of GRC																																																
Public Consultation																																																
Co-ordination with district authority for LA																																																
Submission of LA proposals to DC																																																
Declaration of cut-off date (LA notification)																																																
Payment of compensation																																																
Taking possession of acquired land																																																
Handling over the acquired land to contractor																																																
Notify the date of construction start to DPs																																																
Income Restoration Program																																																
Awareness Training																																																
Rehabilitation of DPs																																																
Monitoring and Reporting Period																																																
Internal monitoring and reporting																																																
Hiring Construction Supervision Consultant																																																
External monitoring and reporting																																																



XIV. Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

227. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. The objectives of monitoring are to provide the Project Authority with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangement, schedule, etc. Evaluation on the other hand is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether the implementation of R&R activities actually achieved the intended objectives. Thus, the overall purpose of monitoring & evaluation will be to keep track of the RAP implementation process, progress, learning lessons, and taking corrective actions to deal with emerging constraints and issues and fulfilment of project objectives.

228. Monitoring and Evaluation will focus on the effectiveness of RAP implementation, covering the progress of land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement activities, payment of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation, and participation activities, the sustainability of income restoration, etc. It includes the following:

- (a) performance monitoring,
- (b) impact monitoring; and
- (c) end term evaluation or completion audit.

A. Institutional Arrangement for M & E

229. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) stipulates the provision of Internal monitoring by the PWRD, and engagement of an external agency (third party) for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation. The Social Specialist has been already engaged by PWRD. The M&E consultant will be engaged in the due course of the project.

230. Monitoring will be undertaken both internally and externally whereas the evaluation will be undertaken by the external agency. The PMU will carry out the internal monitoring of RAP implementation on a monthly basis whereas the external agency will conduct quarterly monitoring and mid-term and end-term evaluation of the project. The external agency will carry out monitoring and evaluation as per the terms of reference. It will start from the first quarter of the mobilization of the RAP implementation agency i.e., on a quarterly basis after the mobilization of the RAP implementation agency.

B. Performance Monitoring

231. Performance monitoring will be carried out to mainly track the achievement in measurable terms against the set targets. It will cover the physical and financial progress of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement activities, and other associated activities against the milestones set out in the RAP. The RAP implementation agency will provide required inputs and assistance at the site for the preparation of monthly and quarterly monitoring reports. These reports will be submitted to the Project Director for review and guidance. Quarterly monitoring reports submitted by external monitor shall also be submitted to the AIIB for review and observations. Based on the observations of the AIIB, the Project Director will issue instructions for any changes, if any required during the course of RAP implementation. A list of indicators is given in **Table 56**. In case during the project implementation, if some other indicators are found relevant then that will also be considered for monitoring.

Table 56 Performance Monitoring of RAP Implementation

Sl.	Indicators	Unit	Target	Status	Achievement (in %)	Remarks
1	Private land procurement/ acquisition (following Direct Land	Ha				



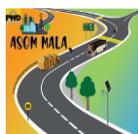
Sl.	Indicators	Unit	Target	Status	Achievement (in %)	Remarks
	Purchase Policy or RFCTLARR Act, 2013)					
2	Govt. land transfer (ha)					
3	Compensation disbursed to landowners	No.				
4	Compensation disbursed	Rs.				
5	Consultations held with regard to RAP (dissemination of information, awareness, generation, entitlements, etc.) and action taken on outcome of consultations	No.				
6	Establishment of GRM	-				
7	GRC meetings convened	No.				
8	Relocation of displaced families					
9	R&R assistances disbursed to PAPs (THs & NTHs)					
10	Consultations held with local community regarding relocation or rehabilitation of CPRs	No.				
11	CPRs replaced/rehabilitated	No.				
12	PAPs covered under income generation schemes	No.				
13	PAPs provided training for alternate livelihood	No.				

C. Process and Impact Monitoring

232. Process monitoring will be conducted by the external agency to check whether the due process described/stated in the RAP has been followed or not, whereas impact monitoring will assess the impact of RAP implementation. The M&E consultant will conduct the process and impact monitoring. This will help gauge the effectiveness of the RAP implementation including the needs of PAPs. The effects of RAP implementation will be assessed against the baseline survey data collected through census and socio-economic survey at the time of the RAP preparation. Some key objectively verifiable indicators for measuring the impact of land acquisition and physical relocation include health and welfare of the affected population and the effectiveness of impact mitigation measures, including livelihood restoration and development initiatives.

233. It will involve meeting with PAPs and discussing their view of the changes (positive as well as negative) that has happened due to the project. Indicators that would be considered for impact monitoring are the following: Income, employment, livelihood, indebtedness, possession of immovable assets (land, house/ shop- type & size, etc), possession of movable assets and other tangible assets, living conditions, education of children, health conditions of family members, specific problems faced by PAPs, etc.

234. The report would highlight issues if any that require the attention of the Project Authority and also suggest corrective measures that may be followed for better implementation of RAP. Process and impact monitoring will be carried out based on the review of monthly reports submitted by RAP implementation agency, internal monitoring report prepared by Social Specialist, PWD, and site visits covering consultations with PAPs, visits to labour camps and consultations with workers, and other agencies involved in the



project. This will help in monitoring the rehabilitation and resettlement activities closely and identifying the potential difficulties and problems faced in the implementation and accordingly help in taking timely corrective measures including deviations, if needed.

D. Evaluation

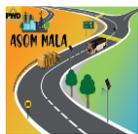
235. The external agency engaged by the Project Authority shall carry out the evaluation at two stages viz., mid-term, and after the completion of RAP implementation. The evaluation will be carried out as per the terms of reference and involve both quantitative and qualitative surveys and compare results before and after the implementation of the project. The evaluation will be undertaken to assess whether the outcome of the RAP complies with the resettlement policy. The main objective of the external evaluation will be to determine whether the efforts made to restore the living standards of the PAPs have been properly executed and achieved.

236. The evaluation process will assess how far the inputs agreed in the RAP have been actually provided. Also, it will assess whether the mitigation measures provided in the RAP have achieved the desired effect. In other words, the evaluation will assess: (i) level of success (including constraints and barriers) in land procurement/acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement activities implementation, income recovery of PAPs after they have been impacted or displaced from the COI, (ii) types of complaints/ grievances received, the success rate of grievance handing (in terms of timeline, cases resolved, delivery of grievances resolved, etc) means of redress for assets and lands and the amount of compensation, resettlement, and other forms of complaints. Further, the socio-economic status of the PAPs will be measured on a sample basis against the baseline conditions collected at the time of RAP preparation. The evaluation will be undertaken once halfway (mid-term) through the RAP implementation and once after the completion (end-term) of all rehabilitation and resettlement activities (disbursement of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance, training for alternate livelihood, etc). The project authority will undertake supplementary activities, if any, recommended by the M&E agency before the closure of the project.

237. An illustrative list of indicators is given in **Table 57**, which would be measured against the baseline data collected for the preparation of RAP. The M&E agency will suitably select and include indicators for the evaluation for mid-term and end-term evaluations.

Table 57 Impact Indicators

Sl.	Indicator	Before project implementation	During / after RAP Implementation
1	Monthly income of family/household (Rs.)		
2	Number of earning members per family/household		
3	Occupation of head of family/household		
4	Possession of immovable properties and assets		
5	Dwelling units/ shops and other buildings (type and size)		
6	Ownership/tenancy of dwelling units (owner, encroacher, squatter)		
7	Ownership of transport, farm implements and other assets		
8	Possession of consumer durables/ material assets		
9	Possession of animal assets		
10	Indebtedness		
11	Size of loan (Rs.)		
12	Access to water and sanitation facilities		

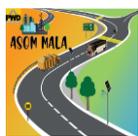


Sl.	Indicator	Before project implementation	During / after RAP Implementation
13	Access to modern facilities		
14	Overall living conditions		
15	Education of children		
16	Health conditions of family members		
17	Migration for employment		

E. Reporting

238. Reports that will be submitted by concerned agencies are as under:

- ❖ RAP implementation agency - The monthly progress report will be submitted by the end of the first week of following month covering mobilization of staff members, opening of the site offices (if any), various rehabilitation and resettlement activities carried out during the month.
- ❖ Social Specialist, PWRD – Monthly internal monitoring report.
- ❖ M&E Consultant – External monitoring report (quarterly) and mid-term and end-term evaluation reports.



XV. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

A. Introduction

239. The implementation of RAP entails expenditure, which is a part of the overall project cost. The R&R budget, gives an overview of the estimated costs of the RAP and provides a cost-wise, item-wise budget estimate for the entire package of resettlement implementation, including compensation, assistance, administrative expense, monitoring and evaluation and contingencies. Values for compensation amounts and other support mechanism will be adjusted, based on annual inflation factor.

240. This resettlement budget is indicative, and modifications will be made to it after the RAP implementing agency is in place for preparation of micro plans based on valuation of land and assets for compensation and payment of R&R Assistance as per the entitlement matrix. Around 5% of the total cost has been set aside for physical contingencies. Such type of contingencies may arise as a result of time overrun of the project or due to various other unforeseen circumstances.

B. Compensation

Compensation for Land and structures:

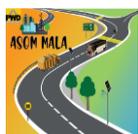
241. Compensation for acquisition of land has been estimated as per First Schedule of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, as well as the Direct Land Purchase Policy of the Government of Assam and the applicable multiplier factor. Cost of restoration of CPRs has been included under the head miscellaneous and other administrative costs. The tentative budgetary provisions for implementation of the RAP have been prepared based on the current entitlements as per the Entitlement Matrix described in the document. The budget is indicative in that it does not contain the final financial outlay for the components under compensation category, viz. land acquisition as it will be done by the competent authority and valuation of structures will be done by the state PWD based on applicable schedule of Rates. However, some indicative provisions have been incorporated in the budget under these heads based on the prevalent circle rates.

Compensation for trees and crops:

242. Compensation for trees in private land will be in accordance with the prevailing Act. The compensation amount for timber and fruit bearing trees will be calculated by the Forest and Agriculture/horticulture departments respectively after final markings of the RoW. Determination of market value of timber trees will take into consideration the species and a girth size of the timber tree whereas valuation of fruit-bearing trees will be based on annual produce value calculated for the number of years. 2.5% of the land cost has been kept aside in the R&R budget for timber and fruit bearing trees. For loss of standing crops in case notice of 3 months is not given to landowners for harvesting their crops, the valuation of crop loss will be done by the agriculture department. However, for ease of assessment of total financial outlay for the acquisition of land and structures and R&R assistance, an amount equal to 1 % of the land cost has been kept in the budget towards compensation for trees and standing crops, if any.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

243. Since the land will be purchased through the provisions of the Direct Land Purchase Policy of the Government of Assam, all R&R benefits of the owners/titleholders are included in the additional 25% allowance on direct purchase price. However, the non-title holders will be entitled to the Resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix, the tentative budget for which has been included in the budgetary provision detailed



here. The amount likely to change, albeit a minor change, after final survey and preparation of the micro.

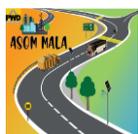
Cost towards implementation arrangement

244. The cost for hiring of the RAP Implementing Agency, M&E agency, and implementation of gender action plan has been estimated based on other projects; activities envisaged; and number of PAPs.

245. The budget for RAP implementation comes to **Rs. 844,761,522/- Crores**, the detailed budget is presented below:

Table 58 Budget Estimate

Sl. No.	Item	Multiplier Effect	Rate	Total Affected Area (Sqm)/Number	Cost
			Prevailing Rate in Rs. Per Sqm		(in Rs.)
1	DIRECT PURCHASE				
A	Compensation for loss of Private Land				
	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)				
A1	Effective Average Cost of Urban Land (Multiplier 1)	1	513.72	238800	122,676,336.00
A2	Effective Average Cost of Land within 10 km of urban area (Multiplier 1.5)	1.5	246.51	59400	21,964,041.00
A3	Effective Average Cost of Land beyond 10 km of urban area (Multiplier 2)	2	17.49	49700	1,738,506.00
				Sub Total (A)	146,378,883.00
B	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to land)				
	Type of Structure		Rs. Per Sqm	Area Sqm	
B1	Permanent		14,744.00	2276.5838	33,565,951.55
B2	Semi- Permanent		11,317.00	2130.6711	24,112,804.84
B3	Temporary		3,427.00	1266.8469	4,341,484.33
B4	Under Construction		8,000.00	0	0.00
B5	Boundary wall (in M)		5,677.00	2114.159	12,002,080.64
				Subtotal (B)	74,022,321.36
C	Total of A and B (C)				220,401,204.36
D	100% Solatium for Land and Structure (D)				440,802,408.71
E	25% Special Incentive for Direct Purchase (E)				551,003,010.89
2	Impact to Non -Title Holder				
	Loss of Structure NTH (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to land)				
A	Type of Structure		Rs. Per Sqm/U	Area Sqm	
A1	Permanent		14,744.00	1200.1814	17,695,474.56
A2	Semi- Permanent		11,317.00	3819.5339	43,225,665.15
A3	Temporary		3,427.00	3620.2123	12,406,467.55
A4	Under Construction		8,000.00	107.1701	857,360.80
A5	Boundary wall (in M)		5,677.00	866.82	4,920,937.14
A6	Kiosk		28,500.00	199	5,671,500.00
				Subtotal (2)	84,777,405.20
3	R&R Assistance				
A	Titleholders under LA through RFCTLARR Act 2013				NIL
B1	Non-Title Holders (Squatter/Encroachers) Physically displaced		57,000.00	10	570,000.00
B2	Shifting Assistance to Squatter/Encroachers DPs		57,000.00	258	14,706,000.00
B3	Subsistence Allowance to Squatter/Encroachers DPs		41,040.00	258	10,588,320.00
B4	Loss of Cattle Shed/artisans of Squatter/Encroachers DPs		28,500.00	258	7,353,000.00
				Subtotal (3B)	33,217,320.00
C1	Special one-time Financial Assistance to tenants of		57,000.00	95	5,415,000.00



	Rs. 50,000				
C2	Livelihood Restoration		41,040.00	95	3,898,800.00
C3	Rental Assistance of Rs.2,600 per month for 6 months for rural		15,600.00	26	405,600.00
C4	Rental Assistance of Rs.3,900 per month for 6 months for urban		23,400.00	69	1,614,600.00
C5	One time Financial grant		28,500.00	95	2,707,500.00
				Subtotal (3C)	14,041,500.00
4	Impact to Vulnerable Household				
	One time Special Assistance who have to relocate		57,000.00	168	9,576,000.00
				Subtotal (4)	9,576,000.00
5	Common Property Resource				
	Religious Structures (Temple & Mosque)		250,000.00	10	2,500,000.00
	Statues/School/Other Institution		250,000.00	3	750,000.00
	Govt. Property/Community/Others		200,000.00	39	7,800,000.00
				Subtotal (5)	11,050,000.00
6	Training Expenses				
	Training of One member per Displaced Family		41,000.00	510	20,910,000.00
				Subtotal (6)	20,910,000.00
7	Temporary Impacts				
	Temporary Impacts will be determined during Construction				0.00
				Subtotal (7)	0.00
8	Total Expenses of LA and R&R				
	Total of 1 to 7			Total of 1 to 7 (8)	724,575,236.09
9	Implementaion Cost				
A	Documentation of Direct Purchase	Lumpsum			750,000.00
B	RP Implementation Agency	Lumpsum			7,500,000.00
C	External Monitoring Consultant	Lumpsum			1,000,000.00
D	GRM Expenses	Lumpsum			250,000.00
E	Other Administrative Expenses	Lumpsum			500,000.00
				Subtotal (9)	10,000,000.00
	VI. Unforeseen Impacts				
10	Contingency & Administrative Charges of 15%		Total of (8 and 9)	15%	110,186,285.41
11	Total of R&R Budget(11) = (8+9+10)				844,761,521.50