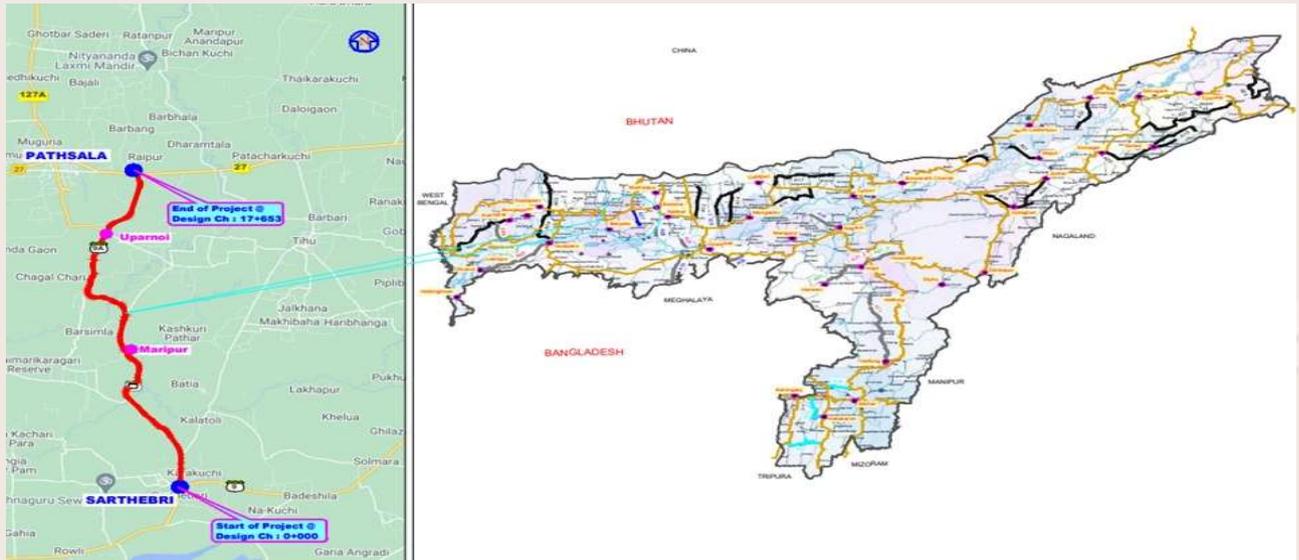




BUILDING HIGH-SPEED CORRIDORS & RESILIENT ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ASSAM

ASOM MALA PROGRAM

Government of Assam
Public Works Roads Department (PWRD)



Project Title: Improvement and Upgradation of Road from Sarthebari to Pathsala Town under Asom Mala [From Km 0+000 to Km 17+653]

Social Impact Assessment & Resettlement Action Plan

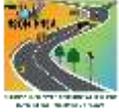
IND: Assam Secondary Road Network Improvement Project (ASRIP) under Asom Mala Program

October 2021

FEEDBACK INFRA

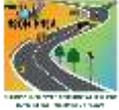
Submitted By: - *Making Infrastructure Happen*

Feedback Infra Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon



ABBREVIATIONS

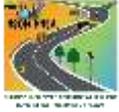
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSR	Building Schedule of Rates
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CPR	Common Property Resources
CoI	Corridor of Impact
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DC	District Collector/Deputy Commissioner
DF	Displaced Family
DP	Displaced Person
DPR	Detailed Project Report
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GO	Government Order
GoI	Government of India
GoA	Government of Assam
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectare
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LA	Land Acquisition
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LPS	Land Plan Schedule
LHS	Left Hand Side
NA/NR	Not Available/Not Responded
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NH	National Highway
NTH	Non-Titled Holder
OBC	Other Backward Class
PIA	Project Influence Area
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PWRD	Public Works (Roads) Department
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RFCTLARRA	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
ARFCTLARRR	Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015
SC	Scheduled Caste



**IMPROVEMENT AND UPGRADATION OF SARTHEBARI TO PATHSALA TOWN –
A-07: [From km 0.00 to km 17.653]**

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
& RESETTLEMENT ACTION
PLAN REPORT**

SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SH	State Highway
SHGs	Self Help Groups
ST	Scheduled Tribes
TH	Title Holder
WHF	Women Headed Family



GLOSSARY

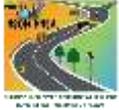
- **Agricultural Land:** Land used in agriculture and other related activities is known as agricultural land. This includes land used in agricultural operations, dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming, breeding of live stocks, nurseries growing medicinal herbs, garden produce, grazing of cattle etc.
- **Assistance:** All supporting mechanisms viz monetary help, extension of services, training of staffs and assets given to Displaced Families constitute assistance in this project.
- **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.
- **Cut-off Date:** The Cut-off Date is defined as the date, after which any families of Titleholders and Non-Titleholders entering into 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 start date of Census Survey for the sub-project.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Eksonia Land¹:** 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

¹ Reference: "Revenue Audit Manual on Assam Land Revenue" by Office of the Principal Accountant General (Audit), Assam, 2007



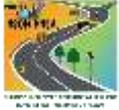
- **Encroacher:** Any entity who built his/ her structure in whole or in part of an adjacent land to which s/he has no title.
- **Family:** Family includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sister dependent on him/ her, provided that widows, divorcees and woman deserted 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)
- **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.
- **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.
- **Periodic Patta (Myadi Patta) 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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/without some financial arrangements, which are not properly documented or legalized, are also considered as squatters.
- **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.
- **Wheeler Vendor:** A Vendor operating in a cart like structure on two or more wheels. Wheelers are used mainly by mobile hawkers.
- **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.
- **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) Elderly² people living alone; and (v) Physically and mentally challenged / disabled people.

² All the persons having age of 60 years or more

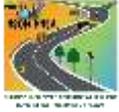


LIST OF CONTENT

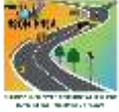
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
A. Introduction	1
B. Project Road Description	1
C. Project Objective.....	1
D. Objective of the RAP	1
E. Approach & Methodology.....	2
F. Proposed Improvement	2
G. Socio-economic Profile of the project Area	2
H. Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Socio-economic Profile of PAPs.....	3
I. Consultation, Participation, and Information Disclosure.....	3
J. Legal Policy Framework and Entitlement Matrix.....	4
K. Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	4
L. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation	4
M. Institutional Arrangements	5
N. Implementation Schedule.....	5
O. Monitoring and Reporting	5
P. Resettlement Budget	6
1. INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 Project Background.....	7
1.2 Project Objectives	10
1.3 Project Road Description	10
1.3.1 Existing Road Condition	12
1.4 Identification of Villages	13
1.5 Identification of Built-up Locations.....	14
1.6 Right of Way.....	15
1.7 Land Use along the Project Road	15
1.8 Positive Benefits of the Proposed Road.....	16
1.9 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan	17
1.10 Structure of the Report.....	17
2. METHODOLOGY FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN	18
2.1 Introduction	18
2.2 Social Assessment Process.....	18
2.3 Consultations	20
2.3.1 Local Level Consultations	20
2.3.2 Consultation with Government Officials.....	20



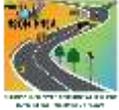
2.4	Collection of Data from Secondary Sources	21
2.5	Compilation of Data	21
2.6	Data Analysis	21
3	PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.....	22
3.1	Introduction	22
3.2	Selection of Widening Scheme	22
3.3	Carriageway configuration.....	24
3.4	Design Cross Sections and Road Widening and Improvement.....	24
3.5	Analysis of Alternatives.....	25
3.6	Minimizing Resettlement Impact.....	25
4	SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA.....	27
4.1	Introduction	27
4.2	Project Influence Area.....	27
4.3	Tertiary PIA: State Profile of Assam	27
4.4	Secondary PIA: District Profile	28
4.4.1	District: Barpeta	28
4.4.2	District: Bajali	29
5	PROJECT IMPACT ON LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT & SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PAPs	32
5.1	Introduction	32
5.2	Overall Impacts	32
5.3	Land Acquisition Impacts	33
5.3.1	Due Diligence in Land Acquisition	33
5.3.2	Impact on Households due to Land Acquisition.....	33
5.4	Overall impact on structures.....	36
5.5	Impact on Private Structures	36
5.6	Severity of Impact on Families Losing Structures	37
5.7	Type of Construction and Affected Areas of Private Structures.....	38
5.8	Loss of Livelihoods	38
5.9	IMPACT ON COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES.....	39
5.10	SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE OF THE PAPs.....	40
5.10.1	General Socio-economic Profile of PAPs.....	40
5.10.2	Impact on Project Affected Families	40
5.10.3	Number of Project Affected Persons	40
5.10.4	Religious Category of PAFs.....	41
5.10.5	Social Categories of the Project Affected Families (AFs).....	41



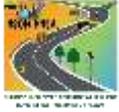
5.10.6	Impact on Vulnerable Families.....	42
5.10.7	Educational Status of PAPs.....	42
5.10.8	Occupational Status of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	42
5.10.9	Yearly Income Level of the Project Affected Families (PAFs)	43
5.10.10	Impact on Access to Services and Amenities	44
5.11	Human Trafficking.....	44
5.12	Impact on Indigenous People	44
5.13	Provision for Relocation.....	45
5.14	Physically displaced households	45
5.15	Compensation option for displaced household.....	45
5.16	Physical Relocation Allowances Provided by the Project	46
5.17	Assistance from RAP Implementing Agencies in Finding their respective relocation.	47
6	GENDER ASSESSMENT.....	48
6.1	Introduction	48
6.2	Gender Based Violence.....	51
6.2.1	Measures to mitigate negative impacts to women and girls.....	52
6.3	Consultation with Women	53
6.3.1	Outcome of focus group discussion with Women/Girls	54
7	CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.....	56
7.1	Introduction	56
7.2	Consultations Conducted.....	56
7.3	Consultation Performed.....	57
7.3.1	Public Consultations.....	57
7.3.2	Proceedings and Outcome of Consultation	58
7.3.3	Key points of Local Level Consultations	73
7.4	Plan for Further Consultation in the Project.....	74
7.5	Stakeholder Engagement Plan:.....	75
7.5.1	Objectives of the plan	75
7.5.2	Stakeholder Identification & Mapping.....	75
7.6	Information Disclosure.....	79
7.7	Information Dissemination	80
7.8	Disclosure of Project Documents.....	83
8	POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	84
8.1	Background	84
8.2	National Legislations, Policies and AIB Policy	84
8.2.1	Direct Land Purchase Policy of Assam.....	84



8.2.2	Conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic (Myadi) Patta Land.....	85
8.2.3	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.....	86
8.2.4	Multiplier on Market Value of Land.....	87
8.2.5	Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015.....	87
8.2.6	Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018.....	87
8.2.7	AIIB’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), February 2016 (Amended February 2019).....	88
8.3	Comparative Analysis of National, State and AIIB’s Requirements.....	90
8.4	Entitlements and Assurances.....	97
8.4.1	Eligibility Criteria.....	97
8.4.2	Compensations.....	98
8.4.3	Direct Purchase Policy of State.....	99
8.4.4	Entitlement Matrix.....	100
9	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	124
9.1	Introduction.....	124
9.2	Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	124
9.3	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).....	125
9.4	Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority.....	126
9.5	Grievance Redress Process.....	127
9.6	GRM Process Flow.....	127
10	INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION.....	129
10.1	Introduction.....	129
10.2	Loss of Livelihood in this Project.....	129
10.3	Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood.....	129
10.4	Livelihood Rehabilitation of Vulnerable.....	130
10.5	Training Need Assessment under Income Restoration Activity.....	130
10.6	Income Restoration Measures under R&R Policy.....	131
10.7	RAP IA/NGO’s role in IR activities.....	131
10.7.1	Identification of Eligible PAPs.....	131
10.7.2	Identification of IR Activities.....	132
10.7.3	Training Need Assessment.....	132
10.7.4	Identification of Trainers & Training Institutes.....	133
10.7.5	Conduction of Training.....	133
10.7.6	Monitoring of PAPs.....	134
11	INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	135
11.1	Institutional Arrangements.....	135



11.2	Program Management Unit (PMU).....	135
11.3	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	136
11.4	Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC)	136
11.5	Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)/ Authority Engineer (AE).....	137
11.6	RAP Implementation Agency (RIA).....	137
12	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	138
12.1	Introduction	138
12.2	Schedules for Resettlement Action Plan Implementation.....	140
12.3	Implementation Process	140
12.4	RAP Completion	144
12.5	Awareness.....	144
13	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	145
13.1	Introduction	145
13.2	Institutional Arrangement for M & E	145
13.3	Performance Monitoring	145
13.4	Process and Impact Monitoring.....	146
13.5	Evaluation.....	147
13.6	Reporting.....	148
14	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	149
14.1	Introduction	149
14.2	Compensation	149
14.3	R&R Assistancess	150
14.4	Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures.....	150
14.5	Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Cost	150
14.6	Source of Funding and Fund Flow.....	150
14.7	Resettlement Budget Estimates.....	150
14.8	Disbursement of Compensation and Assistancess	154
ANNEXURE 01: DETAILS OF AVAILABLE ROW		Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 02: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CENSUS & SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY ..		Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 03: PROPOSED CROSS SECTIONS.....		Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 04- DETAILS OF AFFECTED LAND OWNERSHIP & STRUCTURES.....		Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 05: AFFECTED GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY PROPERTIES RESOURCES (CPRS)		Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEXURE 06: PARTICIPANTS LISTS IN CONSULTATIONS		Error! Bookmark not defined.



ANNEXURE 07: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM Error! Bookmark not defined.

ANNEXURE 08: TENTATIVE TOR OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY
..... Error! Bookmark not defined.

ANNEXURE 09: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION CONSULTANTSError!
Bookmark not defined.

ANNEXURE 10: DISTRICT & VILLAGE WISE LAND ACQUISITION COST Error! Bookmark not defined.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Cross-Section Parameters of Project Road 2

Table 2: Tentative Land Acquisition and R&R Cost 6

Table 3: Project roads selected for improvement under Asom Mala 8

Table 4: Districts Wise Road Length (Km) of Project Roads/Corridors..... 11

Table 5: List of villages along the project road..... 14

Table 6: Settlements/Built-up locations along the project road..... 14

Table 7: Proposed improvements in open sections of the road 22

Table 8: Proposed improvements in habitation and built-up sections 22

Table 9 - Widening proposal of the project road 23

Table 10 - Summary of Improvements Proposed..... 23

Table: 11 - Typical Cross Sections Length in Km..... 24

Table 12:: Comparative Analysis on Alternative Alignment 25

Table 13: Structures saved by Design Modification 26

Table 14: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts..... 32

Table 15: Details of Land being acquired for the Project 33

Table 16: Details of Land Requirement 33

Table 17: Village Wise Additional Land Acquisition Requirement 34

Table 18: Loss of percentage of Land Plots 35

Table 19: Number of Displaced Families 36

Table 20: Details of Affected Structures..... 36

Table 21: Impact on Private Structure..... 37

Table 22: Intensity of Impact on Private Structures 37

Table 23: Type of Construction of Affected Private Structure 38

Table 24: Loss of Livelihoods in the Project 38

Table 25: Types of CPRs and Government Properties likely to be affected..... 39

Table 26: List of Affected Religious Properties..... 39

Table 27: Number of Project Affected Family 40

Table 28: Number of Project Affected Persons 41

Table 29: Religious Categories of PAFs along the Project Road 41

Table 30: Social Categories of PAFs along the Project Road 41

Table 31 Vulnerable Categories of PAFs (Single & Multiple)..... 42

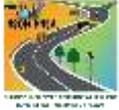
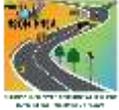


Table 32: Educational Status of PAPs	42
Table 33: Occupational Status of Affected Persons	43
Table 34: Yearly Income Level of the Project Affected Families	43
Table 35: Indigenous Peoples Identification As per ESS 3	44
Table 36: Compensation Option for Displaced Households	46
Table 37: Gender Disaggregated Occupational Pattern	49
Table 38: Gender Disaggregated Income Profile	49
Table 39: Number of Women Headed Households likely to be affected	50
Table 40: Women Headed Households (WHH) Land loss	50
Table 41: Physically displaced Women Headed Households	51
Table 42: Women Headed Households Educational status	51
Table 43: Women Headed Households Occupation	51
Table 44: Village wise Public Consultation (PC) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	57
Table 45: Details of Consultations	59
Table 46: Analysis of Stakeholder’s Involvement and Impacts/Risks	76
Table 47: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan	80
Table 48: Conversion Rate of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land	86
Table 49: Comparison between AIB Policy with RFCTLARR Act 2013	90
Table 50: Entitlement Matrix	100
Table 51: Loss of Livelihoods	129
Table 52: Identification of Relevant Schemes for Convergence	132
Table 53- Encumbrance free stretches	138
Table 54: Indicative Implementation Schedule	141
Table 55- Resettlement Activities vis-à-vis Agencies	142
Table 56: Performance Monitoring of RAP Implementation	146
Table 57: Impact Indicators	148
Table 58: District-wise Land Cost	149
Table 59: Budget Estimate	151

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Road Under Asom Mala	9
Figure 2: Location map of Sarthebari-Pathsala Road Section	11
Figure 3: Start and End point of Project Road	12
Figure 4: Photographs of the existing road condition	13
Figure 5: Photographs of the existing Land Use Pattern	16
Figure 6: Gender wise distribution of PAPs	48
Figure 7: Gender Disaggregated Educational Pattern	49
Figure 8: Social and Environmental Grievance Redress Process	127
Figure 9: GRM Process Flow	128
Figure 10: Implementation Arrangement for Environmental and Social Safeguards	135



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

The state of Assam has about 7,547 km of State Highways (SH) and Major District Roads (MDR), which are being maintained and managed by the Public Works Roads Department (PWRD), Government of Assam (GOA). The GOA has embarked upon the Asom Mala to objectively develop the SH & MDR network of the State in the next 15 years or so. The Asom Mala is planned to be an umbrella program which would have several projects under it funded from various sources, including those funded from the State Budget, Government of India (GOI), Externally Aided Project (EAP) funded by Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) viz AIIB, ADB, NDB, World Bank, JICA etc. and projects through Public Private Partnerships (PPP). The project's Executing Agency (EA) is Assam Public Works Department. The project road "Sarthebari to Pathsala Town – A 07" is one of the roads that will be implemented with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) financing.

B. Project Road Description

The project road (A07) is located in the Northwest part of the State. The project road traverses from Sarthebari, at Y-intersection of SH-9 and SH-9A and ends at NH-27 of Pathsala town. Length of road is approx. 17.6 km and is passing through Barpeta & Bajali districts. The proposed project road traverses through the jurisdictions of Barpeta district and newly formed Bajali district, carved out of Barpeta district on 12th January 2021 of Assam State. The total length of project road is 17.6 km (9.4 km in Barpeta & 8.2 km in Bajali district respectively). 13 villages are coming under Sarthebari circle, and 8 affected villages are under Bajali Circle. The project stretch is mainly plain terrain. The soil type observed along the project stretch is clayey with gravel/silt. The carriageway width of the road is not uniform all along. It varies from Single Lane (3.75m) to Intermediate Lane (5.5m) with earthen shoulder of approx. 1.0m to 2.4m. The land use along the project road is mainly agricultural with built-up sections interspersed in between. and agricultural. The existing road geometry has many sharp curves with inadequate sight distances which require geometric improvements. This road corridor has been preliminarily assigned as Category A by the AIIB Project Identification Mission in 20th & 21st October 2020.

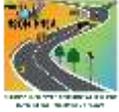
C. Project Objective

The project 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 project objectives are to enhance road connectivity, safety, and climate resiliency in project districts of Assam, and to support modernization of the PWRD's asset management system i.e. to improve traffic flows and safety for all road users on selected corridors in the state and help accelerate industrial growth, enhance agriculture productivity, integrating the less developed regions of the state with major economic centers, provide impetus for the development new growth centers, employment generation and poverty reduction in project areas.

D. Objective of the RAP

The objective of this resettlement action plan is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;



to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre- project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. This resettlement action plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements of the proposed road project.

E. Approach & Methodology

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. For preparation of RP, a detailed social impact assessment (SIA) of the project corridor was carried out including resettlement screening, land acquisition planning, project census and socio-economic survey of affected assets and households and public consultation meetings.

Social impact assessment and Resettlement Action 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.

F. Proposed Improvement

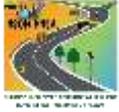
Considering the projected traffic on the project road, the following improvements are proposed: 2 lanes with paved shoulder for a maximum design speed of 65 (minimum)/80 (maximum) kmph in plain/rolling terrain. The proposed corridor of impact (Col) varies from 12.5 mtrs to 20 mtrs depending on factors like cross sections and urban, rural, terrain conditions etc. There are 14 bus stops, 4 bus laybye, No Truck lay bye, No Flyover, No Vehicular Underpass, No ROB/RUB/Level crossing, 1 major new and 5 minor new bridges, 8 new Pipe Culverts, 2 major and 28 minor junctions, 1 re-alignment, 1 bypass and no service road proposed on the project road. Considering all proposed features additional land requirement for the proposed road is 19.32 Ha (16.74 Ha is Private Land and 2.58 Ha is other Government Department Land). More specifically, the following major components in the form of Cross-sectional parameters are proposed for the project.

Table 1: Cross-Section Parameters of Project Road

S. No	Improvements Parameters	In Open area (Plain/Rolling terrain)	In Built-up area (Plain/Rolling terrain)	In Dense Built-up area (Plain/Rolling terrain)
1	Carriageway Width	7.0 m	7.0 m	7.5 m
2	Paved Shoulder Width	2 x 1.5 m	2 x 1.5 m	-
3	Earthen Shoulder Width	2 x 1 m	2 x 1.5 m	2 x 1.5 m
4	Roadway Width	12.00 m	13.00 m	10.50 m

G. Socio-economic Profile of the project Area

The project road goes through Barpeta & Bajali districts in Assam. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Barpeta district is 1.6 million and total population of Bajali district after formation (12th January 2021) is 0.2 million. The socio-economic information of Bajali district is not available on government portal as it is carved out of Barpeta district and formally declared as a district on 12 January 2021.



H. Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Socio-economic Profile of PAPs

The total private land to be acquired for this project road is 16.74 Ha. Additional land acquisition area for this road is 19.32 ha, out of which 16.74 ha is Private Land and 2.58 ha is other government department land. Enumeration of affected structures reveals an impact on total of 193 private structures (includes 5 encroachers and 58 squatters), 36 religious' structures, 22 government structures and 3 community structures. Out of 193 private structures 7 (3.63%) are kiosk in nature.

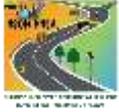
There are 484 affected families by this project, out of which 256 affected families losing land only (TH), 130 affected families losing land and structures (TH) and 98 are non-titled families losing their structures. Again, out of 484 affected families 14 are physically displaced from their residence and 99 affected families are economically displaced.

The socio-economic information of 25% of affected persons has been collected during the census survey. The income level of the majority (22.73%) of affected families is above Rs. 58,320 annually. The majority (16.31%) of affected families are engaged in business, followed by agriculture (10.42%). The majority (99.38%) of the affected households are Hindus. As regard to the social category of APs, 69.01% are General Category, 18.18% are Scheduled Caste (SC) and 2.07% are Scheduled Tribe (ST). Further, out of 484 affected families, 245 vulnerable families of BPL (117 families), Schedule Caste (88 families), Scheduled Tribe (10 families) and Women Headed Household (30 families) category affected by the project. In the project, 34 families will be physically displaced due to the loss of their commercial (20) and residential (14) structures.

I. Consultation, Participation, and Information Disclosure

In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the project and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, consultations, individual interviews and focus group discussions were carried out amongst the affected persons, during the socio-economic survey that was carried out as part of the detailed project report (DPR) for the project. The COVID-19 safety protocols at that time of the consultations were also followed. In view of the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic, the participants of the meetings had taken additional measure by using 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 and wash their hands at regular intervals.

A total of 13 public consultations being held in the project, including 2 consultations with women group exclusively and consultation with businesspersons and traders, squatters, farmers, residents, affected persons and vulnerable families. A total of 186 persons (167 Male & 19 Female) attended and expressed their views and suggestions for the project. Consultations with local Leaders have also been done. Major issues discussed during consultations and focus group discussion are provisions of compensations, minimization of land acquisition, provision of re-alignment and bypasses, safety issues, provision of bus stop, drainage system, construction of new bridges and livelihood. Out of all these issues, bus stop at 12 locations, footpath cum drain at 10 locations, improved intersection at 2 locations, proposal of new bridge at 1 location, improvement proposal for existing bridges at 3 locations and 1 re-alignment and 1 bypass has been addressed and incorporated in the design report. The majority of the people are in favor of implementation of the project but concerned about the rate of compensation, employment opportunity during the project and timely implementation of the project.



J. Legal Policy Framework and Entitlement Matrix

The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on National/State laws: Assam Government Direct Purchase Policy, 2021; Assam Government Policy on conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land, Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA 300/20013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd December 2014; Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR); Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015; Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018; The Environmental and Social Framework of the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank, 2016; and AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism, 2018.

The preferred approach of the project will be direct purchase for the acquisition of private land and structures based on the provisions of Section 46 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The landowners will get an incentive of 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013. In case the process of direct purchase of land based on consent of the landowners is not successful, then the land required for the project road shall be acquired as per the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013) and Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015.

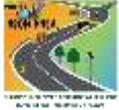
All affected family will be entitled to receive assistance and compensation for their losses at replacement cost, as per the Entitlement Matrix of APWD. Special assistance will be provided to physically displaced households and those losing their land. Financial assistance measures are also in place 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 start date of project census survey, which is November 2020.

K. Grievance Redress Mechanism

A project specific Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at four-levels, two at PIU level and another two 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 aspects that are gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The GRCs are expected to resolve grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time period of 15 working days at the PIU level and a month at the PMU level. 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 of rehabilitation and resettlement and function as the Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the project.

L. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

The social impact assessment reveals that 99 affected households will be economically displaced due to the loss of agricultural land and commercial structures. As per the findings of the census survey, these include 48 agricultural landowners, 20 owners of shops, 1 artisan, and 30 tenants. Livelihood restoration allowance for the displaced Persons have been provisioned in the Entitlement Matrix. All Vulnerable



families (except Kiosk) will receive a one-time vulnerable assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty seven thousand only).

M. Institutional Arrangements

Assam Public Works Department (Assam PWD) is the Executing Agency (EA) for this Project. The Chief Engineer (EAP) will be the Project Director (PD) of Project Management Unit (PMU) based in Guwahati. 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 implementation support to PWRD for all the project components including social and environment under Asom Mala program. The PMU will engage RAP Implementation Agency (RIA) and M&E agency for implementation and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement action plan.

PWRD had already established PIU for separate state road divisions in districts/ divisions. The PIUs will be assisted by RAP Implementation Agency (RIA) to implement safeguard activities. The PIU will undertake internal monitoring and supervision and record observations throughout the project period to ensure the safeguards and mitigation measures. PIU 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.

N. Implementation Schedule

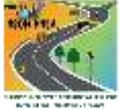
Implementation of resettlement action plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement action plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place. The RAP Implementation is divided into three stages i.e. RAP Preparation, Implementation activities and monitoring and reporting activities. The RAP will be implemented over a period of 3 years.

O. Monitoring and Reporting

The monitoring mechanism for the RAP shall comprise of both internal and external monitoring. While internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMU with assistance from PCMC and Resettlement Implementing Agencies (RIA). External monitoring will be carried out by the qualified and experienced external monitoring consultant.

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

- **RAP implementation agency** - The monthly progress report will be submitted simultaneously on 5th day of every month and submitted to PIU. The Quarterly Progress Report (QPR), on activities carried out during last quarter and proposed activities for the coming quarter, will be submitted simultaneously on 5th day of the month following each quarter and submitted to PMU.
- **Social Specialist, PMU PWRD** – The Social Specialist, PMU will prepare Semi-annual monitoring reports and submit to AIIB.



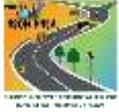
- **M&E Consultant** – External monitoring and evaluation Consultant will prepare quarterly External Monitoring report, Evaluation Report (quarterly), Annual Progress Report and Final Completion Report.

P. Resettlement Budget

The resettlement budget for developing the project road has been estimated considering the Assam Government Direct Purchase Policy, 2021. The resettlement budget includes the replacement cost of private land, cost of other immovable properties and assets attached with the land and incentive of 25% over and above the total cost for landowners and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to non-titleholders as per the entitlement matrix, institutional arrangement cost i.e. procuring the services of RAP implementation agency, monitoring and evaluation agency, contingency, etc. The total resettlement budget is **Rs.298.46 million**.

Table 2: Tentative Land Acquisition and R&R Cost

S. No	Component	Cost (Rs. In Crores)
1	Land Acquisition Cost	12.93
2	Cost of Structures (TH)	4.88
3	Additional Incentive of 25% of Total Compensation (Land + Structures Cost)	4.45
4	Cost of Structures (NTH)	0.93
5	R&R Assistance Non-Title Holders (Encroachers & Squatters)	0.85
6	R&R Assistance Non-Title Holders (Tenants and Leaseholders)	0.66
7	Cost of CPR Properties	1.72
8	RP Implementation Consultant	0.71
Total Sum (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)		27.13
Contingency @ 10%		2.71
Grand Total (In Crore)		29.85
Total in Million INR		298.46



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1. The State of Assam has about 7,547 km of State Highways (SH) and Major District Roads (MDR), which are being maintained and managed by the Public Works Roads Department (PWRD), Government of Assam (GoA). Government of Assam has initiated a flagship program, named as Asom Mala as a long-term program for fueling economic growth as well as improving the road infrastructure towards Sustainable Development Goals and achieving Assam Vision 2030.
2. The Asom Mala project covers 1268 km of SHs and MDRs in the state. The Government of Assam has requested the AIIB through the Government of India to provide financial assistance for widening/upgrading, rehabilitation and strengthening of selected project roads/corridors and also to enhance road connectivity, safety, and climate resiliency in project districts of Assam, and to support modernization of the PWRD's asset management system under ASRIP.
3. 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.
4. **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.
5. **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 sub grade, 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.
6. **Sub-Component A.2:** Road safety enhancement. This sub-component aims to integrate road safety enhancement measures along the existing 750km 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.

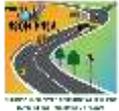


7. **Component B:** Modernization of PWRD’s asset management system and capacity building. Modernization and maintenance are the key issues of Road Asset Management. Rehabilitation of roads and safety enhancement of the existing network will have to be supported by proper maintenance of the created assets 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.
8. The GoA through PWRD will be executing the above components. Assam PWRD (Externally Aided Project Division) has selected six roads comprising eight packages for widening/upgrading, rehabilitation and strengthening.
9. The eight roads selected for improvement (upgrading/widening/rehabilitation and strengthening) under Asom Mala are provided in **Table 3 below**. Among the eight roads, Sarthebari-Pathsala roads (A-07) are located in the Northwest part of Assam (Lower region), and all other roads (A15, A 20-1,2, A22, A30-1,2, A31) are located in Upper Assam region.

Table 3: Project roads selected for improvement under Asom Mala

Sl. No.	Name of project road/corridor	Category & No.	Length of road (km)
1	Kamargaon to Kamarbandha	A15	42.09
2	SiVsagar to Chumoni	A20-1	18.40
3	Balighat Tiniali to Nakachari	A20-2	45.00
4	Dhakuakhana to Telijan	A 22	32.78
5	Moran to Disang Kinar Bangali (Moran Naharkatia Road)	A30-1	46.60
6	Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri (Moran Naharkatia Road)	A30-2	23.96
7	Majuli to Bhogalmara via Dhunaguri	A31	19.20
8	Sarthebari to Pathsala	A 07	17.60
Total Length (Kms)			245.7

Source: RPF



**IMPROVEMENT AND UPGRADATION OF SARTHEBARI TO PATHSALA TOWN –
A-07: [From km 0.00 to km 17.653]**

10. Location of project roads and their connectivity to the total road network has been depicted below in **Figure 1**.

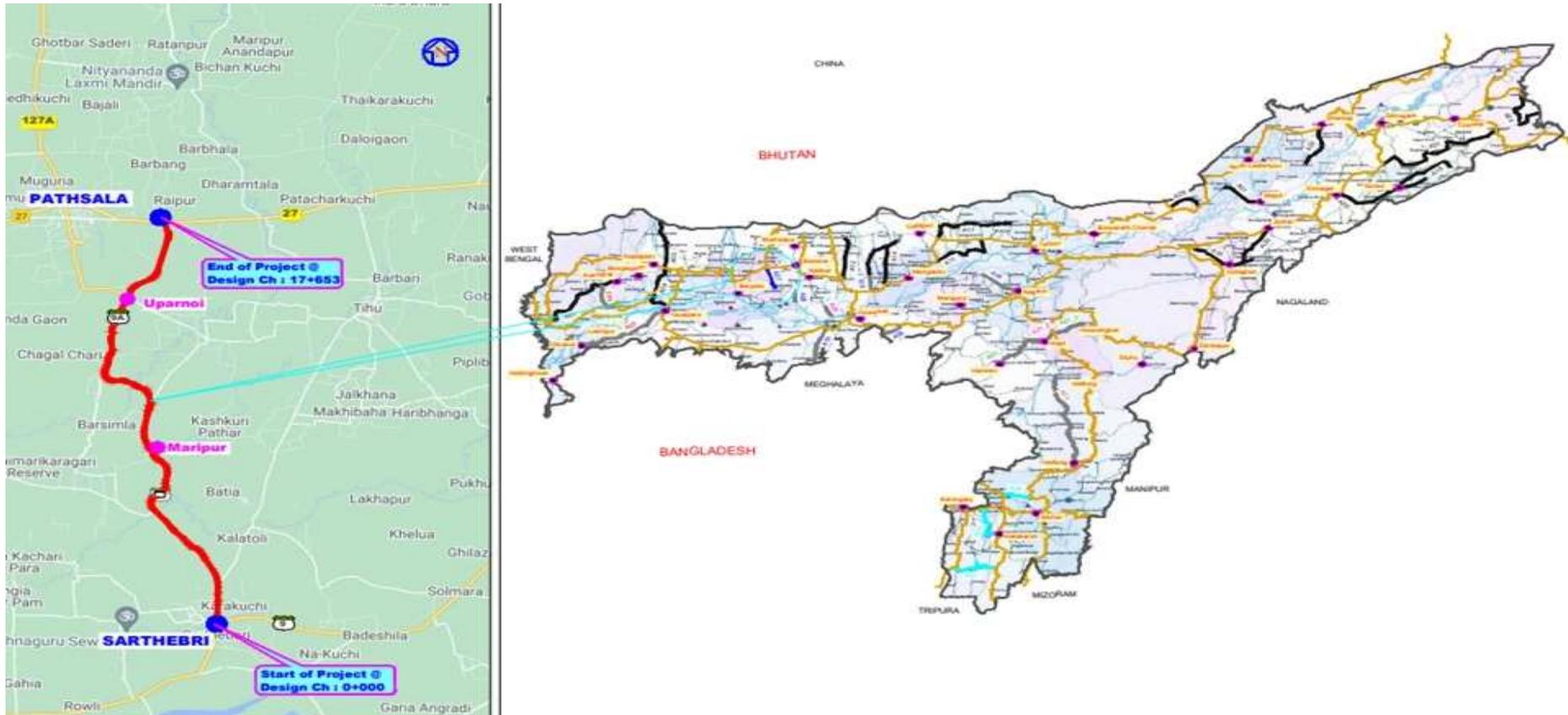


Figure 1: Project Road Under Asom Mala



11. The project requires AIB, Government of India (GoI) and the State Government of Assam (GoA) clearances and approvals before the construction work can proceed. The project road is not located in a legally defined eco-sensitive area, there is no wildlife sanctuary and national park within 10 km from the project road.
12. PWRD has appointed M/s Feedback infra–Pvt. Ltd., as consultant for preparation of DPR, SIA & RAP, EIA & EMP, etc in accordance with the Terms of Reference (ToR). This report has been prepared in fulfillment of the consultancy assignment.

1.2 Project Objectives

13. 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
 - Enhancement of regional connectivity together with National Highways
 - Improving connectivity of the Majuli island, which is not connected with road network
14. The project objectives are to enhance road connectivity, safety, and climate resiliency in project districts of Assam, and to support modernization of the PWRD’s asset management system i.e. to improve traffic flows and safety for all road users on selected corridors in the state and help accelerate industrial growth, enhance agriculture productivity, integrating the less developed regions of the state with major economic centers, provide impetus for the development new growth centers, employment generation and poverty reduction in project areas.

1.3 Project Road Description

15. The present report pertains to Sarthebari to Pathsala (Corridor Number A–07) which is one of the eight roads selected for DPR preparation. The existing road length is 20.800 km as per existing Kilometer Stone whereas the measured length/ design length is 17.653 km. The project road is located in the Northwest part of the state. The location map showing the location of project road is presented in **Figure 2**.

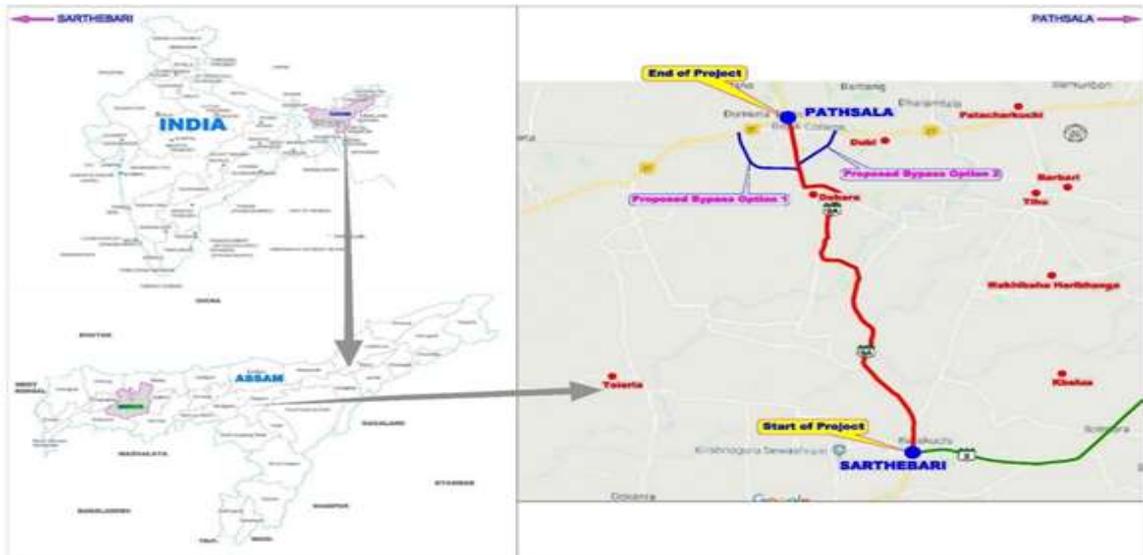


Figure 2: Location map of Sarthebari-Pathsala Road Section

16. The project road Sarthebari-Pathsala [A07] takes-off from Sarthebari, at Y-intersection of SH- 9 and SH-9A and traverses through Sarthebari, Gomura, Batiya, Parakuchi, Rampur, Bongaon, Bugan, Tapattari, Malipara, Dubi, Dubi Chowk, Pathsala villages/towns and ends at NH-27 of Raipur near Pathsala town. As per the topographic survey and alignment design, the total length of the road is 17.653 km. The section of the road till Ch. 7+700 and again from Ch. 10+700 to Ch. 12+400 comes under Barpeta district and the remaining portion from Ch. 7+700 to Ch. 10.700 and Ch.12.400 to Ch. 17.653 comes under Bajali district. The start and ending coordinates of proposed road is 322844.016 E & 2917690.721 N and end at 321267.741 E & 2932767.054 N. respectively.
17. The project road from Sarthebari to Pathsala falls in the districts of Barpeta and Bajali. The start point (chainage 0+000) of the project road is the junction of the road under improvement with SH-9 and NH-9A in Barpeta district and the end point (chainage 17.653) is in Raipur near Pathsala town. The proposed project road which is 17.653 km long passes through 21 villages (13 in Barpeta district and 8 villages in Bajali district). District wise length and photographs of start and end point of project road is provided in **Table 4 and Figure 3.**

Table 4: Districts Wise Road Length (Km) of Project Roads/Corridors

Project road section		Districts	Length		
From (KM)	To (KM)		KM	Total Km	%
0.000	7.700	Barpeta	7.700	9.400	53.25
10.700	12.400	Barpeta	1.700		
7.700	10.700	Bajali	3.000	8.253	46.75
12.400	17.653	Bajali	5.253		
Total				17.653	100

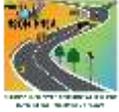
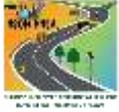


Figure 3: Start and End point of Project Road

1.3.1 Existing Road Condition

18. A view of a few locations of the project sections is shown in photographs. The existing carriageway width varies from Single Lane (3.75m) to Intermediate Lane (5.5m) with earthen shoulder of varies from 1.0m to 2.4m. The existing road has more or less straight alignment except some locations where geometric corrections/improvements would be required.
19. The project road traverses through plain area from the starting point to the end point. The soil type observed along the project stretch is clayey with gravel/ silt. Land use pattern abutting the project road is predominantly agricultural and barren. Built-up locations comprise residential and commercial structures. Overall, the land use pattern along the road is agriculture. The main crops are rice, sesame, wheat, mustard, flax seed, jute, sugarcane etc. 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, anganwadi, public library, sport society, public toilet, and religious structures along the project road. The existing pavement of the road is flexible type and the portion of the stretch i.e. from Km 13.000 to Km 14.700 is gravel type. The condition of the same varies from Poor to Good.
20. 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. It is also observed that a number of tube wells and hand pumps are abutting the road.
21. There are no boundary stones demarcating the Right of Way (RoW) in the entire length. Existing RoW details are also not available with PWD. The RoW from village map / revenue records maps have been worked out. The Right of Way (RoW) on an average varies between 8 to 16 metres.
22. Near settlements, roadside markets and crossroads, the project road is congested because marketplaces, petty shops close to the project road near settlements and urban areas. There are also some locations where religious structures are either on the edge of/ or close to the carriageway.



23. The project road mainly passes through plain terrain. The project road has broadly straight alignment except some locations where geometric corrections/improvements would be required. The present road condition is fair to good as shown in **Figure 4**.



Figure 4: Photographs of the existing road condition

1.4 Identification of Villages

24. List of villages/settlements and their corresponding chainage identified along the project road are provided in **Table 5**. Out of these, Sarthebari, Parakuchi Pam, Maripur, Kachakuri Pathar, Bagana in Barpeta district and Bangaon, Dubi, Bamonkuchi, Dharamtala and Raipur in Bajali district are major villages/settlements.

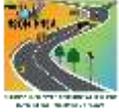


Table 5: List of villages along the project road

Sl. No.	Village/Settlement Name	Sub-districts	Districts	From (CH)	To (CH)
1	Namshala	Sarthebari	Barpeta	0+000	0+150
2	Sarthebari	Sarthebari	Barpeta	0+150	0+200
3	KaraKuchi	Sarthebari	Barpeta	0+200	0+600
4	Khudra Gomura	Sarthebari	Barpeta	0+600	0+900
5	Bar Gomura	Sarthebari	Barpeta	0+850	1+900
6	Kalatoli Pathar	Sarthebari	Barpeta	1+900	3+100
7	Batiya Gaon	Sarthebari	Barpeta	3+100	4+300
8	Parakuchi Pam	Sarthebari	Barpeta	4+300	6+050
9	Maripur	Sarthebari	Barpeta	5+000	5+600
10	Kachakuri Pathar	Sarthebari	Barpeta	6+050	7+150
11	Rampur	Sarthebari	Barpeta	7+150	7+700
12	Bangaon	Bajali	Bajali	7+700	7+900
13	Panara	Bajali	Bajali	7+900	10+500
14	Upar Nai	Bajali	Bajali	10+500	10+700
15	Hathinapur	Sarthebari	Barpeta	10+700	11+350
16	Bagana	Sarthebari	Barpeta	11+350	12+400
17	Bargunari	Bajali	Bajali	12+400	13+900
18	Dubi	Bajali	Bajali	13+900	15+100
19	Bamonkuchi	Bajali	Bajali	15+100	17+000
20	Dharamtala	Bajali	Bajali	17+000	17+300
21	Raipur	Bajali	Bajali	17+300	17+653

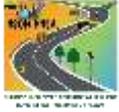
Source: Land Acquisition Plan

1.5 Identification of Built-up Locations

25. It may be observed that built-up locations comprise approximately 48% of the project road. Among built-up locations, Sarthebari, Parakuchi Pam, Maripur, Kachakuri, and Bagana in Barpeta district and Bangaon, Dubi, Bamonkuchi, Dharamtala and Raipur in Bajali district are important. Chainage-wise built-up locations are presented in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Settlements/Built-up locations along the project road

Sl. No.	Built-up Locations	Sub-districts	Districts	From (CH)	To (CH)
1	Sarthebari	Sarthebari	Barpeta	0+150	0+200
2	Parakuchi Pam	Sarthebari	Barpeta	4+300	6+050
3	Maripur	Sarthebari	Barpeta	5+000	5+600
4	Kachakuri Pathar	Sarthebari	Barpeta	6+050	7+150
5	Bangaon	Bajali	Bajali	7+700	7+900
6	Bagana	Sarthebari	Barpeta	11+350	12+400



Sl. No.	Built-up Locations	Sub-districts	Districts	From (CH)	To (CH)
7	Dubi	Bajali	Bajali	13+900	15+100
8	Bamonkuchi	Bajali	Bajali	15+100	17+000
9	Dharamtala	Bajali	Bajali	17+000	17+300
10	Raipur	Bajali	Bajali	17+300	17+653

Source: Land Acquisition Plan

1.6 Right of Way

26. 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 8 m to a maximum of 16 m as per village revenue maps. The existing RoW along the road is provided in **Annexure 1**.
27. The existing ROW is not free of encumbrances. Many temporary structures such 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.

1.7 Land Use along the Project Road

28. The land use along the project road is mainly agricultural 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, gram panchayat, hand pump, bus stop etc.
29. The business establishment along the project road includes petty shops, grocery shops, vegetable shops, restaurants, 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.

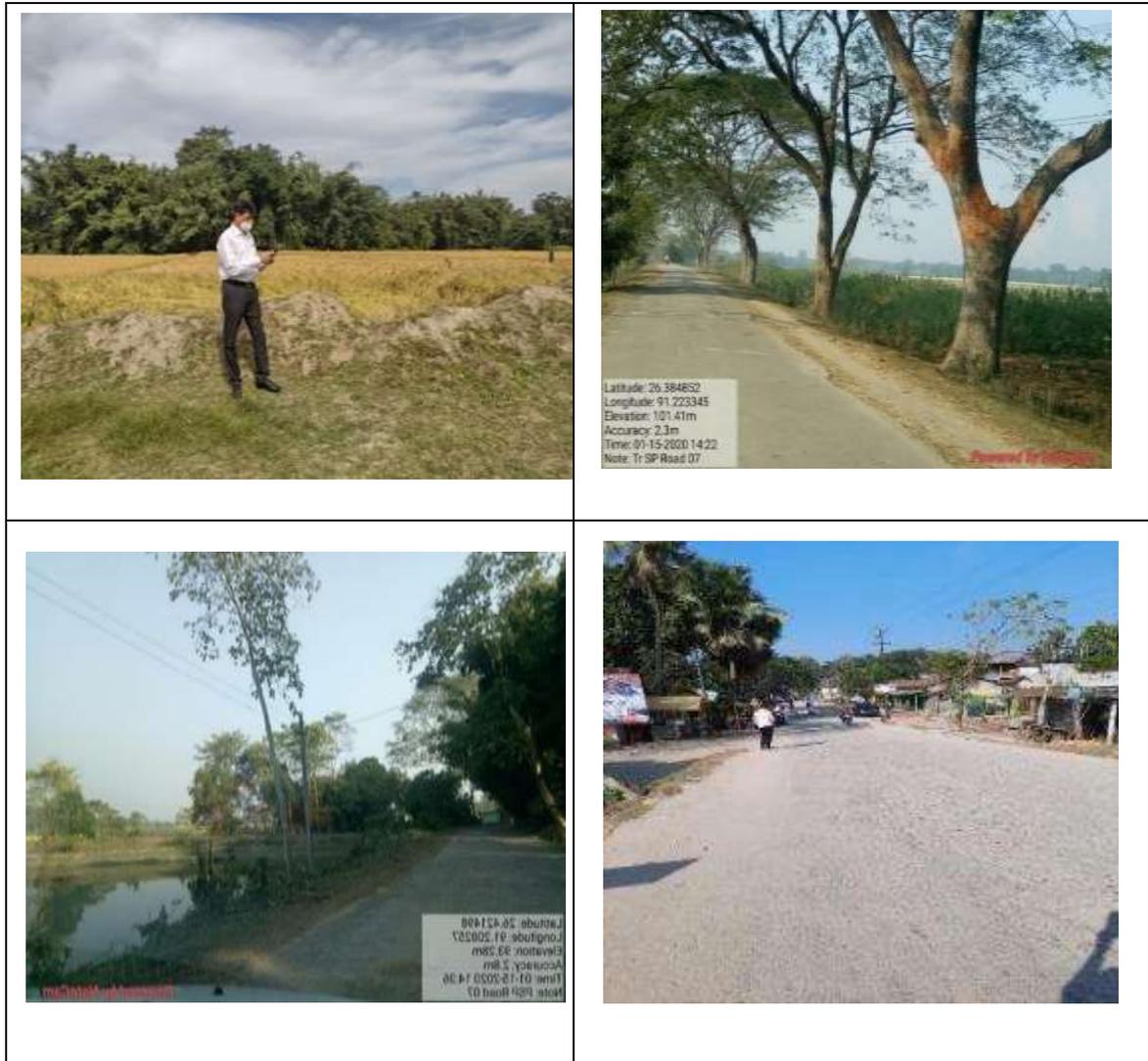
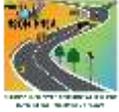
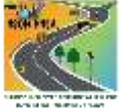


Figure 5: Photographs of the existing Land Use Pattern

1.8 Positive Benefits of the Proposed Road

30. The proposed project road is expected to bring positive benefits for the local people and road users in terms of road safety and act as a development stimulant for the community in overall socio-economic development. The Pathsala town is the major hub of commercial center and educational institutes with Colleges and Universities. But Pathsala town is now disconnected with the other settlements due to the bad road condition. However, due to the improvement of existing road, the project will ensure not only safe and efficient access to higher education for the pupils of the villages, adjacent to the proposed alignment but also the Bell metal industry of Assam, which is situated in and around Sarthebari town, will benefit the industry for their input process and access to different markets, even in international markets of Bhutan. The public transport, which was stopped due to the bad condition of the road, will again resume plying on the road and thus improve the transport facility with time and cost efficiency.



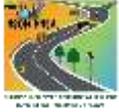
1.9 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

31. The objective of this resettlement action plan is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre- project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. This resettlement action plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements of the proposed road project.

1.10 Structure of the Report

32. In line with the requirements of the AIB, this Resettlement Action Plan has following contents:

- Chapter I – Introduction
- Chapter II – Study Methodology
- Chapter III – Proposed Improvements
- Chapter IV – Socio-economic Profile of the Project area
- Chapter V – Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement & Socio-economic Profile of PAPs
- Chapter VI- Gender Assessment
- Chapter VII- Consultations and Participation
- Chapter VIII - Legal Policy and Framework
- Chapter VIX – Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- Chapter VX – Institutional Arrangement
- Chapter XI – Income Restoration and Rehabilitation
- Chapter XII – Implementation Schedule
- Chapter XIII – Monitoring and Evaluation
- Chapter XIV – Resettlement Budget



2. METHODOLOGY FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

2.1 Introduction

33. 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 Action 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.

2.2 Social Assessment Process

34. 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.

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

Step 1: Reconnaissance/Screening Survey and Familiarization

36. This step involved preliminary reconnaissance of the project road to take into account 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 Social Screening 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

37. The right of way status of the road was ascertained from PWD 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 socio-economic surveys were conducted for all project affected properties falling within the proposed right of way (PROW)/Corridor of Impact (CoI) as per the design. The census survey covered 100 % of the potentially affected persons within the CoI. The survey was conducted by administering the questionnaire. The existing centerline provided the benchmark line for the survey i.e., 10 m either side of the carriageway. The census and socio-economic survey questionnaires are provided as **Annexure 2**.



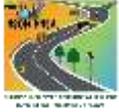
38. The census registered the owners' name, address, legal document if any towards the claim of the property, listing of household members; their assets and incomes and other demographic and social information to determine whether they are to be categorized as vulnerable group. Private landowners, tenants and squatters and encroaches within the ROW were covered in the census. Measurement of structures falling within the CoI was carried by the surveyor with support from field personnel. Each structure was measured, and location was recorded along with size and shape.
39. The socio-economic survey, which was also carried out (25%) along with census survey, provides the baseline against which mitigation measures and support will be measured. 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
40. The study made an attempt 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 persons / opinion leaders in the village
 - Village heads

Step 3: Identifying Social Hotspots

41. 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.
42. 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 vis-à-vis detour.

Step 4: Social Input to Design

43. 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 Dubi village. This is done by the Social Expert with topographic surveyor in-charge. This exercise includes analysis of various alternatives.

Step 5: Identifying Actual PAPs

44. After the integration of the social and environmental inputs, the final engineering drawings were completed. Once this was done then the actual number of PAPs were identified, especially in the built-up area, where there is reduced Col. 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 Col. With the completion of final drawings, only those within the actual Col were considered eligible for entitlement under the project and list of PAPs 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 Col but within the ROW is well informed that they will not be adversely impacted by the project.

Step 6: Preparing RAP

45. The last step in the process involves the preparation of Resettlement Action 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.

2.3 Consultations

46. 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 6** of this report.

2.3.1 Local Level Consultations

47. For local level consultations, villages were selected. It was ensured that information regarding consultations is disseminated in the concerned village at least 2 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. 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. 4 Public consultations and 9 FGDs were conducted between 24th June to 28th November 2020 during the census and socio-economic survey.

2.3.2 Consultation with Government Officials

48. 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).

2.4 Collection of Data from Secondary Sources

49. 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 socio-economic 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, Barpeta, District Gazetters, Barpeta, District Revenue Department, Barpeta 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. The socio-economic information of Bajali district is not available on government portal as it is carved out of Barpeta district recently.

2.5 Compilation of Data

50. The data collected and recorded by the enumerators in questionnaires have been compiled and processed on computers using MS-Excel software.

2.6 Data Analysis

51. The processed data of the survey have been cleaned for human errors, analyzed and summarized in tables for the prevailing social situation and potential social issues are addressed and estimated. The collected social data help us to address the extent of impact on property, assets and loss of livelihood.



3 PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT

3.1 Introduction

52. The project stretch is proposed to be strengthened and upgraded under Asom Mala Program with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) assistance. It includes widening, strengthening, geometry corrections, provision of realignment and bypass, junction improvements, provision of drains in habitations and semi-urban and urban area, paved shoulders, etc.

3.2 Selection of Widening Scheme

53. The typical configuration for upgrading the existing road to 2-lane/2-lane with paved shoulders is summarized in **Tables 7 & 8**.

Table 7: Proposed improvements in open sections of the road

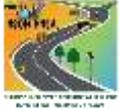
Element	Width (m)	Total Width (m)
Rural Cross Section-2 Lane with Paved Shoulder (C/S Type 1B and 9)		
Main Carriageway	1 X 7.00	7
Paved shoulder	2 X 1.50	3
Earthen Shoulders	2 X 1.00	2
Utility Corridor	2 X 0.75	1.5
Space left for future widening and Unlined Drain	Varies	
Right of Way	20m	
Design Speed	65 kmph to 80 kmph	

Source: -Design Report Asom Mala

Table 8: Proposed improvements in habitation and built-up sections

Element	Width (m)	Total Width (m)
Built up Cross Section-2 Lane (C/S Type 10)		
Main Carriageway	1 X 7.00	7
Paved shoulder	2 X 1.50	3
Footpath cum Drain	2 X 1.50	3
Utility Corridor	2 X 1	2
Right of Way	15 m	
Design Speed	40 kmph to 65 kmph	
Built up Cross Section-2 Lane (C/S Type 11)		
Main Carriageway	1 X 7.50	7.5
Footpath cum drain	2 X 1.50	3
Utility Corridor	2 X 1.00	2
Right of Way	12.5m	
Design Speed	Restricted to 40 kmph	

Source: -Design Report Asom Mala



54. Design speed is the basic parameter, which determines geometric features of the road. The improvement design has been prepared considering the design speed of 80 Kmph (ruling) and 65 Kmph (minimum) and where the widening is not possible like at the built up stretches speed is restricted to 40km/hr in view of limited ROW and safety aspects. One re-alignment (Ch. 4.600 to Ch. 5.930) and one Bypass (Ch. 14.750 to Ch. 17.653) have been provided. Total length of both re-alignment and bypass is 4.233 km in which a land width of 20 m has been considered.
55. Proposed widening options of the project road are given in **Table 9**. It may be observed that concentric+ both side widening has been proposed in 76.02% of the project road length in order to minimize the impacts. One bypass and 1 re-alignment comprise length 23.98 % (4.2 km) of the project length. A land width of 20 m has been considered for both. No existing bridge proposed for improvement, there are six (06) Minor bridges which will be retained and repaired. There is one (01) major existing bridge on Buradiya River, which will be abandoned after construction of new bridge.

Table 9 - Widening proposal of the project road

Widening options	Length (km)	% of total length of the project road	Reason for widening
Both sides widening	13.42	76.02%	To minimize land width
New construction (1 Re-alignment)	1.33	7.53%	
New construction (1 Bypass)	2.90	16.44%	

Source: -Design Report Asom Mala

56. Summary of proposed features for upgrading the project road is provided in **Table 10**. Raising the height of existing road has been proposed in 13.42 km (76.02%) and 4.233 km (23.98%) is for realignment and bypass location. 4 nos. of Bus Bays with Bus shelters & 14 nos. of Bus Shelters, 30 intersections (2 major intersections and 28 minor intersections) have been proposed in the improvement plan.

Table 10 - Summary of Improvements Proposed

Sr. No.	Project Features	Quantity	Proposal under Improvement Plan
1.	Total Project Length	17.415 km (existing)	17.653 km is proposed length including one re-alignment and 1 bypass
2.	Geometric Improvement and realignment for approaches of bridge proposed for new construction.	1.330 km	Improvements and horizontal realignment for smooth traffic movements at the time of construction.
3.	Provision of Paved Shoulder	14.973 km	TCS 1, 2 & 3
4.	Proposed By-Pass	1nos.	Pathsala Bypass: 2.903 Km
5.	Proposed Re-alignment	1 nos.	1.330 Km.
6.	Raising of Highway Formation	17.653 km	Reasons for raising to maintain minimum HFL



Sr. No.	Project Features	Quantity	Proposal under Improvement Plan
7.	Major Bridges	2 nos.	1 new bridge proposed (Design Ch. 4+745). 01 Major bridge to be retained.
8.	Minor Bridges	5 Nos.	All minor bridges to be retained.
9.	Box Culverts	4 Nos	2 nos. to be reconstructed and 2 nos. to be widened
10.	Pipe Culvert	8	Reconstruction to RCC Box Culverts
11.	Additional Balancing Culverts	20	Proposed 20 Nos. New Balancing Culverts
12.	Footpath Cum Drain & Pedestrian Guard Rails in Built-up sections	9.173 Km	TCS 2 & 3 applicable at 18 built-up locations
13.	ROB	Nil	
14.	Fly Over	Nil	
15.	Grade Separated Structures	Nil	
16.	Service Roads	-	Not Proposed
17.	Major Junctions	2 Nos.	Major Intersection.
18.	Minor Junctions	28 Nos	Minor Intersection
19.	Truck Parking	Nil.	
20.	Bus Bays with Bus shelters	4 Nos.	
21.	Bus shelters	14	
22.	Toll Plaza	-	Not Proposed

Source: -Design Report Asom Mala

3.3 Carriageway configuration

Table: 11 - Typical Cross Sections Length in Km

Sl. No.	Description	Type of TCS	Length
1	Two Lane with Paved Shoulders Reconstruction (Open Country- Plain Terrain at Embankment up to 1.5m)	TCS1	2.640
2	Two Lane with Paved Shoulders Reconstruction (Built-up Area- Plain Terrain)	TCS2	6.563
3	Two Lane Without Paved Shoulders Reconstruction (Built-up Area - Plain Terrain)	TCS3	2.610
4	Two Lane with Paved Shoulders in Realignment Locations (Open country - Plain Terrain) up to	TCS4	5.770
5	Major Bridge	-	0.070
Total Length (km)			17.653

Source: -Design Report Asom Mala

3.4 Design Cross Sections and Road Widening and Improvement

57. The project road is proposed for up-gradation to 2-lane/2-lane with paved shoulders configuration.



All concerned IRC guidelines will be followed for widening and up-gradation of road. The basic principle followed in the design is to develop a cross section based on guidelines for preparation of Detailed Project Reports under Asom Mala Program vide Lr. No. CE/ASOMMALA/12/2019/41 dated 06.02.2020. The design of the proposed cross sections is given, and details are presented in above **Table 11** & details of TCS, and its figures (TCS type 1,2,3 & 4) are given in **Annexure 3**.

3.5 Analysis of Alternatives

58. Analysis of alternatives is very important activities, which leads to minimize the negative impacts on population and properties and meet the technical requirement. The social team weighed up the alternative alignment options proposed by the design team through field visits and consultations and discussed with the design team the best options to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on large number of households and sensitive sites. Suggestions offered by road residents were considered. These minimization efforts resulted in:

- Avoiding sensitive/religious sites by adjusting the alignment
- Minimizing impacts on structures by using realignments/bypass
- Fixing the speed in the built-up areas including schools and hospitals as per local needs and problems of the people
- Deciding the rural and settlement location road cross-sections based on field surveys and likely impact on the people

59. The provision of widening and COI were weighed upon by the technical team, considering the outcome of public consultation as well as the suggestion of people along the project road. RoW is minimized from 20 meter to 15 meter and 12.5 meter in rural and in semi-urban a re-alignment (km. 4.600 to km. 5.930) and a bypass (km. 14.750 to km. 17.653) proposed for avoiding the adverse impact on the residential, commercial properties and people.

60. Therefore, alternatives were explored, and assessment was made. Analysis of Alternatives was done considering 2 options as given in the table below. **Alternative 2** was considered as there will be less impact on both structures and people.

- Alternative -1: Widening of existing road
- Alternative 2: Widening of existing road with one re-alignment and a bypass.

Table 12:: Comparative Analysis on Alternative Alignment

Impact Category	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Loss of Structure	345	254
Land Acquisition (Private)	12 Ha	16.17 Ha
Affected Families	572	484
Loss of Religious Structure	41	36
Affected PAPs	2720	2410
Land, Structures & R&R Cost (In Crores)	32.50	29.85

Source: Census Survey, 2020

3.6 Minimizing Resettlement Impact



61. Social impacts, in particular impacts on very congested areas and sensitive structures (i.e. clusters, community and religious structures), were minimized to the extent possible through the following steps:
62. Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed design phases of the subproject preparation to minimize the adverse impacts due to involuntary resettlement, subject to engineering feasibility. With the available feasible options, best engineering solution have been adopted to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. RoW is also minimized from 20 meter to 15 meter and 12.5 meter in rural, urban and a realignment and a bypass proposed for avoiding the adverse impact on the properties and people. The Pathsala bypass of about 3 km has been proposed to avoid adverse impacts on the people of the densely congested Pathsala Town.
63. Modification of design, realignment, bypass and minimizing the Corridor of Impact, but not compromising with the safety precautions, has saved up to 76 private structures and 15 religious, community and government structures as presented in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Structures saved by Design Modification

S. No	Type of Structures	Residential	Resi-comm	Commercial	Religious	Educational Properties	Other	Total
1	Titleholder	18	2	19	-	-	8	47
2	Non-Titleholder	6	-	17	-	-	6	29
3	Community	-	-	-	5	2	1	8
4	Government	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Total		24	2	36	5	5	19	91

Source: Census Survey, 2020

64. During the impact assessment survey public consultation meetings were also organized at various places, especially in the realignment and bypass locations to incorporate their concerns and suggestions to minimize the resettlement impacts.



4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

4.1 Introduction

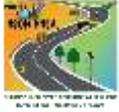
65. The project road from Sarthebari to Pathsala falls in the districts of Barpeta and Bajali. The start point (chainage 0+000) of the project road is the junction of the road under improvement with SH-9 and NH-9A in Barpeta district and the end point (chainage 17.653) is in Raipur near Pathsala town in Bajali district. The proposed project road which is 17.653 km long passes through 21 villages (13 in Barpeta district and 8 villages in Bajali district). In the light of above circumstances, the socio-economic profiles of the project influence area have elucidated the details of the district concerned coming in the way of proposed road.
66. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Barpeta district is 1.6 million and total population of Bajali district after formation (12th January 2021) is 0.25 million. However, the socio-economic information of Bajali district is not available on government portal as it is carved out of Barpeta district recently but, some extent tried to explain by collecting information from secondary sources.

4.2 Project Influence Area

67. An influence area would be a significant criterion because it has effects on the benefit estimation. The project influence area is divided into primary, secondary and tertiary influence area. the Primary PIA consists of affected populations in road alignment. Secondary influence area has been considered as the administrative boundaries of the districts through which the project road traverses. The project districts are Barpeta and newly formed Bajali for this road. Tertiary project influence area has been considered as the administrative boundaries of the state through which the project road is traverses. The project road traverses in Assam state only.

4.3 Tertiary PIA: State Profile of Assam

68. Assam state of India is located in the North-eastern part of the country and is bounded to the north by the Kingdom of Bhutan, to the east by the states of Nagaland and Manipur, to the south by the states of Mizoram and Tripura, and to the west by Bangladesh and the states of Meghalaya and West Bengal. Dispur, a suburb of the Guwahati is the Capital of the state.
69. The state has total geographical area 78,438 sq. km. Demographically, according to the Census 2011, the state has population 3,120,5576 (2.58% of India's population) of which 51.08% are male and 48.92% are female with a population density of 397 person per sq. km. The population growth rate in 2011 is 17.07%. 85.90% of the state population is rural with 14.10% are urban based. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes accounts for 7.15% and 12.45% of the population respectively. Literacy rate in Assam has seen upward trend and is 72.19 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 77.85 percent while female literacy is at 63.00 percent. Sex Ratio in Assam is 954 for each 1000 male, which is above the national average of 940.
70. The state contributes to the national economy with a share of 8.5% (2019-20) in the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Assam accounts for 7.19% of the industrial output of the country and 9.74% of the country's service sector output during 2019-20. The economy of Assam is the 17th state economy in India. The GDP of Assam for 2020-21 is estimated to be Rs. 4.09 lakh crore while India national level is estimated to be Rs. 239.91 trillion. The GSDP of the state grew at a CAGR (in Rs) of



12.36 per cent from 2011-12 to 2020-21.

71. The per-capita income is a crude indicator of the prosperity of a country. The estimated per capita income in state of Assam in India stood at around 82 thousand Indian rupees in the financial year 2019 while net national income (NNI) of India at current prices during 2018-19 is estimated to have attained a level of 1,26,406 Indian rupees.

4.4 Secondary PIA: District Profile

4.4.1 District: Barpeta

72. The Project Road is located in the district of Barpeta. The district is bounded by Nalbari district in the east, by Baska District in the north, by Bongaigaon and Chirang District in the west and by Goalpara and Kamrup District in the south. The river Brahmaputra lies in southern boundary of the district which runs along the southern bank of the river. The total area of Barpeta district is 2282 sq/km.

Geography

73. The district lies approximately between 90°39' 30" E and 91°23'00" E longitude and between 26°05' 30" N to 26°48' 30"N latitude. It lies elongating in south-north direction extending from the Brahmaputra in the south to Baska District in the north.

Rivers

74. The district is marked by a close network of natural drains which originates from the Brahmaputra River on the south. The whole drainage of the district generally gets its way to all rivers of Barpeta district which ultimately finds its way to the Lauhitya the ancient name of the mighty river Brahmaputra. A few perennial and semi-perennial rivers flowing through the district drain out the water to the Brahmaputra. The main tributaries of the Brahmaputra in the district are Beki, Pahumara, Manas, Chaulkhoa, Nakhanda which carry the water to the Brahmaputra.

Climate

75. The climate of the district is characterized by excessive humidity during summer and moderately cold and foggy winters. Generally, the weather goes dry and moisture less from February to April. From May to September sufficient rainfall sweeps over the district with heavy moisture in the atmosphere. During the months of October and November, the weather becomes pleasant, and the atmosphere gets foggy. Fogginess remains in the atmosphere till the end of January. Winter starts in the month of November and continues for about four months. The climate / atmosphere is somewhat dry and dusty during the months of February and March. As per Statistical Handbook, 2012 the highest rainfall recorded in June 2011 as 455.7 mm as against the state average of 267.6 mm followed by 424.3 mm in July 2011. The lowest rainfall was recorded in the months of December and January 2011.

Religion

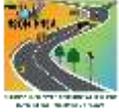
76. It is observed that Barpeta district has a majority of Muslim population which is about 70.74 % of the district total population. Hindus comprise about 29.11 % of the total population.

Language

77. The native language of Barpeta is Assamese, Bengali and Bodo.

Demography

78. Total population in the 1693622 which includes 867004 males and 826618 females. The district has



a population density of 742 inhabitants per square kilometre. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001–2011 was 21.4%. Barpeta has a sex ratio of 953 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 63.81%. In this district mainly Muslim settlements, except for some Bodo, Keots/Kaibarta, etc.

Connectivity

79. Barpeta district is well connected by both railway and road with the state headquarters as well as with the rest of the country. The railway which links Assam with the rest of the country runs through the district. The NH-31 is also passed through the district. There is a State Highway connecting Barpeta town, the district headquarters with Howli. There are quite a number of arterial roads connecting the district headquarter with other important centers within and outside the district.
80. According to Statistical Handbook Assam, 2012, the district possesses a total road length 1824 kms as on 31-03-2012 of which 158 kms, 171 kms, 1463 kms and 31 kms are State Highway, Major District Roads, Rural Roads and Urban Roads respectively. The road length per lakh of population is 107.73 kms and the road length per hundred km² geographical areas of the district is 68.13 km in 2012.

Economy

81. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the people of the district. About 70% of the people of the district depend on agriculture. The soil and climatic condition of the district are good enough for agricultural activities. The rainfall is also sufficient to grow paddy, sesame, wheat, rape & mustard, niger, linseed, jute, sugarcane, potatoes, and vegetables. The principal crops cultivated are –Rice, wheat, sugarcane, mustard, seasonal vegetables and fruits (Banana, pineapple, orange, papaya, assam lemon, guava, litchi, jackfruit, mango etc.).

Industry

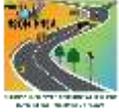
82. Barpeta is industrially backward district of Assam. The district does not possess any major public sector industry. The small-scale industries too are comparatively few. The district is, however, rich in cottage industries like pottery, black smithy, gold and silver smithy, cane and bamboo works, furnisher, bricks etc. Barpeta town was once famous for Ivory products which had a great demand in and outside the state.

Tourist Places

83. Barpeta is a developing settlement in Indian state of Assam. It is a popular temple town that was born in 1983 after the forking of Kamrup district. Barpeta does not have a rich history as the rulers of the place and their clan is not known. Manas national park, established in 1928, this park is one of the prime attractions of the town. Located at the foothills of the great Himalayas, it is a combination biodiversity and beautiful natural landscapes. It is also a Tiger reserve. Sundaridiya Satra, is one of the religious places in the destination and was constructed by Shri Madhavdeva after he left the Ganakkuchi Satra. Apart from serving adobe to Shri Madhavdeva, the premises of the shrine played a vital role in spreading Vaishnavism and reformation.

4.4.2 District: Bajali

84. The Project Road is located in the district of Bajali. Bajali district is the 34th district of the Indian state of Assam, carved out from Barpeta district. On 12 January 2021 Bajali was formally declared as a district. The district is bounded by Nalbari district in the east, by Baska District in the north, in South by Barpeta. District Bajali headquartered at Pathshala. Three circles named Bajali, Jalah and Sarupeta are comprises Bajali District.



Geography

85. The district lies approximately between 26°54'39" N to 91°18'70" E latitude. It lies elongating in North direction extending from the Barpeta in the south to Baska District in the north.

Rivers

86. Pahumar and Kalya rivers flows through the Bajali district.

Climate

87. The climate of the district is characterized by excessive humidity during summer and moderately cold and foggy winters. Generally, the weather goes dry and moisture less from February to April. From May to September sufficient rainfall sweeps over the district with heavy moisture in the atmosphere. During the months of October and November, the weather becomes pleasant, and the atmosphere gets foggy. Fogginess remains in the atmosphere till the end of January. Winter starts in the month of November and continues for about four months. The climate / atmosphere is somewhat dry and dusty during the months of February and March

Language

88. The native language of Bajali is Assamese, Bengali and Bodo.

Demography

89. Total population of Bajali district is 253816 which includes 128320 males and 125496 females. 6.43% population is Scheduled Tribe and 6.59% is Scheduled Caste population of total population. The district has a population density of 705 inhabitants per square kilometer. Bajali has a sex ratio of 981 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 71.39%.

Connectivity

90. Bajali district is well connected by both railway and road with the state. The railway which links Assam with the rest of the country runs through the district. The NH-31 is also passed through the district. There is a State Highway connecting Pathsala town, the district headquarters with Pathsala. There are quite several arterial roads connecting the district headquarter with other important centers within and outside the district.

Economy

91. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the people of the district. About 70% of the people of the district depend on agriculture. The soil and climatic condition of the district are good enough for agricultural activities. The rainfall is also sufficient to grow paddy, sesame, wheat, mustard, niger, linseed, jute, sugarcane, potatoes and vegetables. The principal crops cultivated are –Rice, wheat, sugarcane, mustard, seasonal vegetables and fruits (Banana, pineapple, orange, papaya, assam lemon, guava, litchi, jackfruit, mango etc.).

Industry

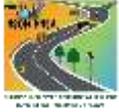
92. Bajali is industrially backward district of Assam. The district does not possess any major public sector industry. The small-scale industries too are comparatively few. The district is, however, rich in cottage industries like pottery, black smithy, gold and silver smithy, cane and bamboo works, furnisher, bricks etc.

Tourist Places

93. Bhogeshwari Satra at bank of Kalya river in Nityanand village is one of the prime attractions of the district. Located at the foothills of the great Himalayas, it is a combination biodiversity and beautiful



natural landscapes. Kalbaristhan in Helana village plays a vital role in spreading Vaishnavism and reformation Barpeta, Nalbari, Manas National Park (Manas Wildlife Sanctuary), Hajo, Bongaigaon are the nearby Important tourist destinations to see. **Dubi:** Sri Sri Parihareswar Devalaya is situated which dates to the Ahom rule. **Bhogeswar Devalaya at Chamuwa Uluwa Village:** This Devalaya is at 15 K.M. from Patacharkuchi towards north. This is a "Bishnu Temple". Thousands of people visit this place during the month of Magh. **Pathsala Town:** It has great importance in the cultural arena of Assam. Two mobile theatre group of Pathsala namely "Awahan" and "Kohinoor" have been marching in the live almost unchallenged in technique, performance, and fame in and outside Assam.



5 PROJECT IMPACT ON LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT & SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PAPs

5.1 Introduction

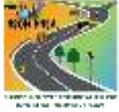
94. The Right of Way (RoW), which is owned by the State Government and administered by Assam PWD, was verified. The legal boundaries of the right of way and private properties and land to be acquired within the proposed CoI were confirmed with PWD’s records and the revenue department maps. The findings from the Land Revenue Records were confirmed during the census survey process. During the survey, most affected title holders voluntarily showed their ownership records. However, some refused to show their legal documents to the social team.
95. An identification survey of affected persons was carried out by detailed project report consultants, to identify the displaced persons (DP) and generate an inventory of losses and their socio-economic profile of the sub-project displaced person. The identification was based on detail measurement survey based on final engineering specifications. In addition, their perceptions about the project, rehabilitation and resettlement options were ascertained. The identification was carried out in the month of Oct-Nov 2020.

5.2 Overall Impacts

96. The verification process confirms that the project does involve of acquisition of private land (16.74 Ha.). The census survey of landowners revealed that 386 families will be affected. As for private structures, there will be impact on 130 titleholders and 98 non-titleholder households, including 35 tenants representing 2410 affected persons.
97. Cut-off date 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. However, some flexibility will be considered during implementation to take into account any non-titled-holders who may not have been present during the survey and who owned assets within the CoI prior to the cut-off-date.
98. The summary of impacts of the project are presented in the table below:

Table 14: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent/Numbers		
Total Land Required (in Ha)	30.17		
Private Land Acquisition (in Ha)	16.74		
Government Land required (in Ha)	2.58		
Existing Land with PWD (in Ha)	10.84		
Affected Families	484		
Physically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence)	TH	13	14
	NTH	1	
Economically Displaced Families(Loss of land, Shop, Artisan and Commercial Tenants)	TH	58	99
	NTH	41	



Impact	Extent/Numbers		
Titleholders Losing agricultural land, facing significant economic impacts	TH	48	48
Physically and Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	TH	-	-
	NTH	-	
Significant impact on Structures	TH	22	34
	NTH	12	
Non-significant impact on Structures	TH	108	159
	NTH	51	
Titleholders Losing strip of agricultural land (non-significant impact)	TH	338	338
	NTH	-	
Total affected persons	2410		
Titled affected persons	2032		
Non-titled affected persons	378		
Affected Vulnerable Families	245		
Affected Tenants	35		

Source: Census and Social Survey, 2020

5.3 Land Acquisition Impacts

5.3.1 Due Diligence in Land Acquisition

99. Additional land acquisition area for this road is 19.32 ha, out of which 16.74 ha is Private Land and 2.58 ha is other government department land
100. Based on the census survey undertaken by the consultant, it is noticed that none of the land parcels required for construction of the road has been occupied by squatters or encroachers, but still this needs to be verified again by respective revenue officials jointly with the representatives from PWD and consultant. Also, no land has been acquired in this road previously.
101. Now, the project road requires 2.58 ha of government land as additional requirement. The revenue map of this stretch is also way back of 1962-63. Hence, the govt. land of additional requirement is also in jurisdiction of the revenue department of Barpeta district, Govt. of Assam for 57 years.

5.3.2 Impact on Households due to Land Acquisition

102. The details of land acquisition requirement are summarized in **Table 15**.

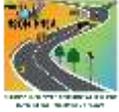
Table 15: Details of Land being acquired for the Project

Sl. No	Land Details	Acquisition of Land Area (Ha.)	Percentage %
1	Private	16.74	55.49
2	Forest	-	-
3	Existing RoW (Land with PWRD)	10.84	35.93
4	Other Government land	2.58	8.55
Total		30.17	100.00

Source: Land Acquisition Plan, 2020

103. The summary of existing RoW and additional land requirement are presented in the table below:

Table 16: Details of Land Requirement



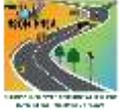
Sl. No	Parameters	Qty.
1	Total Design length of the Road (km)	17.65
2	Total Length of the Road stretches, where land acquisition is not required (km)	11.28
3	Total length of the Road stretches, where land acquisition is required (km)	6.37
4	Total area of Existing Right of Way (ERoW), i.e., the land with PWRD (Ha)	10.84
5	Additional Private Land Acquisition Area (Ha)	16.74
6	Additional Government Land (Ha)	2.58

Source: Land Acquisition Plan, 2020

104. Village wise the land use pattern of affected land shows most are used for agricultural purposes. Village wise distribution of private land and their basic rate/ Circle rate of land (Rs. Lakh per ha) are presented below **table 17**. The basic rate/Circle rate or average District Level Committee (DLC) rate for land is provided by the Circle Offices of the district. This section will be updated after joint verification of land schedule at site.

Table 17: Village Wise Additional Land Acquisition Requirement

S.No	Villages	Land						
		Agricultural		Residential		Commercial		Total
		Area (Ha)	Basic Rate (Rs. Lakh)	Area (Ha)	Basic Rate (Rs. Lakh)	Area (Ha)	Basic Rate (Rs. Lakh)	Area (Ha)
1	Namshala	-	0.20	-	0.45	-	0.60	-
2	Sarthebari	-	0.20	-	0.45	-	0.60	-
3	Karakuchi	-	0.20	-	0.45	-	0.60	-
4	Khudra	-	0.20	-	0.45	-	0.60	-
5	Bar Gomura	0.40	0.20	-	0.45	-	0.60	0.40
6	Kalatoli	0.72	0.20	0.04	0.45	-	0.60	0.75
7	Batia gaon	0.12	0.20	-	0.45	-	0.60	0.12
8	Parakuchi Pam	0.49	0.20	0.08	0.45	-	0.60	0.57
9	Maripur	0.67	0.20	0.63	0.45	-	0.60	1.31
10	Kachakuri	0.26	0.20	0.95	0.45	-	0.60	1.21
11	Rampur	0.15	0.20	0.69	0.45	-	0.60	0.84
12	Bangaon	1.29	0.20	1.07	0.45	-	0.60	2.36
13	Panara	0.00	0.20	0.18	0.45	-	0.60	0.18
14	Upur Nai	0.80	0.20	0.17	0.45	-	0.60	0.96
15	Hathinapur	1.00	0.20	-	0.45	-	0.60	1.00
16	Bagana	0.03	0.20	0.05	0.45	-	0.60	0.09
17	Bargunari	0.78	0.20	0.17	0.45	-	0.60	0.95
18	Dubi	0.87	0.20	0.39	0.45	-	0.60	1.26



S.No	Villages	Land						
		Agricultural		Residential		Commercial		Total
		Area (Ha)	Basic Rate (Rs. Lakh)	Area (Ha)	Basic Rate (Rs. Lakh)	Area (Ha)	Basic Rate (Rs. Lakh)	Area (Ha)
19	Bamonkuchi	2.61	0.20	0.98	0.45	0.04	0.60	3.62
20	Dharamtala	0.54	0.20	0.13	0.45	-	0.60	0.67
21	Raipur	0.25	0.20	0.18	0.45	-	0.60	0.43
		11.0055		5.7028		0.0403		16.7486

Source: Land Acquisition Plan

105. Out of the total additional private land requirement, 11.05 ha of the land is being used for agricultural purpose, 0.04 ha is demarcated as commercial land and 5.70 ha is demarcated as residential land. The type of land, nature of land and ownership details for preparation of the land schedule has been collected from respective revenue records available in Dhartree Assam Revenue Portal on Oct 2020. Wherever, this further needs to be verified by respective revenue officials with their respective revenue records during joint verification.
106. The extent of impact on each household's total land plot has also been assessed. Households will lose up to 10% and more than 10% of its plot for the project is presented below.
107. The private land required for proposed road is spread across 21 revenue villages. The 386 landowners comprising of 256 agricultural owners and 130 owners of structures from whom land is proposed to be acquired are categorized based on the extent of land lost as a percentage to total land holding. Loss of land is non-significant to 87.56 percent of the landowners who will be losing less than 10 percent of their total landholding and for the remaining (12.44%), the loss will be significant as they will be losing 10 percent and above of their total landholding. The extent of land lost is presented in **Table 18**.

Table 18: Loss of percentage of Land Plots

Type of Ownership of Land	Extent Impact for Total Land Plots (386 Nos.)				
	<=10%	10-20%	20-40%	More than 40%	Total
Private Land & Structures	338	25	23	-	386
Share to total%	87.56	6.48	5.96	-	100
	Extent of Impact on Family				
	<=10%	10-20%	20-40%	More than 40%	Total
Affected Family	338	25	23	-	386
Share to Total%	87.56	6.48	5.96	-	100

108. A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project both by physically and economically. It was found that a total of 113 families would be displaced by this project. The details are being provided in the **Table 19**.

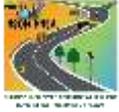


Table 19: Number of Displaced Families

Sl. No.	Category of Impact	No. of Families	%	TH	NTH
Physically Displaced Families					
1	Owners of Residential Structure	14	100	13	1
2	Residential Tenant	-	-	-	-
Total		14	100	13	1
Economically Displaced Families					
1	Owners of Agricultural Land	48	48.48	48	0
2	Loss of Commercial Structure	20	20.20	9	11
3	Artisan	1	1.01	1	-
4	Commercial Tenants	30	30.30	-	30
Total		99	100	58	41
Physically and Economically Displaced Families					
1	Owners of Resi+ Commercial Structure	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-
Grand Total		113	100	71	42

Source: Census Survey 2020

5.4 Overall impact on structures

109. A total number of 254 assets including private, religious, community and government structures are likely to be affected for the project. Out of which, 193 (75.98%) are private structures. There are 36 religious, 3 community and 22 government structures which are getting affected due to this project. The details of affected properties are presented in the **Table 20**.

Table 20: Details of Affected Structures

Sl. No	Structures/Properties in the Affected Area	Nos of affected Properties	Nos. of Affected Families	Percentage
1	Private Structures	193	228	75.98
2	Religious Structures	36	-	14.17
3	Community Structures	3	-	1.18
4	Government Structures	22	-	8.66
Total		254	228	100

Source: Census Survey, 2020

5.5 Impact on Private Structures

110. These private properties are residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial etc. Out of 228 displaced families, 130 families are titleholders, and remaining 98 are non-titleholders. Details on the loss of private assets and displaced families are given in **Table 21**. The details of Census and Socio-economic survey and list of affected people, families and assets are attached in **Annexure 4**.

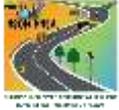


Table 21: Impact on Private Structure

Sl. No	Type of Private Property	No. of Str.	%	Families				No. of Families	%
				TH	NTH				
					Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
1	Residential	53	27.46	47	2	4	-	53	23.25
2	Comm.	61	31.61	39	0	22	35	96	42.11
3	Res.-cum-Comm.	8	4.15	7	1	-	-	8	3.51
4	Kiosk	7	3.63	3	1	3	-	7	3.07
5	Others (BW, Toilets, Sheds etc.)	64	33.16	34	1	29	-	64	28.07
Total		193	100	130	5	58	35	228	100

Source: Census Survey, 2020

5.6 Severity of Impact on Families Losing Structures

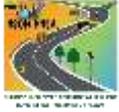
111. The analysis of impact reveals that out of 193 private structures, 129 nos have impact on the main structures and for 64 structures, the impact are limited to boundary wall, minor structures and sheds only, which may not require for relocation. Again, out of 129 structures, impact on 34 structures is significant and scale of impact are more than 40%, needs relocation and remaining 95 structures will be partially affected and will remain viable for use. During census and consultations with DPs, 72% of them favor of cash compensation or self-relocate and 28% families requested for constructed house or shops. The intensity of impact is further classified in the **Table 22**.

Table 22: Intensity of Impact on Private Structures

Sl. No	Use of Affected Structure	Ownership	Scale of Impact				Total	Share (%)
			0-10%	10-20%	20-40%	More than 40%		
1	Residential	TH	20	6	8	13	47	24.35
		NTH	-	2	3	1	6	3.11
2	Commercial	TH	10	8	15	6	39	20.21
		NTH	6	3	5	8	22	11.40
3	Res-cum-Com	TH	3	2	2	-	7	3.63
		NTH	-	1	-	-	1	0.52
4	Kiosk	TH	-	-	-	3	3	1.55
		NTH	1	-	-	3	4	2.07
5	Others (BW, Toilets, Sheds)	TH	11	2	12	9	34	17.62
		NTH	5	3	10	12	30	15.54

Source: Census Survey, 2020

112. As per the above table 34 number of structures are likely to be displaced which is affected more than 40% of its total dimensional area.



5.7 Type of Construction and Affected Areas of Private Structures

113. The Permanent structure are those, whose walls, roofs, and floors are made of permanent materials, such as burnt bricks and stones for walls (packed with lime or cement), roofs made of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) and floors made of cement concrete which have their service life of more than 20 years. Temporary structures are those, whose walls, roofs and floors are made of temporary materials, such as unburnt bricks, bamboos, mud, wood plastic, thatched etc, for walls and roof, which have their service life of couple of years only. Semi-permanent structures are falling in between of the permanent and temporary structures, i.e., either any of their roofs and walls are of temporary materials or having a mixed of permanent and temporary construction materials.
114. The affected private structures have various types of construction. Majority of them are permanent structures, followed by semi-permanent and temporary structures. The details of type of constructions of the affected properties are summarized in **Table 23**.

Table 23: Type of Construction of Affected Private Structure

Sl.	Type of Construction	Affected Structures (Nos.)	Affected Area (sqm)	Share of Structures (%)
1	Permanent	56	2242	29.02
2	Semi-Permanent	25	1273	12.95
3	Temporary	48	637	24.87
4	Others (BW, Toilets, Sheds)	64	1102	33.16
Total		193	5254	100.00

Source: Census Survey, 2020

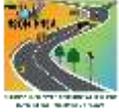
5.8 Loss of Livelihoods

115. A total of 369 households will lose livelihoods as a result of the project, including households losing agricultural land, commercial structure fully or partially, artisans and tenants of commercial structures. The details of the economic impacts as per the category of affected households are presented in **Table 24** below. Out of 369 affected families losing livelihoods includes 256 families land based livelihood, 76 total households losing their income from impact on their commercial structures, 20 are fully affected and 56 are partially affected but some of the tenants who have taken the premises on rent for commercial purpose (9.49%).

Table 24: Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

Sl. No.	Loss	Partially Affected	Fully Affected	Total affected Families	Total affected DPs	% of Total Displaced Families
1	Loss of Agricultural Land	228	28	256	1528	69.38
2	Owner of the Shop	56	20	76	317	20.6
3	Artisan	1	1	2	6	0.54
4	Tenants	5	30	35	123	9.49
Total		290	79	369	1974	100.00

Source: Census Survey, 2020



5.9 IMPACT ON COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

116. Out of 61 projects affected on Common Property Resources (CPRs), 36 are Religious, 22 are government, 3 are other community structures. The summary list of CPRs affected along the project are presented below **table 25** and list of the religious structures according to the design chainages are provided in **table 26** and the details of them are presented in **Annexure 5**.

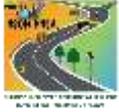
Table 25: Types of CPRs and Government Properties likely to be affected

Sl.No	Types of Properties	Total Nos	Share to Total (%)
1	Religious Properties	36	36.07
2	Government Properties	22	59.02
3	Community Properties	3	4.92
Total		61	100.00

Source: Census Survey, 2020

Table 26: List of Affected Religious Properties

Sl.No	Design Chainage	Side	Name of Town/Village	Name/ Usage of Religious Structure
1	0.235	LHS	Sarthebari	Lakshmi Temple
2	1.420	RHS	Bargomura	Shiva Temple
3	4.110	LHS	Batiya	Shiva Temple
4	5.838	RHS	Parakushi	Shiva Temple
5	5.943	RHS	Parakushi	Shiva Temple
6	6.235	LHS	Kaskuri	Shiva Temple
7	6.987	RHS	Rampur	Shiva Temple
8	7.138	LHS	Rampur	Shiva Temple
9	7.305	LHS	Rampur	Shiva Temple
10	7.495	RHS	Rampur	Shiva Temple
11	7.840	LHS	Rampur	Shiva Temple
12	8.324	LHS	Bangaon	Statue
13	8.715	LHS	Bangaon	Shiva Temple
14	8.760	LHS	Bangaon	Shiva Temple
15	8.840	LHS	Bangaon	Shiva Temple
16	8.900	LHS	Bangaon	Shiva Temple
17	9.307	LHS	Bangaon	Shiva Temple
18	9.440	RHS	Bangaon	Shiva Temple
19	9.892	LHS	Bangaon	Shiva Temple
20	10.520	RHS	Bugan	Shiva Temple
21	11.115	LHS	Bugan	Shiva Temple
22	11.130	RHS	Bugan	Dev Sthan
23	11.410	RHS	Bugan	Krishna Temple
24	11.536	LHS	Bugan	Shiva Temple
25	11.710	LHS	Bugan	Shiva Temple



Sl.No	Design Chainage	Side	Name of Town/Village	Name/ Usage of Religious Structure
26	12.010	LHS	Bugan	Shiva Temple
27	12.215	LHS	Bugan	Shiva Temple
28	12.958	LHS	Tapattari	Shiva Temple
29	12.995	LHS	Tapattari	Shiva Temple
30	13.367	RHS	Tapattari	Shiva Temple
31	13.368	LHS	Tapattari	Shiva Temple
32	13.790	LHS	Malipara	Shiva Temple
33	13.905	RHS	Malipara	Shiva Temple
34	14.150	LHS	Malipara	Shiva Temple
35	14.420	LHS	Malipara	Shiva Temple
36	14.470	RHS	Malipara	Shiva Temple

Source: Census Survey, 2020

5.10 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE OF THE PAPs

5.10.1 General Socio-economic Profile of PAPs

117. The project will impact 484 families in which 256 are only land affected families, 130 land and structures families, 58 are squatters, 5 encroachers and 35 are tenants families. A total of 2410 PAPs will be affected by the project. However, the socio- economic information presented in the following sections.

5.10.2 Impact on Project Affected Families

118. Total Project Affected Families (PAF) for the project are 484, Out of which 386 are in title holder category and 98 are in non-titleholder categories. The ownership details of the PAFs are shown in **Table 27**.

Table 27: Number of Project Affected Family

Sl. No	Types of PAPs	Category	Families	Persons	%
1	Title Holder	Land & Structure	130	504	20.91
2		Land Only	256	1528	63.4
3	Non-Title Holder	Squatter	58	239	9.92
4		Encroacher	5	16	0.66
5		Tenant	35	123	5.1
Total			484	2410	100

Source: Census Survey, 2020

5.10.3 Number of Project Affected Persons

119. There are total of 2,410 PAPs being affected which includes 1,243 (51.58%) males and 1,167 (48.42%) females. The average household size is 5.0 and the Male; Female ratio among PAPs is 939. The details of PAPs being affected in the project are summarized in **Table 28**.

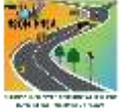


Table 28: Number of Project Affected Persons

Sl. No.	Age Group	Male	Female	Total PAPs	Share to total PAPs (%)
1	0-14 years	303	303	606	25.15
2	15-17 Years	47	38	85	3.53
3	18-60 Years	729	694	1423	59.05
4	Above 60 Years	164	132	296	12.28
Total		1243	1167	2410	100
Percentage to Total PAPs		51.58	48.42		

Source: Census Survey, 2020

5.10.4 Religious Category of PAFs

120. The majority of the PAFs belong to the Hindu religion (99.38%) and 0.62% of them are Muslim religion. The trend shows that Hindu communities dominate the project road. **Table 29** delineates the religious categories of the affected family.

Table 29: Religious Categories of PAFs along the Project Road

Sl. No.	Religious Group	No. of Project Affected Family	Share to Total (%)
1	Hindu	481	99.38
2	Muslims	3	0.62
Total		484	100

Source: Census Survey, 2020

5.10.5 Social Categories of the Project Affected Families (AFs)

121. As per the census survey of all the 484 affected family, the social stratification of the project area shows that 334 families (69.01%) are from general category, 52 families (10.74%) are from other backward class (OBC), 18.18% are from scheduled caste (SC) category, 2.07% are scheduled tribe (ST). The details of social categories in the project area are presented in **Table 30**.

Table 30: Social Categories of PAFs along the Project Road

Sl. No.	Type of Social Category	No. of Project Affected Family	Percentage (%)
1	General	334	69.01
2	Other Backward Class	52	10.74
3	Scheduled Caste	88	18.18
4	Scheduled Tribe	10	2.07
Total		484	100

Source: Census Survey, 2020



5.10.6 Impact on Vulnerable Families

122. Vulnerable Families are defined as affected families who are falling in the categories of: (i) Below Poverty Line (BPL); (ii) Women Headed Household (WHH); (iii) Scheduled Tribes (ST); (iv) Elderly persons living alone (All the persons of the family are of age 60 years and above); (v) Households with Physically or Mentally challenged persons (PCH); (vi) Scheduled Caste (SC). It shall be noted here that though there may be multiple categories of vulnerability groups exist in the project road.
123. Category wise vulnerable affected families have been identified and given in the **Table 31**.

Table 31 Vulnerable Categories of PAFs (Single & Multiple)

Sl. No.	Vulnerability					
	Category	PAFs	Multiple Vulnerability (PAFs)			
			BPL	SC	ST	WHH
1	BPL	117	-	333	2	10
2	SC	88	32	-	-	4
3	ST	10	2	-	-	1
4	WHH	30	9	3	1	-
Total		245	43	36	3	15

Source: Census Survey, 2020

5.10.7 Educational Status of PAPs

124. A significant percentage of the affected persons (49.89%) are secondary (Class 6-12), 26.56% are Primary (Class-1-5), 14.76% are Higher (Graduate), 4.26% are Illiterate (unable to read and write), and 3.72% are up to literate (only sign his/her name) level. The details are summarized in **Table 32**.

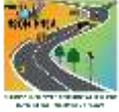
Table 32: Educational Status of PAPs

Sl.No	Type of Educational Category	Male	Female	Total PAPs	Share to total PAPs (%)
1	Illiterate	19	60	79	4.26
2	Only Literate	27	42	69	3.72
3	Primary (class 1-5)	234	259	493	26.56
4	Secondary (Class 6-12)	521	405	926	49.89
5	Higher (Graduate)	156	118	274	14.76
6	Technical	4	4	8	0.43
7	Vocational	4	3	7	0.38
Total		965	891	1856	100

Source: Census Survey, 2020

5.10.8 Occupational Status of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

125. As per the survey no person below 14 years of age are found to be working. The working age group



within 18 to 60 years, has only been considered for their occupational profile. The findings of census survey revealed that out of 1,459 affected persons within the working age group, 16.31% PAPs are in business, 10.42% are in cultivation, 8.70% are non-agriculture labour, 7.61% and 5.55% are in government and private service respectively. The details of occupational status of affected persons are summarized in **Table 33**.

Table 33: Occupational Status of Affected Persons

Sl.No	Occupation	Male	Female	Total PAPs	Share to total PAPs (%)
1	Business/Trade	210	28	238	16.31
2	Agriculture	112	40	152	10.42
3	Non-Agri. Labour	95	32	127	8.7
4	Govt. Service	88	23	111	7.61
5	Private Service	58	23	81	5.55
6	Agri. Labour	48	6	54	3.7
7	Self Employed/Artisan	5	-	5	0.34
8	Other Non-Working	131	560	691	47.36
Total		747	712	1459	100

Source: Census Survey, 2020

126. Majority of persons (47.36%) are not in workforce, comprising largely of student, elderly, housewives and women who do not go for work.

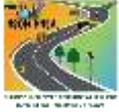
5.10.9 Yearly Income Level of the Project Affected Families (PAFs)

127. The census data revealed that 110 affected families (22.73%) earn income less than Rs. 58,320 yearly, 98 families (20.25%) earn income between Rs. 58,320 to 1,20,000, 133 families (27.48%) earn between Rs. 1,20,000 to 2,40,000 and 143 families earn income 2,40,001 and above per year. Here, annual income taken not only from head of the households but also other members of the families and other earning sources. As per the latest Planning Commission, Government of India estimate (C. Rangarajan Report on Poverty, 2014), any person having monthly per capita consumption and expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 972 in rural area and Rs. 1,407 in urban area is considered to be living below poverty line. Based on this calculation of poverty line figure, average annual household MPCE in rural area of project corridor comes as Rs. 58,320 and accordingly 110 affected families are coming under BPL. The average income level of families is summarized in **Table 34**.

Table 34: Yearly Income Level of the Project Affected Families

Sl. No.	Yearly Income	No. of Family	Percentage (%)
1	Less than Rs.58,320	110	22.73
2	Rs.58,320 - 1,20,000	98	20.25
3	Rs.1,20,001 – 2,40,000	133	27.48
4	Rs. 2,40,001 and above	143	29.55
Total		484	100

Source: Census Survey, 2020



5.10.10 Impact on Access to Services and Amenities

128. There is no adverse impact as well as temporary and permanent restrictions on access to services and amenities for the proposed project. However, the proposed project will develop access to services and amenities like educational institutes, colleges, technical educational institutes and railway station.

5.11 Human Trafficking

129. During the Census, Socio-economic survey and public consultations, it was revealed that no cases of human trafficking are reported, nor any records found from nearest police station. People are very much aware of this.

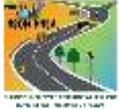
5.12 Impact on Indigenous People

130. 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. However, the project road passing through Barpeta and Bajali districts which is not under area of Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.

131. Though only 10 families of 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 characteristics of ESS-3. The comparative analysis of the Indigeneity of the Tribal families is presented in **Table 35**.

Table 35: Indigenous Peoples Identification As per ESS 3

Sl.	Characteristics of AIIB's ESP ESS-3	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 socio-cultural 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.	



Sl.	Characteristics of AIIB's ESP ESS-3	Yes	No	Assessment	Outcome
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 style.	
4	a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.		No	All 10 Scheduled Tribe households speak official language of the country as well as region. Their children are going to school and colleges.	

5.13 Provision for Relocation

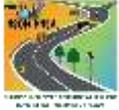
132. The relocation of the displaced families will be facilitated through 3 months' advance notice to the displaced families and providing R&R assistances to the entitled families before their relocation. The PIU assisted by the RAP Implementation Agency (RIA) will assist the displaced families for their respective relocation.
133. The affected CPRs under the road utilities, e.g., bus stand, passenger sheds, public toilets etc. will be rebuilt through the civil construction of the project itself. The affected CPRs falling under the categories of the public utilities of wells, hand pumps etc. will be relocated in the remaining government lands. The affected CPRs falling under the categories of the institutes will be relocated/reconstructed through the responsible persons group/ relevant institutes committees.
134. No Resettlement sites have been considered in this project, as it requires additional land acquisition and thus increase in displaced families for acquisition of land for resettlement sites. Physically displaced families (34) are sparsely located along the corridor. Therefore, providing resettlement site is not possible for brownfield sections in linear projects.

5.14 Physically displaced households

135. Out of 228 families whose structures are affected, it is expected that 34 structures owner families with 98 persons and 30 tenant families with 105 persons will require physical relocation as their residential or commercial structure will no longer be viable. This has been assessed based on the share of impact on the structures, if 40% or more of the structure is affected, it is deemed as fully affected. During implementation however, the viability of the structure will be further assessed and if less than 40% of a residential or commercial structure is affected but it is deemed by the affected household and APWD as unviable, then it will also be considered as fully affected.

5.15 Compensation option for displaced household

136. A survey of the 34 families likely to require physical relocation has been conducted to assess their



preference of relocation approaches. The survey shows that 59% of them favor cash compensation, 30% requested for self-relocation and 6% requested for alternative government housing schemes. Details of relocation options by displaced households are given in the **Table 36**.

Table 36: Compensation Option for Displaced Households

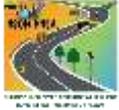
Sl. No.	Compensation Options	Nos of Households	%
1	Cash Compensations	20	58.82
2	Self-Relocation	10	29.41
3	Government Housing Scheme	2	5.88
4	NA/NR	2	5.88
Total		34	100

Source: Census Survey, 2020

5.16 Physical Relocation Allowances Provided by the Project

137. In addition to replacement cost of structure, any affected families who is physically displaced from his/her residence or commercial structure as a result of the project will receive the following relocation allowances:

- Displaced families will be facilitated through 3 months' advance notice and providing R&R assistances to the entitled families before their relocation.
- 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.
- One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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).

5.17 Assistance from RAP Implementing Agencies in Finding their respective relocation.

138. Majority of households requested for cash compensation and self-relocation. However, all physically displaced households losing their residential and commercial structures will be supported by the RAP Implementation agencies in finding an alternative place to buy or rent



6 GENDER ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

139. Though Assam has made significant progress in recent years, the education, employment and health status of women is worse than that of men. According to the latest demographic data (Census 2011), the gender ratio of the state stands at 958 females per 1000 males. Gender ratio had constantly increased over the last two decades and it is still higher than the current national average of 933. This chapter forms the basis for operationalizing the results and recommendations of the gender analysis.
140. Out of all the PAPs, the females are 48.42% and the sex ratio is 939. The details of PAPs being affected gender wise in the project are summarized in **Figure 6**.

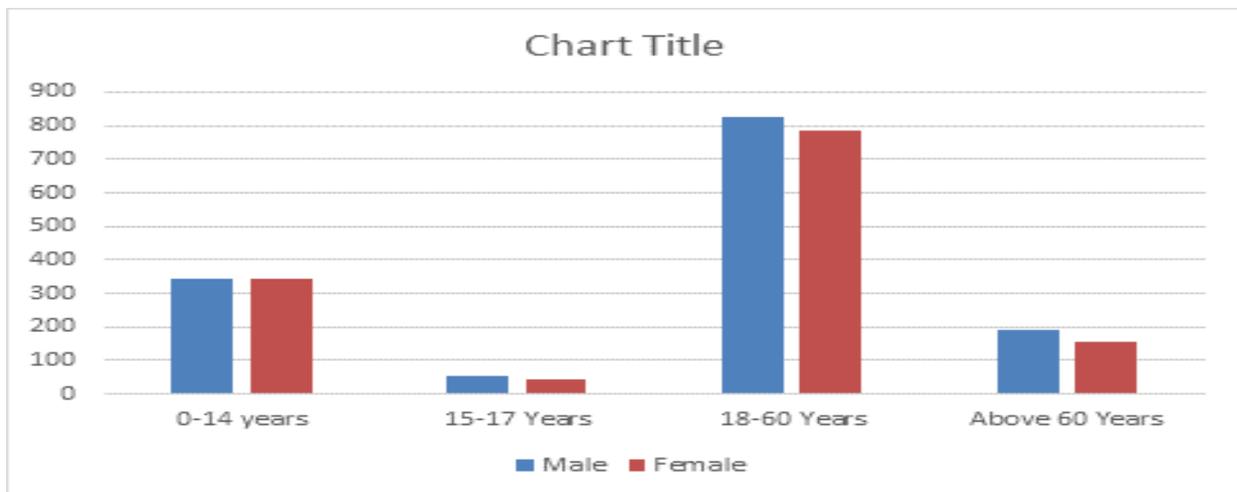


Figure 6: Gender wise distribution of PAPs

141. Figure 6 shows that out of female and male population is similar in age group of 0-14 years and 15-17 years but less in age group of 18-60 years and above 60 years.
142. 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 changed even they are not treating difference between girls and boys. 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.
143. According to the social impact assessment, women will not be disproportionately affected by resettlement impacts. Out of 484 affected households there are 30 women headed households affected by both impact on structures and land. 4 out of 30 will be economically displaced (1 from their commercial structures), and 3 will be losing land (more than 10% of their plot). According to gender consideration on occupational pattern, 42.22% (excluding non-working category) of male members whereas very less i.e. only 10.42% (excluding Non-working category) of female members are working in different types of occupations such as service, business, agriculture, labour etc. Moreover, as comparison to both categories on educational pattern, 50.97% (excluding Illiterate category) of male members are educated than female category of 44.77% (excluding Illiterate category). (See tables 37 & figure 7 below).



Table 37: Gender Disaggregated Occupational Pattern

Sl. No	Occupational Pattern	Male	Percentage (%) of Total Population	Female	Percentage (%) of Total Population
1	Private Service	58	3.98	23	1.58
2	Govt. Service	88	6.03	23	1.58
3	Business/Trade	210	14.39	28	1.92
4	Agriculture	112	7.68	40	2.74
5	Agri. Labour	48	3.29	6	0.41
6	Non Agri. Labour	95	6.51	32	2.19
7	Self Employed/Artisan	5	0.34	-	-
8	Non-Working	131	8.98	560	38.38
Total		747	51.2	712	48.80

Source: Census Survey, 2020

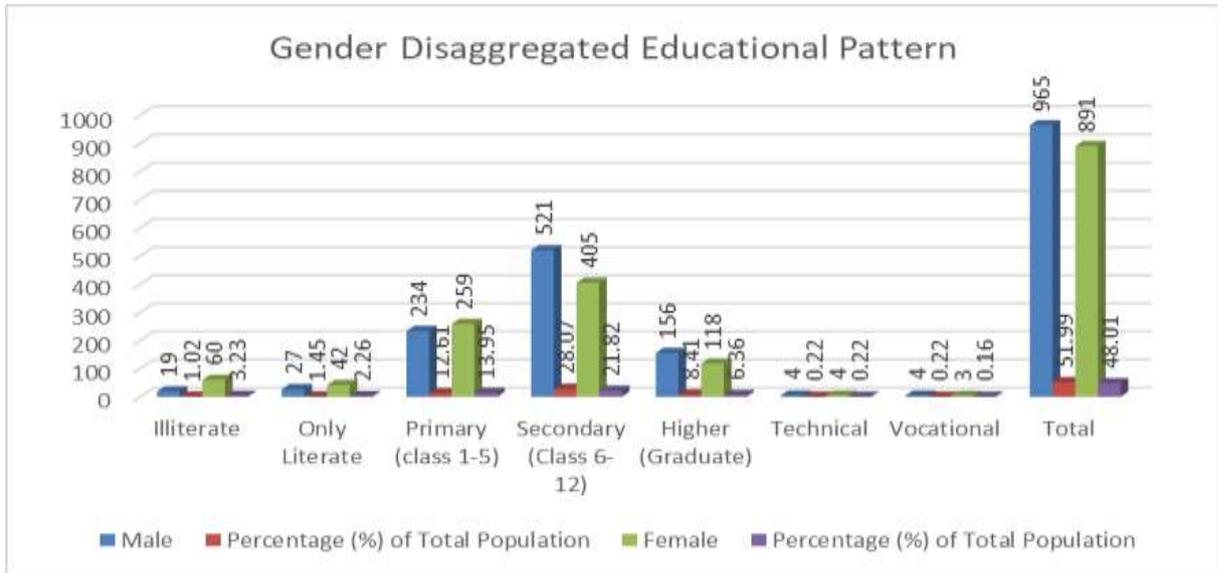
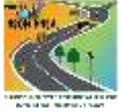


Figure 7: Gender Disaggregated Educational Pattern

144. Regarding yearly income of both gender, 42.22% of male members are earn more than the female member of 10.47% is summarized below **table no 38**. Here, annual income taken not only from head of the households but also other members of the families and other earning sources.

Table 38: Gender Disaggregated Income Profile



Sl. No.	Yearly Income	Male	Percentage (%) of Total Population	Female	Percentage (%) of Total Population
1	Less than Rs.1,20,000	315	21.59	88	6.03
2	Rs.1,20,001 – 2,40,000	174	11.93	44	3.02
3	Rs. 2,40,000 and above	126	8.64	19	1.3
4	NA/NR	132	9.05	561	38.45
Total		747	51.2	712	48.8

Source: Census Survey, 2020

145. The proposed up-gradation of the road is expected to open up new economic opportunities for women to upgrade their skills and facilitate their access to educational and health facilities. The project is also expected to reduce the travel time, which while it is a direct benefit from the project, this development may also lead to increased accidents in village areas as children tend to play near the road.
146. According to the social impact assessment, out of 30 affected families 23 are affected by impact on land and 7 WHHs are affected by impact on structures. Again, extent of impact and types of displacement on land and structures are explained in **table below no. 39, 40 & 41**. Overall, this is a minor number of women headed household affected compared to the overall figures of all affected persons.
147. Female-headed households are characterized by higher number of dependents and a poor economic standing. Among them, 1 is a business owner, 15 are doing agriculture, 4 are doing service, 2 works in agriculture labour and 8 are non-working (**see tables 42 and 43 below**). Moreover, out of 30 WHHs, 9 are illiterate, 6 are only literate, 8 are primary, 5 are secondary and 2 are above graduate. Payments will be made directly to these women and the RAP implementing NGO/Agency will ensure that they have bank accounts opened in their names. They will also receive additional financial assistance and be eligible to the livelihood training, as they are considered as vulnerable as per the resettlement framework.

Table 39: Number of Women Headed Households likely to be affected

Sl. No.	Properties	Nos of Women Headed Households	Percentage
1	Land	23	76.67
2	Structures	7	23.33
Total		30	100

Source: Census Survey, 2020

Table 40: Women Headed Households (WHH) Land loss

S. No	Extent of Impact	No of WHH
1	Losing more than 10%	3
2	Losing less than 10%	20



Source: Census Survey, 2020

Table 41: Physically displaced Women Headed Households

Types of Displacement	Commercial Structure	Res-Cum-Comm	Residential	Land
Physically Displaced WHH	1	-	-	3
Partially Affected	2	1	3	20

Source: Census Survey, 2020

Table 42: Women Headed Households Educational status

Educational Status	No. of WHH
Illiterate	9
Only Literate	6
Primary (class 1-5)	8
Secondary (Class 6-12)	5
Higher (Graduate)	2

Source: Census Survey, 2020

Table 43: Women Headed Households Occupation

Occupation	No. of WHH
Business/Trade	1
Agriculture	15
Service	4
Agri. Labour	2
Other Non-Working	8

Source: Census Survey, 2020

6.2 Gender Based Violence

148. According to the National Family Health Survey III, 44.3 percent of married women in rural areas and 36 percent of women in urban areas have experienced some form or other of spousal violence. In Assam state 27 percent of married women have experienced in spousal physical, sexual or emotional violence. The socio-economic survey along the project corridor points out that no such types of spousal violence either sexual or emotional have ben experienced.
149. Violence against women, whether they are workers or home makers, is an expected outcome at worker camp colonies or work locations such as construction sites. Mobilization of a required and skilled work force makes many labour contractors to recruit and move large teams of men and women workers, sometimes with their entire families, to work locations far away from their native

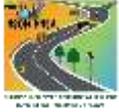


states. The frequent relocation of these workers often leads them into conflict situations with the host communities over sharing of resources such as water or cooking fuel. Unhygienic lifestyles of worker populations also create problems in the relationships between the workers and the host communities.

150. Again, construction workers are predominantly young males, typically separated from their families on a construction job for extended periods of time. They can therefore act outside their normal spheres of social control, which can lead to a spectrum of unacceptable and illicit behaviors, including sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls from the local community.
151. Receipt of a regular income as wages also creates problems such as excessive drinking among the workers, often leading to intra or inter family feuds that often lead to violence against women.
152. Exploitation of women for sexual favours by the labour contractors or work supervisors is also a common happening at construction locations and camps. As many women workers are of a relatively younger age group, some anti-social elements from the host populations may also perpetrate unwanted abuse and violence against women workers.
153. A migrant labour force residing in close proximity to the host community often becomes a primary suspect for any stealth or robbery in an area. As a result, the Police, as well as the host community often resort to violence against the vulnerable members, especially women, from the labour camps.
154. The purpose of Codes of Conduct and Action Plan by AIB 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.
155. 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.
156. These Codes of Conduct are to be 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.
157. 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.

6.2.1 Measures to mitigate negative impacts to women and girls.

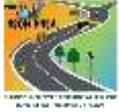
158. In view of an expected increase in the mobility of the roadside inhabitants, especially of women and girls, some negative impacts are also likely to manifest in the form of eve teasing and harassment by anti-social elements, drunkards, etc. The following measures may be adopted to mitigate the likely negative impacts:



- *Establish Police Check Posts with women constables and ensure regular patrolling.*
- *Create awareness generation campaigns with well-designed IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material for women*
- *Ensure representation of women from all high-risk locations and trouble spots.*
- *Frequent and affordable transport Improved community relations*
- *Increased frequency of health workers, extension workers visits*
- *Improved access to market*
- *Reduced time spent on firewood collection*
- *Less flooding*
- *Side pavements will make walking easy*

6.3 Consultation with Women

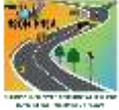
159. The women consultations were organized to be acquainted with their day-to-day activities, income profile, sources of livelihood and understanding of positive as well as negative impacts. It was observed during consultations that in general women are neglected and lagging behind on the socio-economic parameters like literacy, work force participation rate, general health conditions etc. Observations and outcomes of the FGD are discussed as below.
160. With regard to the discussion on division of labor at work and at home, most of the women reported that they look after their reproductive and productive roles simultaneously by working in fields as well as taking care and maintenance work of the household, such as cooking, washing, cleaning, nursing, bearing and looking after children etc. The agriculture or non- agriculture related productive works that can generate cash income are therefore preferred to be done at home, or near home by the women. When such opportunities are not available entire family resorts to migrate to other village/ urban centers. Overall, during the FGDs, the women reported to have limited mobility and therefore expressed their preference near their homes. In case of distant places, they expressed their preference prefer to work either in groups or move in groups as this gives them confidence. The following reasons were cited by the women for their preference to work near their homes:
- Lack of access and control over vehicle
 - Walking long distance is tiring
 - Cannot leave small children unattended
 - Have never been trained on specific skills to take up skilled jobs
 - Fear of working in unknown environment
 - Household work can be attended
 - Mobility in group enables them to respond to the constraints related to security risks
161. As per the findings of FGD with women group the perceived benefits from the sub-projects are:
- Improved access to social facilities like health, education
 - Increase in income generating activities such as production and selling of utensil
 - Frequent and affordable transport
 - Improved community relations



- Increased frequency of health workers, extension workers visits
 - Improved access to market
 - Reduced time spent on firewood collection
 - Less flooding
 - Side pavements will make walking easy
162. The women group consulted could perceive little negative impacts of road improvement in their lives since the benefits perceived were far stronger. The negative impacts could not be easily articulated by the communities apart from loss of assets. However, along with the loss of assets the following negative impacts were also recorded:
- Loss of assets as a result of the road construction
 - Loss of assets especially in the case of Female Headed Households
 - Discrimination in wage payment, if employed
 - More dependence of mechanized techniques in road construction likely to have very little opportunity for labor for women
163. During the socio-economic survey and Focus Group Discussion, it has been observed that more than 75% women (weaker section) go to market on foot and 25% used public transport for market and other activities. The villagers use tempo or private transport to reach the district headquarters. Average cost per trip to District Headquarter is Rs.30-40 per person. The most common destination of the villagers is the district town or nearby Block/town.
164. Affected women will be actively consulted during the consultation process and this will be monitored and reported on by the RAP Implementation agency. In addition, the RAP Implementation agency will ensure that women have their own bank account should they be the owner of the property affected. Finally, the project as a whole includes the following gender-mainstreaming features:
- elderly-women-children-disabled (EWCD) friendly design, such as proper signage, marked crossings, pedestrian paths and bus stops;
 - ensuring and monitoring the participation of at least 40% of women and girls in community awareness activities and consultations;
 - monitor the employment of women in construction and maintenance activities.

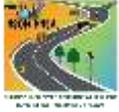
6.3.1 Outcome of focus group discussion with Women/Girls

165. Women consulted 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.
166. The census survey and discussion with women in the project area show that close to 83% 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.

167. 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.
168. 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 labor for women was also main concerns.



7 CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

7.1 Introduction

169. The consultation 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. Public participation was undertaken to make explicit the social factors that will affect the development impacts of planned highway improvements and mediate project results. Through public participation, stakeholders and key social issues were identified and strategy was formulated. It included socio-cultural analysis and design of social strategy, institutional analysis and specifically addressed the issue of how poor and vulnerable groups may benefit from the project.
170. Participation is a process, through which stakeholder influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and the resources, which affects them. The effectiveness of R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Comprehensive planning is required to assure that local government, NGOs, host population and project staff interacts regularly, frequently and purposefully throughout all stages of the project. Participation of persons directly affected by projects is a primary requirement in development of R&R, if its programs are to be suited to the needs of the resettled population. Their involvement vastly increases the probability of their successful resettlement and rehabilitation.
171. Different categories of Consultations performed in this project are a) Consultations, b) Focus Group Discussions (FGD), c) Consultation with Women, d) Consultation with Vulnerable Affected Persons and g) Consultations with Traders etc.

7.2 Consultations Conducted

172. The support team and local enumerators (Local Languages speaking) were selected for field work and meeting with people. Local enumerators are selected to have Assamese dialect of language of PAPs and other stakeholders. This also helped to make the participation of local people in the process of survey. 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.
173. Public consultations have been carried out during social impact survey throughout the project road. Local people and PAPs were informed 2 days before the meetings over the phone and through the panchayat Pradhan, market president, village representative/ member of Panchayat/ Municipality for venue, date, time and agenda of the meeting. The consultations were conducted in public halls, religious places, marketplaces, 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.



174. The COVID-19 safety protocols at that 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 using 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 and wash their hands at regular intervals.

7.3 Consultation Performed

175. Consultations were carried out between 24th June 2020 to 28th November 2020. The consultants’ team carried out the consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) in the markets and towns as well as in villages falling along the project road. However, in order to document the issues raised by the potential PAPs, public consultations at this stage were conducted at all sensitive locations by using structured formats.

176. Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out at various levels in the project area during project preparation. Key stakeholders consulted included affected people, women community, vulnerable groups as well as other community members living along the project road, and community-based organizations and business communities in the area. Moreover, revenue officials, village heads, head of Gram Panchayat and village administrative officers were also consulted.

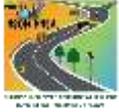
177. The consultation methods included general public consultation meetings, with business and farmer groups, with a total of 186 members. The consultation methods included public consultation meetings and focus group discussions (FGDs) with women groups. The summary of key activities, Details of outcome of consultation process (see table 44 & 45) and photographs of consultation is depicted in Figure 8.

7.3.1 Public Consultations

178. SIA team conducted 13 public consultations with about 186 persons (167 Male & 19 Female) at various locations of this project detailed in Table 44. Attendance list is attached as Annexure 6 along with this report.

Table 44: Village wise Public Consultation (PC) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Sl. No	Village Name	Date	District	Participants			Types of PC/FGD
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Sarthebari (Km. 0.100)	28-11-2020	Barpeta	16	0	16	Consultation with Market President and shop owners
2	Khudragomura, (Km. 1.000)	24-06-2020	Barpeta	10	0	10	Consultation with local resident and shop owners
3	Parkuchipam (Km. 5.800)	24-11-2020	Barpeta	15	0	15	Consultation with Farmers
4	Bongaon (Km. 8.600)	24/06/2020 & 28-10-2020	Barpeta	15	0	15	Consultation with Shopkeepers & farmers



Sl. No	Village Name	Date	District	Participants			Types of PC/FGD
				Male	Female	Total	
5	Bongaon (Km. 9.000)	26-11-2020	Barpaeta	20	0	20	Consultation with Village sarpanch and affected PAPs
6	Bugan (Km. 10.400)	28-10-2020	Barpeta	13	0	13	Consultation with Affected People
7	Tapattari (Km. 12.000)	29-10-2020	Barpeta	18	0	18	Consultation with Local Resident and farmers
8	Malipara (Km. 14.200)	28-10-2020	Bajali	13	2	15	Consultation with shop owners
9	Malipara (Km. 14.700)	26-11-2020	Bajali	21	0	21	Consultation with Temple Committee (SC Community)
10	Dubi (Km. 15.500)	24-06-2020	Bajali	9	0	9	Consultation with affected people
11	Raipur/Bamunkushi (Km. 16.100)	26-11-2020	Bajali	0	7	7	Consultation with Women
12	Raipur/Bamunkushi (Km. 15.800)	26-11-2020	Bajali	0	10	10	Consultation with Women
13	Raipur/Dharamtula (Km. 17.400)	26-11-2020	Bajali	17	0	17	Consultation with gram panchayat member and farmers
Total				167	19	186	

7.3.2 Proceedings and Outcome of Consultation

179. Followings are the issue discussed/raised from the stakeholders and responses to the suggestions from the consultants.

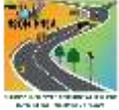
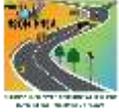
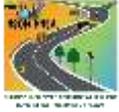


Table 45: Details of Consultations

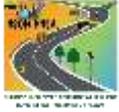
Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
1	Sarthebari Town 28/11/2020 11.00 AM	16 Consultation with market president and shop owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed improvement to be done towards RHS of the existing road as government land is available. Participants requested that road should be constructed as soon as possible. People spend 2 hours to reach Pathsala from Sarthebari due to bad condition of existing road. Compensation should be given based on market rate. Participants suggested for the improvement of existing Junction. Drain should be developed on both side of the proposed project. Participants suggested for the Bus Stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stakeholders' concerns and suggestion has been noted. But on-site visit with the villagers following the consultation, it is found that this cannot be possible as it is in the bridge approach and the proposed road will be concentric. No private land is being acquired in this town They were informed about the progress status of project. The Pathsala town will be reached within 15-20 minutes from Sarthebari with the proposed road It is informed that as per resettlement framework, LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 compensation will be provided. The stakeholders' concerns & suggestion has been noted and discuss with the Design Team. Accordingly, improvement of existing junction (Ch. 0+000), footpath cum drain (From Ch. 0+000 to Ch. 1+600) and provision of Bus Stop (Ch. 0+175) has been incorporated in Design Report.



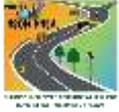
Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
			 	
2	Khudragomura, Sarthebari 24/06/20 3.20 PM	10 Consultation with local resident and shop owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid acquisition of main building, being used as commercial purposes • Proposed improvement to be done towards RHS of the existing road as government land is available • How will be the Compensation provided? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The business communities were told that all the efforts will be made to avoid the acquisition of main building. However, if required temporary structures within Row will be dismantled to facilitate the road construction • The stakeholders were told that their concerns would be considered and shall be incorporated in the design, if technically feasible. • It is informed that as per resettlement framework, LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 compensation will be provided.



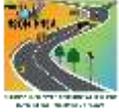
Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will there be employment for the local people? • Participants suggested for the improvement of existing bridges. • Drain should be developed on both side of the proposed project. • Participants suggested for the Bus Stop. 	<p>They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill</p> <p>The stakeholders' concerns & suggestion has been noted and discuss with the Design Team. Accordingly, improvement of existing bridges (Ch. 0+070 & Ch. 0+844), footpath cum drain (From Ch. 0+000 to Ch. 1+600) and provision of Bus Stop (Ch. 0+225) has been incorporated in Design Report.</p>
3	Parkuchipam 24/11/2020 1.30 PM	15 Consultation with Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation should be given to the squatter. • Compensation should be given based on market rate. • Participants suggested for realignment to curve improvement and avoid accidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was clarified that non- titleholder will get the benefits except for the cost of land. • It is informed that as per resettlement framework, LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 compensation will be provided. • Accordingly, proposal of realignment (From Ch. 4+600 to Ch. 5+930) has been incorporated in Design Report.



Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
				
4	Bongaon 24/06/2020 & 28/10/2020 4.00 PM	15 Consultation with Shopkeepers & farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the participants are of the opinion that acquisition of land and assets to be minimized as these locations are having more commercial importance. Compensation Provisions for both Land and Structures People wanted to know when the work will start. Whether the local People can work as laborers during project work? Religious structures (Temple) should be saved from acquisition and shifting of alignment to the RHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stakeholders were told that their concerns would be considered and shall be incorporated in the design, if technically feasible. It is informed that as per resettlement framework, LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 compensation will be provided. They were informed that they will get opportunity to work as laborers during construction. Temple at Km. 8.324, Km. 8.715, Km. 8.900, Km. 9.307, Km. 9.440 could not be saved due to geometric constraints. Village community would be consulted during



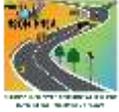
Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people suggested for widening the existing road in the market within ROW. Participants suggested for the improvement of existing bridges. Participants suggested for the Bus Stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestions has been addressed after consultation with the design Engineers and accordingly design has been finalized by minimizing RoW. The stakeholders' concerns & suggestion has been noted and discuss with the Design Team. Accordingly, improvement of existing bridges (Ch. 10+451), and provision of Bus Stop (Ch. 7+690, 8+640, 9+580 & 9+620) has been incorporated in Design Report.
			 	
5	Near Temple, Bangaon 26/11/2020 03:00 PM	20 Consultation with Village sarpanch/Gaon Bura and affected PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of existing curves throughout the project road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestions were addressed after consultation with the design Engineers.



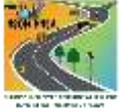
**IMPROVEMENT AND UPGRADATION OF SARTHEBARI TO PATHSALA TOWN –
A-07: [From km 0.00 to km 17.653]**

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
& RESETTLEMENT ACTION
PLAN REPORT**

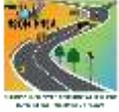
Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Participants suggested for the improvement of existing bridges. • Participants suggested for the Bus Stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accordingly, improvement of existing bridges (Ch. 10+451) and provision of Bus Stop (Ch. 7+690, 8+640, 9+580 & 9+620) has been incorporated in Design Report.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation should be provided based on market rate as well as provide employment opportunities of the affected persons during construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is informed that as per resettlement framework, LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 compensation will be provided. • Also affected persons would be preferred for employment during construction based on their skills.
				
6	Bugan 28/10/2020 2.00 PM	13 Consultation with Affected People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggested widening of road with available ROW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestions has been addressed after consultation with design team but minimum impact on structures could not avoided.



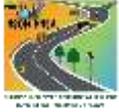
Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drain should be developed on both side of the proposed project. • Participants suggested for the Bus Stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stakeholders' concerns & suggestion has been noted and discuss with the Design Team. Accordingly, 2 footpaths cum drain (From Ch. 11+350 to Ch. 11+850 and from 11+850 to Ch. 12+480) and provision of Bus Stop (Ch. 11+350 & 12+100) has been incorporated in Design Report.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People wanted to know whether they will get any compensation for the loss of their land and other assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was informed that they will get the compensation and assistances as per resettlement framework, LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They wanted to know whether the squatters and encroachers will get compensation or not. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was clarified that the non- titleholder will get compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment for the local people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their



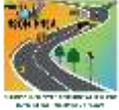
Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
7	Tapattari 29/10/2020 4.00 PM	18 Consultation with Local Resident and farmers		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition should be minimized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestions were addressed after consultation with the design Engineers, and wherever it is feasible reducing the acquisition is incorporated.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Consultant informed the house that compensation matter will be dealt with as per the provision of “The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, Rules 2015
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants suggested for the Bus Stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accordingly, after consultation with design team, provision of Bus Stop (Ch. 13+090) has been incorporated in Design Report.



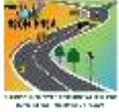
Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested for widening the existing road in the market within ROW Adequate support should be provided to the affected households for the restoration of their livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestions has been addressed after consultation with the design Engineers and accordingly design has been finalized. Adequate support provisions for SC, ST and other vulnerable households for livelihood restoration have been integrated into the Resettlement Framework.
				
8	Malipara 28/10/2020 10.00 AM	15 Consultation with shop owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestions for drain on both side of road, rest house, ATM, government hospital and a village auditorium hall in the Malipara Chowk. Businessmen wanted to know whether they will be getting any compensation for the loss of their land and other assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested that it is out of project scope. This was informed that they will get the compensation and assistances as per the provision of resettlement framework, Assam Rules 2015, RFCT LARR Act 2013 and AIIB policy.



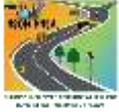
Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drain should be developed on both side of the proposed project. • Participants suggested for the Bus Stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stakeholders' concerns & suggestion has been noted and discuss with the Design Team. Accordingly, 1 footpath cum drain (From Ch. 14+070 to Ch. 15.100) and provision of 2 Bus Stop (Ch. 14+330 & Ch. 14+400) has been incorporated in Design Report.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAPs of the affected structures/land requested to re-align/bypass the road, so that their structures/land may not be affected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accordingly, a bypass has been proposed to design team from Km. 14.750 to Km. 17.653 by which more than 57 private and CPRs structures have been saved from demolition.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious structures (Temple) should be saved from acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple (Km. 13.785) could not be saved due to geometric constraints. Village community would be consulted during construction.



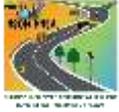
Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
			 	
9	Malipara 26/11/2020 02.10 PM	10 Consultation with schedule caste community and member of temple committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are very much supported to the project. • People have no issue for land acquisition, but compensation should be given based on market rate. • Committee member of the temple suggested that shiv temple/ library may be shifted if executing authority provide better compensation. • Employment opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was informed that they will get the compensation and assistances as per the provision of resettlement framework, Assam Rules 2015, RFCT LARR Act 2013. • They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill.



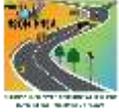
Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
10	Dubi 24/06/2020 5.07 PM	9 Consultation with affected people		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People welcomed the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were given an idea of the design and given an awareness of the project impacts.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a bus stop and public conveniences should be provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of 2 Bus Stop (Ch. 14+330 & Ch. 14+400) has been incorporated in Design Report.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation/ Assistance for temporary disruption in business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The business communities were told that they will be adequately compensated and assisted as per provision of resettlement framework, government Rules 2015 and Act 2013.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the non-titleholders entitled for the benefits? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was clarified that non- titleholder will get the benefits except for the cost of land.



Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
			 	
11	Raipur/Bamankushi 26/11/2020 2.30 PM	7 Consultation with women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women wants engagement in skill development program as well as economic assistance • Participants suggested for the improvement of existing Junction. • Participants suggested for the Bus Stop. • Women enquired about the compensation that shall be provided to them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill upgradation training will be given to affected women within project preview • The stakeholders' concerns & suggestion has been noted and discuss with the Design Team. Accordingly, improvement of existing junction (Ch. 17+653), and provision of Bus Stop (Ch. 17+450) has been incorporated in Design Report. • Compensation will be paid as per Basic Schedule rate of PWD, which will be equivalent to replacement cost of the structures. There will be no depreciation of cost estimation.



Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
12	Raipur/Bamankushi 26/11/2020 3.10PM	10 Consultation with women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities • Human Trafficking/ Child labour/ Health (HIV/AIDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local labour and women labor will be preferred during construction. • The women group were made aware on human trafficking, child labour, road safety and road related diseases.



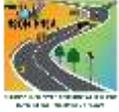
Sl.No.	Location/Date /Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
13	Raipur/ Dharamtala 26/11/2020 12.10 PM	17 Consultation with gram panchayat member and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation should be given based on market rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was informed that they will get the compensation and assistances as per the provision of resettlement framework, Assam Rules 2015, RFCT LARR Act 2013 and AIIB policy.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision for development of irrigation system for double crop in a year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Told that it is out of project preview.



180. For this project, affected people, influential person, village sarpanch and panchayat members, local community, women and vulnerable people shall be considered as key stakeholders for next stage of consultations.

7.3.3 Key points of Local Level Consultations

181. The consultations involved the PAPs, people’s representatives, community leaders, elected Panchayat members, local market associations as well as women representatives. The contributions

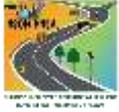


from the public consultation included suggestions on engineering design, land acquisition, road crossings, road safety, drainage system, street lighting etc. Both formal meetings and group discussions with local people were carried out by consultants which included Social Specialist and Environment Expert. The summary of local level consultations are as under:

- Though participants were aware of the fact that road will be widened, but the people did not know details of the project
- Most of the people are in favour of proposed road project
- PAPs were also concerned about the compensation payment. There was a strong demand for cash compensation.
- Suggested for minimization of land acquisition and structure demolition.
- Requested that road to be improved within available ROW
- Strongly suggested not to demolish the Temple at Bargomura (Km. 1.420), Temple at Bongaon (Km. 8.715, Km. 8.760, Km. 8.900, Km. 9.307) Shiv Temple at Malipara (Km.13.790, 14.420, Km. 14.700) as sentiments of people attached to it.
- People are also concerned about the drainage water and water logging.
- Safety issues were paramount in all discussions.
- Some people expressed demand for employment in the project.
- The stakeholders were happy to learn that the road communication of the district, state and country will be modernized in terms of its system and services.
- The local people were happy that the road communication system will be improved as an outcome of the livelihood.
- They 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 region/country in terms of education, health care, trade and commerce and tourism etc.

7.4 Plan for Further Consultation in the Project

182. The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Participation of PAPs has been emphasized in the development of RAP to assure that its components are suited to the needs of the impacted and resettled population. Their continued involvement and participation during RAP implementation will both increase the probability of their successful resettlement and rehabilitation and contribute to the overall project success.
183. During the preparation stage, consultations were held at local level. Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs have been planned in the action plan through partnering NGO during RAP implementation. Consultations during RAP implementation will involve agreements on compensation and assistance options and entitlements with PAPs and completion of a PAP identity card indicating the accepted entitlement package. The other round of consultations will occur when compensation and assistance are provided, and actual resettlement begins.



7.5 Stakeholder Engagement Plan:

184. This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is a part of the RAP prepared for the Project. The purpose of the SEP is a strategic plan to establish and maintain positive relationships with external stakeholders (i.e., individuals, communities, local government authorities, or other interested/affected parties) over the life of the project.
185. The SEP will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis. If activities change or new activities relating to stakeholder engagement commence, the SEP will be brought up to date. The SEP will also be reviewed periodically during project implementation and updated, as necessary.

7.5.1 Objectives of the plan

186. The overall objective of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to define a stakeholder engagement, public information disclosure and consultation process that will be implemented as part of the Project. This SEP highlights the methods that will be used to communicate with people and stakeholder groups who may be affected by or interested in the Project operations and activities. The end goal of the SEP is to build a trusting relationship with the host community and other interested stakeholders based on a transparent and timely supply of information and open dialog. The SEP and the process defined herein describe the methods used to accomplish this goal. The SEP also includes a grievance mechanism for stakeholders and public to raise any concerns, provide feedback and comments about the company's operations and how those complaints/comments will be handled.

7.5.2 Stakeholder Identification & Mapping

187. Stakeholder analysis typically classifies stakeholders or all those who have an interest in the project, into three categories:
- 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
188. 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 46** below provides a list of specific stakeholder's involvement and their level of impact and interest at pre-construction.

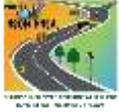
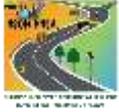


Table 46: Analysis of Stakeholder’s Involvement and Impacts/Risks

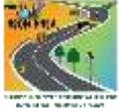
Sl. No.	Categories of Stakeholders	Involvement and Potential Issues and Interests of Stakeholders			Pre-Construction		Interests, Concerns, Issues	Engagement Approach/ Method
		Planning	Construction	Post-construction	Level of Impact	Level of Interest		
1	Titled Land owners	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat and Trauma of Displacement • Compensation • Livelihoods • Resettlement & Rehabilitation • Grievance Redress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultations • Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) • In-depth interviews
2	Affected Persons (Shopkeepers, tenants and squatters)	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat and Trauma of Displacement • Compensation • Livelihoods • Resettlement & Rehabilitation • Grievance Redress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultations • Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) • In-depth interviews
3	Local Communities	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in connectivity • Savings in time and money • Access to new areas and work opportunities • Access to markets • Access to basic health and higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultations • In-depth interviews • Group meetings • Joint site visits



**IMPROVEMENT AND UPGRADATION OF SARTHEBARI TO PATHSALA TOWN –
A-07: [From km 0.00 to km 17.653]**

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
& RESETTLEMENT ACTION
PLAN REPORT**

Sl. No.	Categories of Stakeholders	Involvement and Potential Issues and Interests of Stakeholders			Pre-Construction		Interests, Concerns, Issues	Engagement Approach/ Method
		Planning	Construction	Post-construction	Level of Impact	Level of Interest		
4	Village Headmen & Gram Panchayat members (local elected representatives)	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Common Property Resources such as lands and structures like temples, community halls, burial grounds, etc. Employment for local people R&R issues Timely disbursement of compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth interviews Group meetings Joint site visits
5	Women belonging to various socio-economic groups	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and security of women commuters Safety of children Threat of anti-social elements Easy access to markets Increase in social visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth interviews Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
6	Other vulnerable groups (ST/SC/PH/Elderly)	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ease and comfort in commuting Travel time and costs Livelihood opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth interviews Group meetings



**IMPROVEMENT AND UPGRADATION OF SARTHEBARI TO PATHSALA TOWN –
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		Planning	Construction	Post-construction	Level of Impact	Level of Interest		
7	Local Elected Members	Occasional	On required basis	On required basis	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ease and comfort in commuting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth interviews Group meetings
8	Concerned Officials from Government	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of structures and alignment Land acquisition and compensation R&R package implementation Grievance redressal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth interviews Group meetings
9	Scheduled Tribes	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ease and comfort in commuting Travel time and costs Livelihood opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth interviews Group meetings
10	People with disability/ Elderly	Frequent	Occasional	On a required basis	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to service facilities Ease of travel Travel cost and time savings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth interviews Group meetings

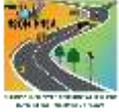


Sl. No.	Categories of Stakeholders	Involvement and Potential Issues and Interests of Stakeholders			Pre-Construction		Interests, Concerns, Issues	Engagement Approach/ Method
		Planning	Construction	Post-construction	Level of Impact	Level of Interest		
11	Workers	Frequent	Occasional	On a required basis	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging work opportunities Access to travel networks Saving time and cost in commuting 	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
12	Civil Society Groups/ NGOs	Occasional	Occasional	On a required basis	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R&R package implementation Gender issues, including GBV Training and skill development Monitoring and Grievance redressal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth interviews Group meetings Joint site visits

7.6 Information Disclosure

189. Information will be disseminated to displaced persons at various stages of the project through project selection, preparation, and project implementation period. This will enable stakeholders to provide inputs on the resettlement process, prior to award of civil work contract. For the benefit of the community in general and PAPs in particular, RAP and R&R policy will be translated in Assamese and kept at:

- Office of the PMU. Guwahati
- Deputy Commissioner Office, Barpeta and Bajali District
- PIU offices in project districts
- Local Level Office/Gram Panchayat Office
- Resident Engineer’s Office of the project road

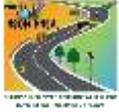


7.7 Information Dissemination

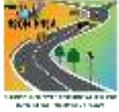
190. PIU offices located along the project road will provide actual information and policies and other rehabilitation action plan to the people in continuous manner. For this, following are proposed:
191. The RAP IA/NGOs likely to be involved in the implementation of RAP will organize public meetings and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of limited works.
- The options of compensation under the Assam Government Direct Land Purchase Policy 2021, Assam Government Policy on conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land, Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA 300/20013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd December 2014 and the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 shall be disclosed to PAPs.
 - Further the RAP IA/NGO will organize public meetings to inform the community about the payment and assistance paid to the community. Regular update of the program of resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the PWRD office.
192. **Table 47** provides a summary of the consultation and disclosure activities to be undertaken.

Table 47: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

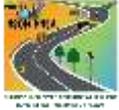
Sub-project Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency	Audience and Target
Project initiation phase	Mapping of the project area	Project area to be mapped, clearly showing survey numbers of titleholders of land/property proposed for acquisition.	PIU in coordination with district collector's office and other local bodies.	Urban local bodies, planning department, Local committee member, survey and land revenue department
	Stakeholder identification	Cross-section of stakeholders to be identified to facilitate their participation in the subproject.	RAP Implementation Agency/ PIU along with officials from the district Collector's office to identify all stakeholders.	All likely stakeholders i.e., displaced persons, implementation agencies, line departments
	Sub-project information dissemination ; disclosure of proposed land acquisition and	Leaflets containing information on subproject to be prepared. Public notice will mention the names and survey numbers of titleholders of land/property proposed for	PIU will approach district collector with required details and will be involved in information dissemination. PIU will be assisted by RAP Implementation Agency for leaflet preparation. Notice will be issued from	Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector, Revenue Department



Sub-project Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency	Audience and Target
	subproject details	acquisition along with subproject details. Notice will be issued in local newspapers.	the District collector's Office.	
	Stakeholder meetings	Meetings at community/household level with titleholders of affected land/property and their family members during project scoping.	PIU will be assisted by officials from District collector's office. Local revenue officials will facilitate meetings to disclose the information to displaced persons.	Officer of District Collector's Office, displaced persons, NGOs and community-based organizations.
RAP preparation phase	Socioeconomic impact assessment and 100% census surveys	Surveys and individual consultations to be conducted. Summary Resettlement Action Plan to be disclosed in local language through printed materials in accessible locations to displaced persons, particularly those who are vulnerable, and other stakeholders.	PIU will be assisted by DPR Consultants to conduct consultations and surveys.	Local committee member, displaced persons' representatives and other local level organizations.
	Formulating compensation measures and rehabilitation measures	Based on census surveys, the entitlements will be shared through discussions, and sharing Resettlement Action Plans with displaced persons.	PIU will be assisted by DPR Consultants, who will conduct all required discussions/meetings/ workshops and will invite all secondary stakeholders.	Local committee members, displaced person representative, women's groups, NGO, community-based organization.

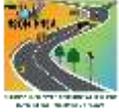


Sub-project Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency	Audience and Target
	Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Web disclosure of the Resettlement Action Plan. Circulating copies of Resettlement Action Plans to all stakeholders, including displaced persons, translating summary. Resettlement Action Plan in local language before conducting final disclosure meeting. Conducting public meetings for Resettlement Action Plans approval by displaced persons.	RAP Implementation Agency appointed by PMU will undertake all activities related to circulation of Resettlement Action Plan. RAP Implementation Agency will arrange public meeting of all stakeholders with displaced persons for Resettlement Action Plan approval. All the comments and suggestions made by displaced persons will be documented.	All Stakeholders
RAP Implementation Phase	Disclosure of final Resettlement Action Plan approved by AIB to all important stakeholders.	Final Resettlement Action Plan endorsed by government and reviewed and approved by AIB, to be updated/disclosed on the executing agency's website. Ensure the availability of copy of the approved Resettlement Action Plan at PMU and district collector's office.	Executing agency to provide AIB with Resettlement Action Plan for review and approval prior to contract award. PMU and PIU to disclose on the web.	All affected people
	Relocation and rehabilitation , livelihood restoration (including consultation with DPs)	Addressing any issues which arise during shifting, or relocation or deciding on the choices of training programs or availing eligible assistance.	RAP Implementation Agency will continue the process of consultation.	Displaced Persons.



7.8 Disclosure of Project Documents

193. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Executive Summary of the RAP in Assamese shall be disclosed on PWRD's website as well on the AIIB Bank's Site. Feedback, if any would be incorporated into the RAP document, following which the final RAP will be re-disclosed. Further to enhance transparency in implementation, the Executive Summary in Hindi shall be made available at concerned Deputy Commissioner's Offices, District and Public Relations Offices. Further to enhance transparency in implementation, the verified list of PAPs shall be separately disclosed at the concerned Panchayat Offices/Urban Local Bodies, and Block Development Offices and project area by the RAP Implementation Agency. 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 Action Plan will be maintained on the website throughout the life of the project.



8 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

8.1 Background

194. The Assam Secondary Road Network Improvement Project (ASRIP) has prepared an Entitlement Matrix (EM) to mitigate the involuntary resettlement impacts that can arise in this project. The EM complies with the provisions of the Assam Government Direct Purchase Policy, 2021, Assam Government Policy on conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land, Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA 300/20013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd December 2014, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, (RFCTLARR) 2013; The Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015, Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018 and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB's) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2016.

8.2 National Legislations, Policies and AIIB Policy

195. The policy and legal framework for the project are based on National/State laws:

8.2.1 Direct Land Purchase Policy of Assam

196. 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, 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.
197. 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 42 months (on normal Acquisition process) to about 6 months (Direct Purchase).
198. The important steps and salient features of the Direct Purchase Policy are:
- 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 landowners and a list of landowners 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 landowners will get an incentive of additional 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation calculated.



- A pre-informed negotiation(s) with the respective landowners 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.

8.2.2 Conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic (Myadi) Patta Land

199. Eksonia³ 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 have also been made where the concerned Land Recorder (Lot Mandal) shall submit conversion proposal to the Circle Officer.
200. There are certain restrictions on the conversion of the Eksonia Land:
- No portion of the annual lease falling within 22.5 metres (75 ft.) from the center line of PWD Roads/ NH will be converted into periodic.
 - No portion of the annual lease falling within 15 metres (50 ft.) from the center line of roads, other than PWD/ NH, will be converted into periodic.
 - Areas falling within the mining lease shall not be converted into periodic.
 - Lands falling near the registered beel and fishery must not be converted into periodic.
 - 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.
 - 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.
201. 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 48**.

³The 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

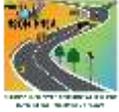


Table 48: Conversion Rate of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land

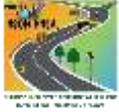
Sl. No.	Purpose	Guwahati City	Other Municipal Towns	<10 km of Guwahati and <3 km of other Municipal Towns	Rural Areas
1	Residential	50% of Market Rate	50% of Market Rate	50% of Market Rate	Rs. 40 per Bigha
2	Commercial	100% of Market Rate	100% of Market Rate	100% of Market Rate	75% of Market Rate
3	Agricultural	-	-	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

202. 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.

8.2.3 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

203. 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.
204. 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 landowners 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.
205. 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 landowners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation as per Schedule I.



8.2.4 Multiplier on Market Value of Land

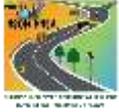
206. The Government of Assam notified, through Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec. 2014 that, the factor by which market value of land determined is to be multiplied will be equal to 1.5 (one and half times) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the urban area and equal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

8.2.5 Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015

207. 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:
- ▶ Requirement of consent from the displaced persons
 - ▶ Update of government's land records before the acquisition
 - ▶ Details in compensation amount (multiplier, etc.).

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

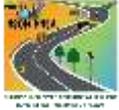
208. The Government approved the land and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) policy framework and Entitlement Matrix indicating range of compensation/ assistance to the various impact categories vide Notification No. RBPC. 723/2010/75 dated 17th April 2012. The R&R policy framework has been revised 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.
209. 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:
- 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 landowners and who lose more than 1 hectare of unirrigated or half hectare of irrigated land.
 - 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.



- 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.
- 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.

8.2.7 AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), February 2016 (Amended February 2019)

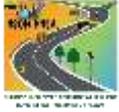
210. The objectives of the Environmental and Social Framework of AIIB (Feb 2016 amended Feb 2019) is to ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of Projects and to support the integration of environmental and social considerations into the Project decision-making process and implementation. The ESF
- Provide a mechanism for addressing environmental and social risks and impacts in Project identification, preparation and implementation;
 - Provide a framework for meaningful consultation, disclosure of environmental and social information, and grievance redress mechanism in relation to Projects;
 - Improve development effectiveness and impact to increase results on the ground, both short and long term.
211. The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) sets forth 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 (ESS 3) set out more detailed mandatory environmental and social requirements of the project.
212. 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 Action Plan, Resettlement Action Planning Framework, Indigenous Peoples Plan, and Indigenous Planning Framework as applicable, required for the Project under this ESP and ESSs.
213. The salient features of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework and ESS2. Involuntary Resettlement:
214. **Screening & Categorization:** 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.

215. **Environmental and Social Standards 2 on Involuntary Resettlement:** The objectives of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank’s policy with regard to Environmental and Social Standards 2 on involuntary resettlement are: (i) involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project alternatives; (ii) where avoidance of involuntary resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; (iii) to improve the overall socio-economic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and (iv) to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, by providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
216. Involuntary resettlement 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.
217. **Environmental and Social Standards 3 on Indigenous Peoples⁴:** The objectives of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank’s policy with regard to Environmental and Social Standards 3 on indigenous peoples is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous peoples’ identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures, as defined by the indigenous peoples themselves, so that they: (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects; and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.
218. Environmental and Social Standards 3 on indigenous peoples applies if indigenous peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the project, and are likely to be affected by the project. The term indigenous peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

⁴ There being no universally accepted definition of Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as “indigenous ethnic minorities,” “aboriginals,” “hill tribes,” “minority nationalities,” “scheduled tribes,” “first nations,” or “tribal groups.” As the applicability of such terminology varies widely from country to country, the Client may agree with the Bank on an alternative terminology for the Indigenous Peoples as appropriate to the circumstances of the Client.

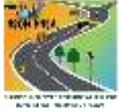


8.3 Comparative Analysis of National, State and AIIB’s Requirements

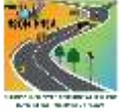
219. A comparison between Government Statutes and AIIB policy has been carried out. The gap-filling measures are summarized and presented in **Table 49**.

Table 49: Comparison between AIIB Policy with RFCTLARR Act 2013

Sl. No.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge theGAP
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 Action Plan or abbreviated Resettlement Action 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 Action Planning Framework (RPF) 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 information disclosure and stakeholder engagement. Projects are categorized as A, B, C and FI based on potential social risks and impacts	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 the social costs and adverse social impacts.	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-projects Sub-projects will be screened on their land acquisition and resettlement risks and impacts

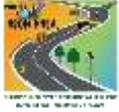


Sl. No.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge theGAP
3	Assessment of Alternatives	Assessment of alternatives under ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management. Examination to avoid or minimize social impacts.	The SIA is expected {Clauses 4 (4) & 8 (2)} to ascertain 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 inthe affected area {Clause 4 (1)}, which also involves public hearing, publication and appraisal. The RFCTLARR Act 2013 detailed preparation of SIAsstudy 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 improve or at least restore the standard of living of the displaced vulnerable group	The affected Titleholder Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe vulnerable families are	The Entitlement Matrix covers all the vulnerable affected families (Non-

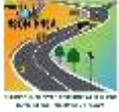


Sl. No.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge theGAP
	vulnerable groups		provisioned with Vulnerable Assistance Allowances in Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013	Titleholder and Titleholders under normal Acquisition other than Direct Purchase) of Below Poverty Level ⁵ , Scheduled 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 cut-off dates established in the Resettlement Action 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 cover adequate non-land 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 settlements maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	RFCTLARR Act 2013 provisioned for Negotiated Settlement	Use of independent external party or RAP Implementation Agency to document negotiated settlement and procedures.

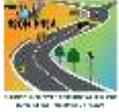
⁵ The Below Poverty Level (BPL) is per person per day consumption of Rs. 32 and Rs. 26 in urban and rural areas respectively, as per the Tendulkar Expert Group Report (2009).



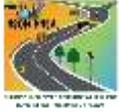
Sl. No.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge theGAP
9	Requirement to prepare and implement Resettlement Action Plan	AIIB ESF requires to prepare and implement Resettlement Action Plan for sub-projects that involves land acquisition. The RAP elaborates the displaced persons' 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 Action Planning Framework provisioned preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan for sub-projects involuntary resettlement.
10	Cost of Resettlement	AIIB ESF requires that a Resettlement Action 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 Action Plan, and the indigenous people's plan. Where Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts are highly complex and sensitive, consider implementation of a social preparation phase to build the	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 Action Planning Framework has provisioned of the Cost of Resettlement from the Executing PWRD, GoA



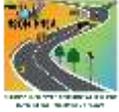
Sl. No.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge theGAP
		capacity of vulnerable groups to address resettlement issues, consisting of consultation with affected people and the host population before key compensation and resettlement decisions are made. The cost of social preparation 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 Action 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 Action Plan have been achieved, by considering the baseline conditions and the results of	RFCTLARR 2013 provisioned for Supervision and Monitoring of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement through designated officers.	RPF provisioned close Supervision and Monitoring of the Rehabilitation &Resettlement Action Plan throughout the Project Implementation through Institutional Arrangement of the project stakeholders. The Consultancy of RAP Implementation Assistance have also been provisioned in the RPF for implementation, PIU



Sl. No.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		<p>resettlement monitoring.</p> <p>Disclose monitoring reports.</p> <p>Use of suitably qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring programs.</p>		<p>& PMU for internal monitoring and supervision.</p> <p>A Third-Party Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant/s will be engaged through Independent Qualified and Experienced Agencies.</p>
13	Consultation with stake holders	<p>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.</p> <p>The consultation covers Project design, mitigation</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>
		<p>and monitoring measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities on a Project-specific basis, and implementation issues.</p>	<p>Assessment Report.</p>	
14	Cut-off Date	<p>Conduct land survey and census as early as possible in Project preparation to establish clear cut-off dates for eligibility and to prevent encroachment.</p>	<p>Those living 3 years prior to acquisition will be considered for benefits.</p>	<p>Cut-off date for the Titleholders as well for the Non-Titleholders have been defined in the RPF.</p>



Sl. No.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge theGAP
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 doesnot 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 government 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 Action Plan in English and Assamese, reports of RAP Implementation will also be carried out



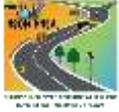
Sl. No.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge theGAP
17	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Project Executing Agency to establish a suitable grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns or complaints of people adversely affected by social impacts of project and inform DPs of availability of mechanism.	<p>The Act has a detailed grievance redress mechanism proposed at all levels starting from the gram sabha up to the Government level.</p> <p>The Act envisages establishment of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority in each State by the concerned State. Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies (Chapter VIII).</p>	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 eligibility and entitlements are enforced.
18	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	<p>The Act provides for National Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement and reporting requirements (Chapter VII)</p> <p>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.</p>	For project with appropriate monitoring and reporting mechanism and frequency will follow AIIB ESF based on sub-project categorization.

8.4 Entitlements and Assurances

220. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and AIIB policy as well as on the Resettlement Framework approved between APWD and AIIB the following key resettlement principles, definitions and Entitlement Matrix have been adopted for the Project.

8.4.1 Eligibility Criteria

221. The affected persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the principles of this Resettlement



Action Planning framework:

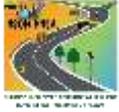
- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part.
- (ii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national/state laws; and
- (iii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

222. **Cut-off Date:** 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 start date of Census Survey for the sub- project.

8.4.2 Compensations

223. The Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector and Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) of the respective district is the authority to finalize the valuation of the land and immovable assets including the standing crops and trees for land acquisition. The valuation will follow sections 26 to 30 & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 along with Multiplication factor of Assam (Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014) in following procedures:

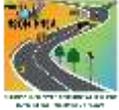
- i. The requisition of required land for the project will be prepared on available records of land collected from the Revenue Department and submitted to the respective Deputy Commissioner by Chief Engineer (EAP).
- ii. The ownership, category, area etc. of the affected land and immovable properties and standing trees, crops have been verified, measured and mapped through Joint Measurement Survey at site by the Revenue officials along with representatives of PWRD and PWD (Building) Department.
- iii. 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;
 - The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; and
 - 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
- iv. The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor (Sub-section (2) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013), of i) 1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or, ii) 1.5 (one and half) if the radial



- distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or, iii) 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area (Ref. Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014 of Govt. of Assam)
- v. Market value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by PWD (Building) department as per current PWD Schedule of Rates, without any depreciation.
 - vi. Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price will be determined by the Revenue Department and Forest Department. Compensation for perennial crops, fruit trees and horticulture, at Net Present Value on remaining productive years will be determined by the Agriculture Department and Revenue Department.
 - vii. A Solatium of 100% on the compensation amount of land, immovable assets attached with the land and standing crops will be added to determine the total compensation.

8.4.3 Direct Purchase Policy of State

- 224. In the States policy of Direct Purchase of land, the affected land, immovable assets and other assets attached with 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 Landowners under the Direct Purchase will also have an incentive of 25% over and above the evaluated compensation.
- 225. The landowners will get an incentive of 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, Valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013, as he has readily agreed to be a part of the project.
- 226. The Price of Direct Purchase (DP) will be:
- 227. $DP = 2.5 \times \{ (R \times M \times A) + (B + O) \} + [0.12 \times Y \times \{ (R \times M \times A) + (B + O) \}]$
- 228. Where: 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 year from date of notification to award of compensation
- 229. The Direct Purchase method will be all encompassing and inclusive of all compensation and R&R benefits, as specified in 2nd Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 or in R&R benefits of AIIBs for Titleholders. The purchase price of land shall be fixed based on negotiations and mutual consent, hence no separate rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be payable to the land owners.
- 230. If, however, negotiation fails under the Direct Purchase process, the project will acquire land for the subproject following Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 based on RFCTLARR Act 2013, which is in conformity of AIIB ESF ESS 2 and shall adopt the procedures set in the RPF and what is indicated in the Entitlement Matrix.
- 231. Land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the project will be compensated in accordance with the entitlement matrix. All compensation and assistance will be paid to displaced persons prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.

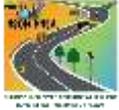


8.4.4 Entitlement Matrix

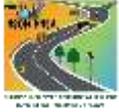
232. An Entitlement Matrix envisages all affected households and persons losing assets and livelihood and defines the entitlement of compensation and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and extent of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged.
233. The Entitlement Matrix, summarizing all possible types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements, in accordance with the principles of the Resettlement Action Planning Framework, is presented in **Table 50**.

Table 50: 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/Landowners 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)	1. The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; and Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of 	The landowners 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. The Price of Direct Purchase (P) will be: $P = 2.5 \times \{(R \times M \times A) + (B + O)\} + [0.12 \times Y \times (R \times M \times A) + (B + O)]$ Where: R is the base rate of Land M is the Multiplier A is the affected area B is the market

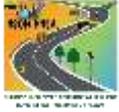


Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects</p> <p>2. The market value of land shall be multiplied by a 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 <p>3. 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>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 Compensation shall not account for any depreciation. 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
			<p>4. Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</p> <p>5. The landowner will also get an additional incentive of 25% on total compensation after Solatium, calculated as specified above</p> <p>6. 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 and from the date of notification⁶ till the date of award (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 30 of RFCTLARR Act 2013).</p>	
		B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing crops, attached to the land	<p>1. 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) <u>Or</u> 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</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>

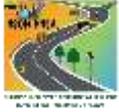
⁶General Notification to the landowners as per Section 4.4 (Step 4) of the Notification No. DA5R.80/2020/3 dt 20 Jan, 2021 by the District Level Land Purchase Committee.



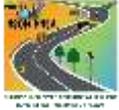
Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective asset.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. 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). 3. 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). 4. Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above. 5. The land owner will also get an additional incentive of 25% on total compensation after Solatium, calculated as specified above 6. Right to salvage materials in favour of the owner of the affected building/structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the 	



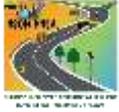
Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			building/ structure by own self.	
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit will be deemed included in the additional 25% allowances on Direct 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.
	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>1. 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></p> <p>2. Land will be acquired under Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Compensation at Replacement Value of land, (calculated through RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP 2018) will be the highest among:</p> <p>a) The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of</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</p>



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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, <p>b) 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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, 	<p>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>



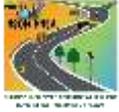
Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area c) Additional amount calculated @ 12% per annum, for period from date 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, i.e., not to be counted for the purpose of Multiplication factor and Solatium d) 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. e) 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 	



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>be acquired, the PWRD GOA or the Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector may acquire the total land of the land owner</p> <p>f) 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>	
		<p>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land</p>	<p>1. Replacement with a constructed house as per Prime Minister <i>Gramin Awas Yojana</i> (PMGAY) specification for rural areas or constructed house, not less than 50 square meter plinth area in urban areas, where feasible (<i>Ref. 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</p>	<p>Compensation Building/ structures</p>



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>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>Or, 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>b) 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>c) Market Value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be</p>	<p>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 to be accommodated to the extent possible</p> <p>Undertake valuation of standing crops and perennial crops, and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with affected people.</p> <p>Payment of compensation to the joint husband and wife bank account.</p> <p>The viability of the remainder structure will be certified by</p>



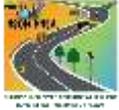
Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 29).</p> <p>d) Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</p> <p>e) 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).</p> <p>f) 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>g) Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure</p> <p>h) At least 90 days advance notice to shift</p>	the PWD (Building) Department
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances⁷	1. Employment opportunity or Payment of lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,70,000 (Rupees five lakhs	Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately

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.

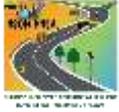


Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>seventy thousand only) or Annuity of minimum of Rs. 2,280 (Rupees two thousand two hundred eighty only) per month per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price 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</p> <p>2. 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>3. One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family</p> <p>4. 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</p>	<p>indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> $\text{Inflation Rate} = \frac{100 \times (CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014})}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}$ $= 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7}$ $= 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>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

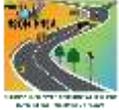
⁸ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf) and of May 2021 (http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf)



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>displaced family, require to relocate</p> <p>5. 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>6. 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>utilities and public services.</p>

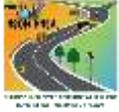


Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			7. Three (3) months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest crops, fruits, flowers or product and by-products from the affected trees/ crops etc.	
3.	Agricultural Tenants, Sharecroppers & Leaseholders of Land including Holders of Eksonia, which cannot be converted	<p>A. Loss of Leased/ Sharecropping/ Tenancy Land</p> <p>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land</p>	<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 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.</p> <p>1. 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>2. Cash compensation at replacement value, for loss of immovable assets, and market value for standing crop/ trees/ horticulture, as estimated</p>	<p>Users of Eksonia land, whose land cannot be regularised by whatsoever the reason, will also be considered as Leaseholder.</p> <p>The RP Implementation Agency will verify the reimbursement of rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease, if any.</p>



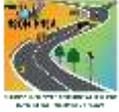
Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 & calculated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned PWD (Building) for Building/structure and other immovable assets attached with the land Concerned Forest Department or similar authority for Timber trees Concerned State Agriculture Extension Department or similar authority for standing crops Concerned Horticulture Department or similar authority for horticulture and/ or perennial trees <p>3. 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>4. Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure</p>	
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances⁹	<p>1. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials,</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</p>

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.

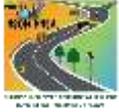


Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>belongings and cattle, if any</p> <p>2. One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family</p> <p>3. Livelihood restoration of Rs. 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>4. 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.</p> <p>5. 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</p>	<p>assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> <p>$\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}$</p> <p>$= 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7}$</p> <p>= 14.03%, say 14%</p> <p>where, $CPI_{Jan\ 2014} = 139.7$ & $CPI_{Apr\ 2021} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100¹⁰</p>

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
			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.	
4.	Non-titleholders (Encroacher or Squatter)	A. Loss of Land Land used residential/commercial or any other purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.



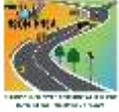
Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.	
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances¹¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any for families getting physically displaced (require relocation). One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family 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>) 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 	<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> $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}$ $= 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7}$ $= 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, $CPI_{Jan\ 2014} = 139.7$ & $CPI_{Apr\ 2021} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100¹²</p>

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.

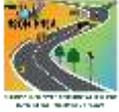
¹² Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014

(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)

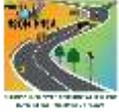


Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>categories, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government.</p> <p>5. If the entitled 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>	
5.	Tenants and Leaseholders of Residential/ Commercial or 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 Structure and other immovable assets	1. Structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders with rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease for fully impacted structure	



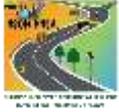
Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p><u>Or</u>, Lease/ Rental agreement with reduced rent/ lease rate in appropriate to be continued after reconstruction of the partly affected but feasible remaining structure, as the case may 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 Assurances¹³	<p>1. Three months' advance notice to affected parties to vacate the building/structure (residence, shop, etc.)</p> <p>2. 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. <i>Addendum to Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP, Feb 2018 & regular rental increment of 10% per year</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> <p><i>Inflation Rate =</i> $100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}$ $= 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7}$ $= 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, CPI_{Jan 2014} = 139.7 & CPI_{Apr 2021} = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 =</p> </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.



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>3. 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 (<i>Ref. Schedule II of RFCTLARR 2013</i>) for physically displaced family.</p> <p>4. 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</p> <p>5. 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 (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</p> <p>6. 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</p>	100 ¹⁴

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)



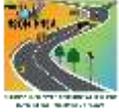
Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will 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 Assurances ¹⁵	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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>) 2. 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). 3. If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her 	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. $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}$ $= 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7}$ $= 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ where, $\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}} = 139.7$ & $\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100 ¹⁶

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.

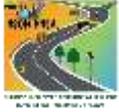
¹⁶ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014

(http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf) and of May 2021

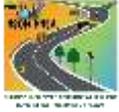
(http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf)



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			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.	
7.	Any families operating their Agricultural Land, Residence and/ or Commercial establishments etc. adjacent to project road	Loss of Permanent/ Temporary Access	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three months' advance notice to affected parties 2. Provision of proper alternate access or temporary access during the duration of the temporary loss of access, as the case may be 3. Contractor's actions must ensure there is no income/ access loss through provision of access etc. 4. Restoration/ enhancement of the affected access, land, structure, utilities and common property resources 	
8.	Owners with legal or legalizable title, tenants/ leaseholders	Temporary Loss of Land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three months' advance notice to affected parties 2. Rent at market price or mutually agreed land rental value during the duration of the temporary loss of land 	Any land required by the project on temporary use will be compensated in consultation and negotiation with the landowner.

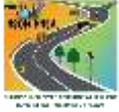


Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			3. Restoration of the affected land to pre-project level or better	
9.	Business owners, Traders, Self-employed, tenants/ leaseholders, employees/ workers, kiosks/ vendors	Temporary Loss of Livelihood/ source of Income	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of one-month advance notice to affected parties, including the duration and type of disruption 2. Assistance to mobile vendors/ hawkers to provide temporarily shifting locations for their continued economic activity 3. 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 4. Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities 	
10.	Loss of CPR	Community Assets	<p>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.</p> <p><u>Or</u>, Cash compensation of the replacement value of the CPR structure (including the religious structures and community structures) for the re-construction or rehabilitation as per agreed</p>	<p>Alternate land will be explored (may be offered by the community or Gram Panchayat land or any other land agreed upon).</p> <p>The RP implementation agency in consultation with the local community and Project Authority shall facilitate the process of rehabilitation or</p>



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			mechanism between the Project Authority and the concerned community.	reconstruction of CPRs.
11	All vulnerable displaced persons	Vulnerable Affected Person	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Executing Agency shall verify the vulnerable families be identified during the census and implementation of the project.</p> <p>Kiosk shall not be considered under vulnerable category.</p>
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.	

234. 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.



9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 Introduction

235. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, acknowledge, 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 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.

9.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

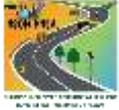
236. The grievance redress mechanism and procedure are depicted in **Figure 9**. The project specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process; rather it is intended to address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected people, and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

237. The PMU and PIUs, supported by RAP 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/ RAP Implementing Agency.

238. 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/ RAP 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 RAP Implementation Agencies.

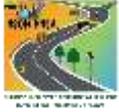
239. **First Level:** When grievances arise, complainant may contact the respective person of the subproject Contractor and/ or the subproject site engineers. Each subproject will have a site level resolution, of which complaints will be addressed within 15 working days. The subproject contractor will inform within the day the RAP Implementation Agency on the complaint received by the subproject contractor. The RAP 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 may be. The RAP Implementation Agency will maintain the records of complaints and the outcome of the solutions.



240. **Second Level:** The complainant may contact PIU/ RAP Implementing Agency to file complaints on non- resolution at the subproject site level. The address and contact number of the PIU office will be provided in the project information leaflet. The PIU, assisted by RAP Implementing Agency, is the second level of GRM which offers the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances. The PIU, assisted by RAP 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 RAP Implementation Agency will inform the PIU 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.
241. **Third Level:** The Resettlement Officer and Environmental Officer of PMU will activate the third level of GRM. The PIU assisted by the RAP 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.
242. **Fourth Level:** If a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the Contractors (first level), the PIUs assisted by RAP 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.
243. Alternatively, the displaced person can also seek alternative redress through the appropriate court of law.
244. 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.

9.3 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

245. 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 time period of 15 working days at the PIU level and a month at the PMU level.
246. 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.



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

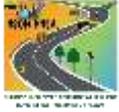
- Representative of PIU, above the rank of Sub-Divisional Officer
- Resettlement Officer, PIU supported by RAP Implementation Agency
- Environmental Officer, PIU supported by RAP Implementation Agency
- A representative from local person of repute and standing in the society or elected representative from Panchayet /Zilla Parishad/District Council.
- Women representative from a relevant agency which could be from the government, or RAP 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 relatedgrievances)
- A representative from IP community for IP related issue, if any.

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

- Chief Engineer (EAP), PWRD, GoA or any authorized 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 electedrepresentative from Panchayet/ Zilla Parishad/ District Council
- Representative from the PIU, assisted by RAP 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

9.4 Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

249. 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.

250. 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.

9.5 Grievance Redress Process

251. The Grievance Redress Process is presented in Figure 8.

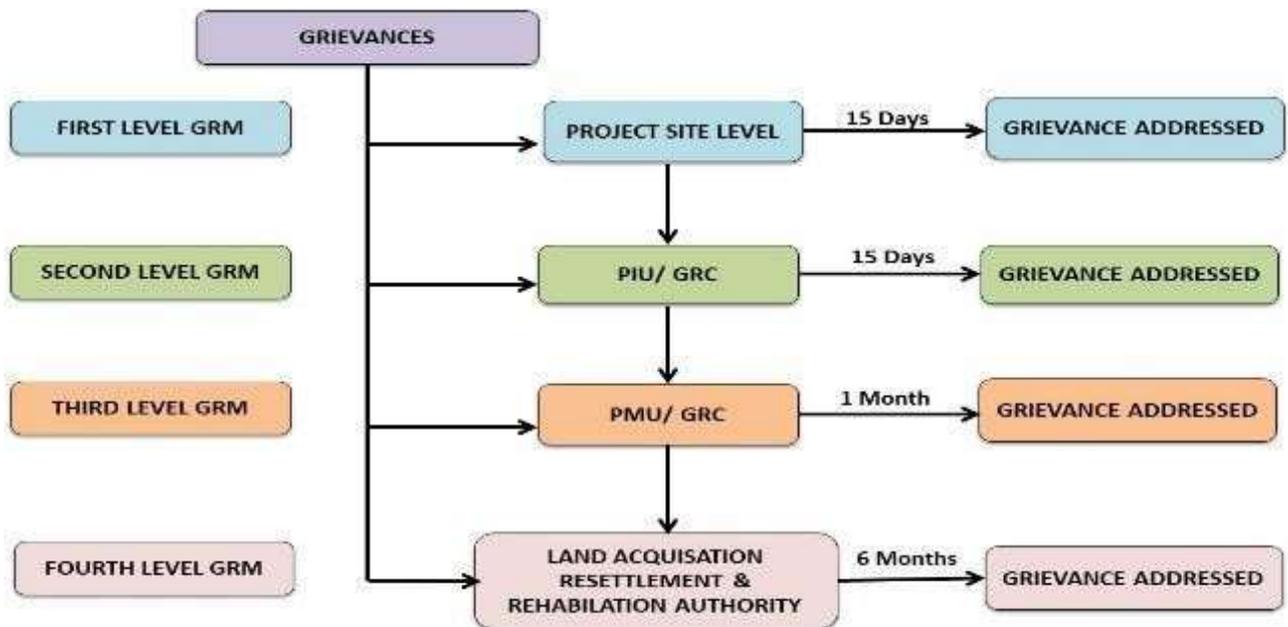
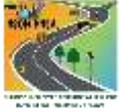


Figure 8: Social and Environmental Grievance Redress Process

9.6 GRM Process Flow



252. The process flow of the GRM at each stage for receiving and handling any complaints pertaining to the Project are outlined below and graphically presented in **Figure 9**.

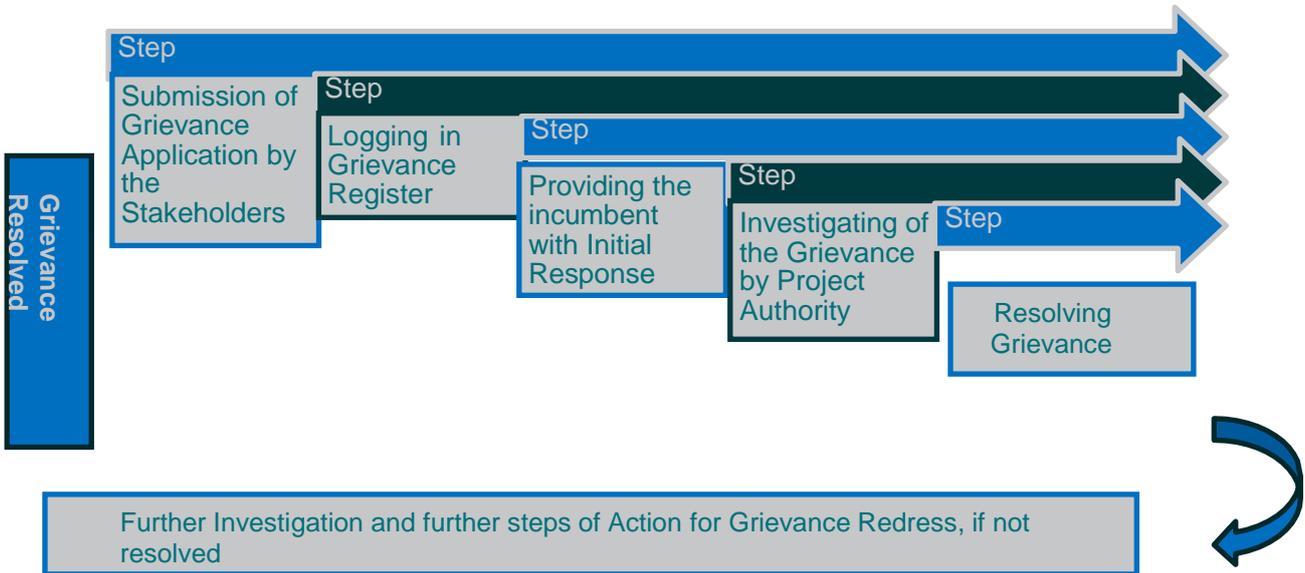


Figure 9: GRM Process Flow

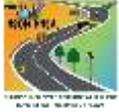
253. The grievances will be documented and personal details (name, address, date of complaint, etc.) will be included unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number will be assigned to each grievance, including the following elements:

- 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.

254. 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.

255. 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. A sample grievance redress form is given in **Annexure 7**.

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



10 INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

10.1 Introduction

257. Involuntary resettlement is an inevitable outcome of development-induced displacement. It disrupts sources of livelihood and 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.
258. Each displaced person whose income or livelihood is affected by a sub-project will be assisted to improve or at least restore this livelihood to pre-project level. Livelihood restoration allowance for the Displaced Persons have been provisioned in the Entitlement Matrix.

10.2 Loss of Livelihood in this Project

259. As per the Census Survey of structures, 99 households will be economically displaced due to loss of land and commercial structures. Out of these 99 households, 48 will lose agricultural land, 20 are shop owners, 1 are artisans and 30 are commercial tenants. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are summarized in the **Table 51**.

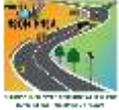
Table 51: Loss of Livelihoods

Sl. No	Loss	Families	Total Affected PAFs
1	Owner of Shop	20	75
2	Artisan	1	3
3	Commercial Tenants	30	105
4	Loss of agricultural Land	48	167
Total		99	350

Source: Census Survey, 2020

10.3 Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

260. The affected persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level. The project entitlements for loss of livelihood include the following entitlements in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.
- (1) 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)
 - (2) 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).
 - (3) All Vulnerable families (except Kiosk) will receive a one-time vulnerable assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only).



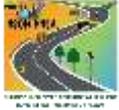
- (4) If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood 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.

10.4 Livelihood Rehabilitation of Vulnerable

261. The project involves impact to 245 vulnerable families who are significantly impacted. The entitlement matrix provides for skill development and financial assistance for income generating activities. The PIU in close coordination with the RAP IA/NGO will identify suitable training programs to the eligible vulnerable affected persons for skill development, including building the capacity of these affected families in management of their finances, and use the training fund allocated purposefully. Qualified vulnerable families will be given priority in employment under the project during construction. All Vulnerable families (except Kiosk) will receive a one-time vulnerable assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty seven thousand only).
262. Gender considerations will be an overarching theme in the entire RAP in the livelihood segment. There will be special component in the livelihood plan focusing on the requirements for women. This will specially focus on promotion of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) including
- Training and handholding of SHGs
 - Linking with financial institutions
 - Dovetailing with other government schemes
 - Account keeping
263. Support and facilitation by RAP IA/NGO/Development organizations will be sought. Grievances of vulnerable women will get priority of attention in Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

10.5 Training Need Assessment under Income Restoration Activity

264. 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. The main objective of the assessment of the training needs of the PAPs is to enhance their capabilities and capacity and are able to earn their livelihood as if they were never impacted at all.
265. The basic postulates of all developmental activities are that no one is worse off than before the project. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities. Development project may have an adverse impact on the income of project-affected persons. They also have a negative impact on the socio-cultural systems of affected communities.
266. To achieve this goal, preparation of Income Restoration programs under Social Management Plan has been designed in consultation with the affected PAPs under the technical guidance of Assam PWRD. The need assessment survey for the training program will executed after the finalization of the list of PAPs. 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.



267. The RAP IA/NGO will work to improve the PAPs economic productive capacity and building up a permanent capacity for self-development. One of the key strategies would be to facilitate the process of forming Self-Help Groups through community mobilization efforts within the overall framework of the project. This will be done through a set of livelihood analysis on the basis of different indicators like backward and forward linkages, raw material, resources, credit, marketing linkages etc. The process will also take care of the convergence of other state and central government programs for income generation etc.
268. During the need assessment survey the confidence building of the PAPs is also expected in terms of financial and moral so that after the completion of the training the skill enhanced can be evaluated and quantified.

10.6 Income Restoration Measures under R&R Policy

269. The entitlement proposed for this project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected families. The PIU with support from the RAP Implementation Agency/NGO, will examine local employment opportunities and identify possible income restoration options/measures. They will make the training need assessment and will impart training to the eligible affected persons, in particular to the vulnerable affected persons, for income restoration and skill up-gradation, as necessary. Suitable trainers, local resources or preferably, will impart training through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)/Assam Skill Development Mission (ASDM)/Assam Urban Livelihood Mission/ Assam Rural Livelihood Mission, as they have plethora of training modules for plenty of livelihood sectors, expertise, and eligibility.

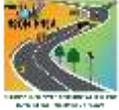
10.7 RAP IA/NGO's role in IR activities

270. A range of feasible IR options have been developed. IR activities has been generated in consultation with the affected PAPs community. As far as possible, mechanism to dovetail existing government poverty alleviation programs and credit facilities for PAPs has also been explored. Specifically, the basic activities to be undertaken by the RAP IA/NGO 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

10.7.1 Identification of Eligible PAPs

271. RAP IA/NGO will ensure that project affected persons, both directly and indirectly, have been covered. A list of eligible PAPs will be sorted out based on verified list prepared during the RAP implementation. NGO 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.



10.7.2 Identification of IR Activities

272. The NGO 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 IA/NGO will be conducting 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. While identifying IR options, the following factors have also been considered:

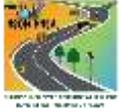
- Education level of PAPs
- Income of PAPs Families
- Skill possession
- Likely economic activities in the post displacement period if any.
- Extent of land left
- Suitability of economic activity to supplement the income
- Market potential and marketing facilities

10.7.3 Training Need Assessment

273. With draft list of trades, RAP IA/NGO will approach PAPs for one-to-one consultation to finalize the trade. RAP IA/NGO shall explain the reasons, expected income, input cost, skills required to run the venture and other modalities regarding proposed trades. This may help the PAPs to make an informed decision on selection of trades. With trades finalized, RAP IA/NGO will conduct skill mapping among the PAPs. RAP IA/NGO shall then match the skill possessed and options preferred. If the option preferred does not match with the skill possessed, RAP IA/NGO shall provide required training to the concerned PAP. A structured questionnaire may be filled with eligible persons.

Table 52: Identification of Relevant Schemes for Convergence

Sr. No.	Department	Scheme
1	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
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 Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana
6	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Aam Admi Bima Yojana
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, Assam	Export Promotional Schemes
10	MSME Policy – 2017	Department of MSME & Export Promotion,
11	Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy - 2012	Department of MSME & Export Promotion,
12	One District One Product (ODOP)	CFC (Common Facility Centre) Scheme



Sr. No.	Department	Scheme
13	One District One Product (ODOP)	Market Development Assistance Scheme
14	One District One Product (ODOP)	Finance Assistance Scheme
15	One District One Product (ODOP)	Skill Development & Toolkit Distribution Scheme
16	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (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

10.7.4 Identification of Trainers & Training Institutes

274. Based on trades selected by the PAPs, RAP IA/NGO shall identify the master trainers and/or training institutes for different trades / activities. For selection of trainers, RAP IA/NGO shall consult the following officials:

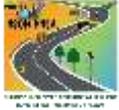
- Project Director (PD), District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)
- District Industries Centre and Khadi and Village Industries Commission
- Representatives of various departments such as agriculture; minor irrigation; animal husbandry; Agriculture University, Advance Training Institute
- District Dairy Development Board
- Manager, Lead Bank

275. Apart from these officials, RAP RA/NGO depending upon the trades may also consult individual trainers, private institutes, government departments, local NGO, etc. Since these departments also provide training under various schemes, consultation with these agencies will help NGO to identify and finalize the trainers.

- RAP IA/NGO will inform PAPs and trainer/training institutes at least a week in advance about the venue, date and time of training.
- RAP IA/NGO will also make arrangements for lodging, boarding and transportation of the PAPs, if required.

10.7.5 Conduction of Training

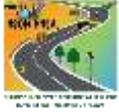
276. One of the strategies for economic sustenance of the PAPs is to help them improve their productive capability by imparting new skills/upgrade skills through training. Generally, PAPs are either dependent on agriculture or have low skill endowment. Hence, training becomes an important component of IR. For PAPs who intend to diversify their economic activity, suitable income restoration schemes may be identified on individual, or group basis and training needs may be assessed accordingly. Besides, training in scheme specific skills, general entrepreneurship development shall also form part of the training program, mainly to improve the management capabilities of PAPs.



10.7.6 Monitoring of PAPs

277. After providing training and required raw material for starting new avocation, RAP IA/NGO may shall monitor the PAPs in order to take mid-term correction measures, if required. The broad aspects to be monitored are:

- Comfort level of PAPs in new activity
- Interest shown by PAPs
- Marketability; and
- Income accrued



(IPPF) for ASRIP projects of Asom Mala program;

- ▶ Review and approving of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and all other social and environmental safeguards documents and reports;
- ▶ 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 RAP and EMP;
- ▶ Proactive and timely measures to address all social and environment safeguards including measures and clearances;
- ▶ monitoring, addressing and resolving grievances;
- ▶ ensuring availability of budget for implementation activities; and
- ▶ ensuring disclosure of relevant frameworks, implementation and management plans and monitoring documents.

281. 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.

11.3 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

282. 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.

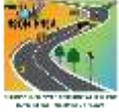
283. The PWRD's Superintending Engineers (SEs) in the field will closely monitor and guide the field divisions in implementing all the project related activities in their respective jurisdiction. The SEs will undertake quarterly management meetings with the contractors; coordinate with district administration,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

284. The PIUs will be assisted by RAP Implementation Agency (RIA) to implement safeguard activities. The PIU will undertake internal monitoring and supervision and record observations throughout the project period to ensure that the safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended.

11.4 Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC)

285. 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. The PCMC will support the Program Management Unit (PMU) for all aspects of Asom Mala program.

286. A Social Specialist will also be appointed as part of the PCMC team to (i) prepare RPF and IPPF for ASRIP; (ii) provide advice on policy reforms, if required; (iii) review the Social Assessment and Resettlement Action Plans prepared by the DPR Consultants in the planning phase; (iv) assist in the



monitoring and supervision of ongoing subprojects and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan and IPP, if required; (v) monitor the implementation of R&R scheme carried out by the PIU level RAP Implementation Agencies; and (vi) ensure all subprojects meet safeguard requirements as agreed in the loan covenant and in line with this Resettlement Action Planning Framework. In addition, (s)he shall play a central role in ensuring capacity building on resettlement management of the PMU, RAP Implementation Agencies and line departments through capacity development support and training.

11.5 Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)/ Authority Engineer (AE)

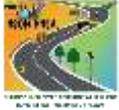
287. The Authority Engineer is the supervising authority for contractors that follow the EPC modality. They are also responsible for reviewing and approving the detailed engineering design prepared by the EPC contractor. The Construction Supervision Consultant is the supervising authority for contractors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

- Review the Social and Environmental safeguard documents and reports to understand the background of social and environmental issues of the respective project corridor
- Review required sub-plans such as traffic management plan, health and safety plan, wastemanagement plan etc. prepared by the contractor
- Provide on-site training and technical guidance to the contractor workers as necessary
- Review the monthly reports prepared and submitted by the contractor
- Where necessary identify the need for corrective actions and issue official notices to the contractor to implement the corrective actions with clear timeline
- If there are any complaints or grievances, facilitate consultations with the respective complainant and ensure the grievances are addressed in accordance with the GRM system
- 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

11.6 RAP Implementation Agency (RIA)

288. An RAP Implementation Agencies will be hired to assist PIU to, (i) implement the Subproject Resettlement Action Plans (ii) conduct consultations and create public participation in the project and conduct verification surveys and (iii) update respective Subproject Resettlement Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan, if required, in line with the Resettlement Action Planning Framework and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, respectively.

289. 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 8**.



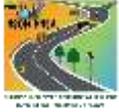
12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

12.1 Introduction

290. Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive matter to deal with and therefore engagement of experienced RAP Implementation Agency (RAP IA) will be of utmost importance. Experience from projects involving resettlement issues indicates that good rapport with community in general and PAPs in particular help in smooth implementation of RAP. The implementation arrangement necessitates engagement of agency having experience in resettlement issues.
291. Scheduling of RAP implementation is linked with construction works. As per the standard conditions of civil contracts, land free from all encumbrances will be made available to the contractor. Thus, one of the pre-requisites for the start of the construction works is handing over site to the contractor. Delay in handing over sites to contractor after mobilization at site may result in unwarranted claim from the project authority. Upgrading of project road involves land acquisition, dismantling of structures, shifting of CPRs, etc from the proposed right-of-way. The resettlement principles states that compensation and R&R assistances shall be paid before taking over the possession of land for clearing of proposed right-of-way. It is important to note that land acquisition as per the act and transfer of government land through inter-departmental processes invariably takes more time than expected. Thus, entire project site (road length) can't be handed over to the contractor at a time to start the work. Present day road construction works use heavy machinery and less of human labour. Thus, unless some reasonable length of project road sections free from encumbrances are not available the construction work can't be started.
292. In the project length, land is required to be acquired at total 9 locations out of which 1 location is re-alignment and 1 location is bypass land is to be acquired in a length of 4.233 Km. In built up areas in 7 villages structures are required to be removed in a total length of 10.920 Km.
293. Project Road in 14.16 % of the total length can be readily handed over to the Contractor for starting of the work. Simultaneously RAP implementation activities can be started so that at no point of time because of unavailability of land work is stalled by the Contractor. **Table No. 53** shows Encumbrance free stretches and the stretches of land acquisition and removal of structures in village.

Table 53- Encumbrance free stretches

Sr. No.	Existing Chainage		Length (Km)	Remarks
	From	To		
1	0.000	1.700	1.700	Built Up area
2	1.700	2.500	0.800	Encumbrance free (EMF) 01
3	2.500	3.400	0.900	Built Up area
4	3.400	4.600	1.200	Built up Area
5	4.600	5.930	1.330	Realignment on 1 LA
6	5.930	8.100	2.170	Built up Area
7	8.100	8.700	0.600	EMF 02
8	8.700	10.400	1.700	Built up Area
9	10.400	11.100	0.700	EMF 03



Sr. No.	Existing Chainage		Length	Remarks
	From	To	(Km)	
10	11.100	12.500	1.400	Built up Area
11	12.500	12.900	0.400	EMF 04
12	12.900	14.750	1.850	Built up Area
13	14.750	17.653	2.903	Bypass on 2 LA

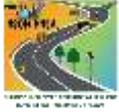
Total Project Length: - 17.653 Km.

- L. A. proposed for Dubi Bypass – 2.903 km
- Realignment at 1 location - length of 1.330 km
- Built-up Area-10.920 Km
- L. A. free length: - 2.500 Km. (14.16% of total project length).

294. 193 private structures are likely to be affected in the entire stretch. Dismantling of structures would also be required but at a low scale. Disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance would have to be completed before issuing notice for vacating the place. Mandatory notice period of three months would have to be synchronized with the disbursement and shifting. One of the activities in the process is submission of micro plan for approval and release of requisite funds. Based on the site conditions it is proposed that micro plan for all the structures to be affected can be prepared together and submitted for approval. Given the extent of impacts on land and structures it is proposed that Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Agency (RAP IA) is mobilized at site simultaneously along with the contractor. The contractor shall be asked to demarcate the land on the ground as per the design. Based on the demarcation, the RAP IA will verify the status of the project affected structures and other properties. Any likely inclusion & exclusion in the list of project affected households shall be initiated at this stage as per the established/defined procedure. Micro plan for the bypass shall be prepared separately so that they remain independent from each other keeping in view the complications involved in land acquisition. It is therefore important that mobilization of RAP IA is coordinated with the mobilization of the contractor so that progress of civil works is not affected. A time period of 36 months has been estimated for the implementation of RAP.

295. Official to be designated as Resettlement Officer at sub-project level would be in place before the mobilization of RAP IA. The Resettlement officer shall be acquainted with RAP and must receive training in order to familiarize with the various aspects of the RAP implementation. Broad understanding of R&R aspects will help better interactions between Resettlement officer and personnel of RAP IA and appreciation of activities commenced at site by the RAP IA. Important aspects which need to be understood in resettlement action plan implementation are as under:

- Concept of titleholders, encroachers and squatters,
- Resettlement Policy Framework with specific emphasis on entitlement matrix,
- Stages of land acquisition as per applicable act and disbursement of compensation,
- Preparation of micro plan,
- Institutional arrangements,



- Civil construction works vis-à-vis RAP implementation,
- Development of income restoration plan based on the survey carried out,
- Identification of relocation site for displaced persons, if any,
- Role of various other agencies particularly DRDA

12.2 Schedules for Resettlement Action Plan Implementation

296. In view the magnitude of the impacts on land, structures and CPRs as indicated above, a time period of 36 months will be needed for the implementation of RAP. The implementation schedule for the major activities of the RAP is presented in the flow chart.

12.3 Implementation Process

297. The major activities related to the implementation of the resettlement action plan are related to impacts on land, structures and CPRs. The project will provide requisite notice (3 months) to the project affected persons so that they are able to move or take away their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works. The implementation of RAP consists of following major activities:

- Deployment of required staffs (at Central, State and Sub-Project Level);
- Information dissemination activities by holding consultations, distributing leaflets containing salient features of RPF in local language, etc,
- Finalizing list of PAPs identified by the DPR consultant during the project preparation (RAP) as per the markings on the ground;
- Confirming the status of PAPs (titleholder, encroacher, squatter, etc) with respect existing right-of way;
- Listing and measurement of property and assets affected and their estimation;
- Preparation of micro plan,
- Preparation and distribution of identity card,
- Opening of bank account,
- Disburse of R&R assistance to PAPs,
- Relocation and rehabilitation of CPRs,
- Preparation for relocation of PAPs, if any, etc.

298. RAP implementation activities to be carried and respective agencies likely to be involved are presented in Table 54 & 55.

299. An implementation schedule for resettlement and rehabilitation activities for the project including various sub-tasks and timeline matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of Table 54. However, the sequence may change, or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.



Table 54: Indicative Implementation Schedule

	2021				2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Carry out census survey												
Public consultations with DPs and other stakeholders												
Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan												
Submission of RP for AIIB review and approval												
RP Disclosure												
Hiring of CSC												
Setting up PMU, EA and PIU safeguards staff												
Hiring of RAP Implementation Agency /NGO for RP Implementation												
EA, PIU training												
RP and EM dissemination at local level												
Set up Grievance Committees												
Verification of AP list												
Skills Development Training Assessment												
Provision of notification to APs												
Verification of tariff structure												
Disbursement of R&R Assistance												
Demolition and Relocation of Affected Structures (after compensation has been paid)												
Handing over to contractor												
Notify the date of start of civil works												
Skills Development Training implementation												
Internal Monitoring – Semi-Annual reporting to AIIB												
External Monitoring – Quarterly reporting to AIIB												
Resettlement completion report												

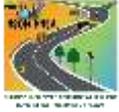
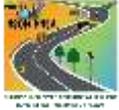


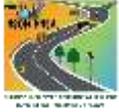
Table 55- Resettlement Activities vis-à-vis Agencies

Activities	Agency Responsible	Associated with
Land Acquisition	: Revenue Department	-
Institutional Arrangements	:	
Mobilization of RRO at sub-project level (Designated)	: PMU	-
Appointment of RAP IA for RAP Implementation	: PMU	-
Mobilization of RAP IA at site	: PIU	PMU
Formation of GRC	: PWRD	-
Training of LA cum Social Development Officer & RRO	: PMU	-
Formation of DLC for fixing replacement value	: -	-
Engagement of external M&E agency	: PMU	PIU
Implementation	:	
Finalizing list of PAPs, listing & measurement of structures, categorization of PAPs, etc	: RIA	PIU
Preparation of leaflets containing salient features of RPF including entitlement matrix, information brochure, other information dissemination materials in Hindi language	: RIA	PIU
Dissemination of information and consultations (at regular intervals)	: RIA	PIU/PMU
Dissemination of project progress information and consultations	: RIA	PIU/PMU
Preparation of micro plan and approval	: RIA	PIU/PMU
Verification of micro plan	: RIA	
Approval of micro plan	: RIA	
ID Card preparation and distribution	: RIA	
Opening joint account of PAPs	: RIA	
Payment of R&R assistances in transparent manner	: RIA	
Clearance of RoW for civil works	: RIA	PIU/PMU
Identification and training of PAPs for income restoration	: RIA	
Relocation of PAPs, business units, etc.	: RIA	
Holding awareness camps with regard to HIV/AIDS, road safety and other aspects	: RIA	
Consultations for relocation / rehabilitation of CPRs	: RIA	



Activities		Agency Responsible	Associated with
Identification and finalization of community facilities to be provided as value addition	:	RIA	
All other activities related to RAP implementation	:	RAP IA	RO
Internal monitoring	:	PMU	RO & RIA
External monitoring and evaluation	:	M&E Agency	PMU, RO, RIA
Preparation of RAP implementation completion report & withdrawal	:	RIA	

300. Consultations with project affected persons and other community members will be organized by the RAP IA. Consultations will be carried as per the consultation framework with regard to issues related to resettlement and rehabilitation. PAPs to be displaced shall be gradually prepared for relocation by conducting individual consultation, counselling, group consultations and village level consultations involving Panchayats. Information with regard to resettlement action plan will be provided by the RAP IA to individuals as well as community. Consultations with PAPs will also cover explaining the entitlement; method of calculating the assistance, and mechanism for approaching grievance redress committee, etc. In case of PAPs likely to be displaced would be assisted in self-relocation or assisted relocation at resettlement site after they have been paid compensation and R&R assistances as applicable. Some of the above-mentioned activities may however, change sequence due to ground condition and other reasons beyond the control of the project.
301. **Relocation of Common Property Resources (CPRs):** There would be impact on 61 common property resources in varying magnitude. CPRs likely to be affected by the widening and upgrading of project road include government, community, religious and other structures. Religious structures include temple, shrine community structures include public library, sports society etc., Government structures include government offices, schools, passenger shelter, toilet, Anganwadi, Hand Pump, Water Tank etc. Consultations with local people indicated that relocation of religious structures may be done but utmost efforts should be made to avoid religious and community structures as far as feasible. RAP IA's role in resolving the contentious issues like relocation of religious and community in consultation with local people would be vital. CPRs affected by the project will be restored with value addition at project cost. Valuation of property affected shall be carried out by the certified valuer. Budget for replacement or relocation of CPR or provision of new resources shall be worked out by the valuer. It would be known at the time of RAP implementation when the proposed ROW is marked on the ground. The RAP IA will identify land for relocation of CPRs in consultation with local community preferably the government land or village land. Consultations held with local community with regard to each CPR would be properly documented by way of signature of participants, video recordings of consultations, etc. After the agreement on modalities of relocation of CPRs, a document stating the details of items agreed shall be prepared by the RAP IA and shall have signatures of community members, their leaders, representative of RAP IA and RRO. The RAP IA will prepare micro plan for each CPR and submit to project authority for approval. After the approval, necessary actions would be taken by the contractor either through a variation order or some other arrangement as may be deemed fit.
302. **R&R Assistance Disbursements:** Resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to PAPs will be disbursed by the executing agency through RAP IA either by cheque or account transfers. The RAP IA will



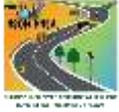
facilitate the opening of joint bank account of PAPs. PAPs will be informed well in advance by the RAP IA the date, location for the disbursement of cheques. Proper documentation such as, signature or thumb impression of PAP, still photographs of recipient of cheques, etc would be arranged by the RAP IA for record purpose.

12.4 RAP Completion

303. The resettlement action plan will be considered complete if all the activities mentioned and envisioned in the RAP is implemented before demobilization of RAP IA and the intended objectives of the RAP are achieved.

12.5 Awareness

304. HIV/AIDS have attracted the attention of national and international agencies involved in development projects and have committed to fight against it. Studies on HIV/AIDS have revealed that the disease is more prevalent among the poor, marginalized groups, sex worker, drug users, migrant labors, and truck drivers. These groups, particularly truck drivers who are always on the move carry the infection from one place to another place thereby spreading the infection to other areas.
305. The RPF provides for measures to increase awareness among target groups and others along the project road. Information and education campaign on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) will be conducted by the RAP IA during the RAP implementation period. The campaign will target the construction workers at labour camps, truckers at parking places, general people near markets/haats and other strategic locations along the road. The RAP IA will develop network with State AIDS Control Society and other relevant agencies working for the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Hand bills, brochures, leaflets meant to create awareness about HIV/AIDS and risk/danger involved shall be printed in local language and distributed to target groups. Posters, hoardings indicating prevention from HIV/AIDS shall be displayed at suitable locations for the benefit of general people. Also, some innovative measures will be adopted to increase awareness among target groups from time to time.



13 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

13.1 Introduction

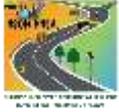
306. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. The objectives of monitoring are to provide the Project Authority with feedback on RAP implementation and to 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.
307. 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:
- performance monitoring,
 - impact monitoring; and
 - end term evaluation or completion audit.

13.2 Institutional Arrangement for M & E

308. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) stipulates the provision of internal monitoring by 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.
309. Monitoring will be undertaken both internally and externally whereas the evaluation will be undertaken by the external agency. The Chief engineer, PWRD on monthly basis will carry out the internal monitoring of RAP implementation 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 mobilisation of the RAP implementation agency.

13.3 Performance Monitoring

310. 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



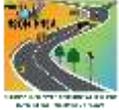
course of RAP implementation. A list of indicators is given in **Table 56**. In case during the project implementation, if some other indicators are found relevant then that will also be considered for monitoring.

Table 56: Performance Monitoring of RAP Implementation

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	Target	Status	Achievement (in %)	Remarks
1	Private land procurement/acquisition (following Direct Land Purchase Policy or RFCTLARR Act, 2013)	Ha				
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.				

13.4 Process and Impact Monitoring

311. 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.



312. 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.
313. 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, PWRD, 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.

13.5 Evaluation

314. 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. Sample TOR for External Monitor is provided in **Annexure 9**.
315. 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.
316. 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.

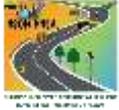


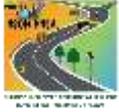
Table 57: Impact Indicators

Sl. No.	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		
13	Access to modern facilities		
14	Overall living conditions		
15	Education of children		
16	Health conditions of family members		
17	Migration for employment		

13.6 Reporting

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

- **RAP implementation agency (RAP IA)**- The monthly progress report will be submitted simultaneously on 5th day of every month and submitted to PIU. The Quarterly Progress Report (QPR), on activities carried out during last quarter and proposed activities for the coming quarter, will be submitted simultaneously on 5th day of the month following each quarter and submitted to PMU.
- **Social Specialist, PMU** – The Social Specialist, PMU will prepare Semi-annual monitoring reports and submit to AIIB.
- **M&E Consultant** – External monitoring and evaluation Consultant will prepare quarterly External Monitoring report, Evaluation Report (quarterly), Annual Progress Report and Final Completion Report.



14 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

14.1 Introduction

318. The resettlement cost estimate as per State’s policy of Direct Purchase of land for this project include compensation for private land, immovable assets and other assets attached with the land has been evaluated for titleholders according to sections 26 to 30 & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 along with Multiplication factor of Assam. The Landowners under the Direct Purchase has also been provided an incentive of 25% over and above the evaluated compensation which includes R&R benefits, on total compensation after Solatium. The compensation for structures at replacement cost without depreciation. The total resettlement cost for the project is **Rs. 298.46 million**. The itemized budget for resettlement activities will be listed below.
319. In case of Acquisition through Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015, the resettlement cost estimate for the project include compensation for private land determined in accordance with section 26 to 30 & Schedule 1 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and by adopting the multiplying factor adopted in accordance with the State specific multiplication factor with 100% solatium. Budgetary provisions have been made for the compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement, and rehabilitation assistances for non-title holders in accordance with the provisions of the EM of ASRIP and the cost of RAP Implementation, including the cost of resolving grievances.

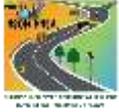
14.2 Compensation

320. **Land:** There are 16.75 Ha of private land to be acquired. The land rates are collected from registrar office of concerned taluka. The calculation for compensation of land as per RFCTLARR Act 2013, has been considered based on guidance value of the relevant factor and further adding 100% solatium which in effect attempts to match the market value. However, any escalation to this value is the jurisdiction of the respective DCs and the price fixation committee. District wise land cost is given in the following table. Village wise land acquisition cost is provided in **Annexure 10**.

Table 58: District-wise Land Cost

Districts	Unit	Rate	Quantity (Ha/Sq.Mtrs)	Amount (In INR)	Factor (2 in case of Rural)	Solatium (100%)	Total Cost	Cost (in Crore)
Compensation for Title Holder As per direct Purchase Policy								
Barpeta	Hectare	Based on Average circle rate	6.30	11554984.4	23109968.9	23109968.9	46219937.8	4.62
Bajali	Hectare		10.4528	20781943.38	41563886.76	41563886.8	83127773.52	8.31
Total			16.75	32336927.82	64673855.64	64673855.64	129347711.28	12.93

321. **Structure:** The compensation for structures will be decided at based on PWD (Building) department as per current PWD Schedule of Rates, without any depreciation. A Solatium of 100% will be added to determine the total compensation. During implementation, the concerned authority will value each and every structure and will arrive at the replacement cost and these estimates are only for budgetary purpose.



14.3 R&R Assistancess

322. All other unit rates are as per the minimum provisions contained in RFCTLARR Act and as per the approved EM. For budgeting purposes, the titleholders (landowner) will also get an additional incentive of 25%, which includes R&R benefits, on total compensation after Solatium and for non-titled displaced persons all R&R assistance as per RFCTLARR Act will be provided.

14.4 Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures

323. The unit cost for places of worship, bus shelter, hand pump and other structures will be arrived at based on replacement cost and lump sum provision will be provided in the budget which would be assessed and paid during implementation by APWRD.

14.5 Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Cost

324. The cost of hiring RAP IA for assisting APWRD in Resettlement Action Plan implementation (and surveys required for updating of Resettlement Action Plan) will be provided with a budget of Rs. 71,00,000 and the Resettlement Action Plan implementation is expected to be completed in 36 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired. The APWRD has/will be initiated the process for engaging an RAP IA. A lump sum budgetary provision of Rs. 5,00,000 has been/will be made to meet administrative expenses of GRC. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs. 50,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of Rs. 5,00,000 for staff training, in particular for training of the PIU and PMU staff, has also been/will be budgeted.

14.6 Source of Funding and Fund Flow

325. R&R budget will be borne by EA for which funding will be from Government of Assam (GoA). The RAP budget brings out various activities required for the smooth and successful implementation of the LA and R&R activities of the project. The flow of funds is necessary for executing the RAP. After the approval of the RAP along with the budget, APWRD will meet the expenses from the government funding. Synchronization of funds requirement and disbursement of the funds will be worked out by APWRD.

14.7 Resettlement Budget Estimates

326. The budget for this project is based on data and informed collected during socio-economic survey that was conducted between October-November 2020 and the unit rates will be worked out from the latest SOR. The total budget for the proposed project Resettlement Action Plan is estimated at **Rs. 298.46 million**. A detailed budget estimate is given in the following table.

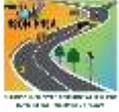
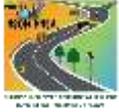


Table 59: Budget Estimate

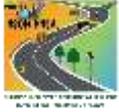
Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity (Ha/Sq.Mtrs)	Amount (In INR)	Factor (2 in case of Rural)	Solatum (100%)	Total Cost	Cost (in Crore)
1	Compensation for Title Holder As per Direct Purchase Policy								
1.1	Land Cost	Hectare	Based on Average circle rate	16.77	32336927.8	64673855.6	64673855.6	129347711.3	12.93
1.2	Temporary Structures	Sq.m	6,000	515	3090000		3090000	6180000	0.62
1.3	Semi-permanent Structures	Sq.m	12,000	928	11136000		11136000	22272000	2.23
1.4	Permanent Structures	Sq.m	17,500	527	9222500		9222500	18445000	1.84
1.5	Compound Wall	Runnig meter	3,000	309	927000		927000	1854000	0.19
Total Cost (In Crore)									17.81
Additional Incentive Of 25% of Total Compensation (In Crore)									4.45
Grand Total (In Crore)									22.26
2	Compensation for Non-Title Holders								
2.1	Temporary Structures (Non-Titleholder)	Sq.m	6,000	159	954000				0.10
2.2	Semi-permanent Structures (Non-Titleholder)	Sq.m	12,000	345	4140000				0.41
2.3	Permanent Structures (Non-Titleholder)	Sq.m	17,500	176	3080000				0.31
2.4	Compound Wall (Non-Titleholder)	Runnig meter	3,000	354	1062000				0.11
2.5	Hand Pump	Unit	25,000	1	25000				0.003
Total (In Crore)									0.93
3	R&R Assistance Non-Title Holders (Encroachers & Squatters)								
3.1	One-time financial assistance for transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any for families getting	One Time	57,000	24					0.14



**IMPROVEMENT AND UPGRADATION OF SARTHEBARI TO PATHSALA TOWN –
A-07: [From km 0.00 to km 17.653]**

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
& RESETTLEMENT ACTION
PLAN REPORT**

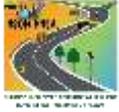
Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity (Ha/Sq.Mtrs)	Amount (In INR)	Factor (2 in case of Rural)	Solatium (100%)	Total Cost	Cost (in Crore)
	physically displaced (require relocation).								
3.2	One-time Resettlement Assistance for each displaced family	One Time	57,000	63					0.36
3.3	One time Assistance for Vulnerable Displaced Families	One Time	57,000	8					0.05
3.4	One-time Subsistence Allowance for each displaced family, Require to Relocate	One Time	41,040	11					0.05
3.5	One time Assistance for losing Cattle Shed and/ or Petty Shops	One Time	28,500	1					0.00
3.6	Livelihood Training for self or for any of his/ her family member	One Time	41,000	63					0.26
Total (In Crore)									0.85
4	R&R Assistance Non-Title Holders (Tenants and Leaseholders)								
4.1	On Time Rental Allowances @ of Rs 2,860 per month in Rural Areas for Six Months	One Time	17,160	35					0.06
4.2	On Time Rental Allowances @ of Rs 4,290 per month in Urban Areas for Six Months	One Time	29,520	0					0.00
4.3	One-time financial assistance for transportation cost for shifting of the family, building	One Time	57,000	30					0.17



**IMPROVEMENT AND UPGRADATION OF SARTHEBARI TO PATHSALA TOWN –
A-07: [From km 0.00 to km 17.653]**

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
& RESETTLEMENT ACTION
PLAN REPORT**

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity (Ha/Sq.Mtrs)	Amount (In INR)	Factor (2 in case of Rural)	Solatium (100%)	Total Cost	Cost (in Crore)
	materials, belongings and cattle, if any for families getting physically displaced (require relocation).								
4.4	One time Assistance for Vulnerable Displaced Families	One Time	57,000	14					0.08
4.5	One time grant for commercial or residential cum commercial structures	One Time	28,500	30					0.09
4.6	One-time Subsistence Allowance to each displaced family for Livelihood restoration	One Time	41,040	30					0.12
4.7	Livelihood Training for self or for any of his/ her family member	One Time	41,000	35					0.14
Total (In Crore)									0.66
5	Government Properties								
5.1	Bus Stop	Unit	50000	6					0.030
5.2	Hand Pump	Unit	25000	2					0.01
5.3	BW	Sq.m	3000	318					0.10
5.5	Other Government Buildings	Sq.m	12000	212					0.25
Total (In Crore)									0.38
6	Religious Properties								
6.1	BW	Sq.m	3000	35					0.01
6.2	Other Religious Properties (Temples, Shrine, Graveyard etc.)	Sq.m	12000	981					1.18
Total (In Crore)									1.19
7	Community Properties								



Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity (Ha/Sq.Mtrs)	Amount (In INR)	Factor (2 in case of Rural)	Solatium (100%)	Total Cost	Cost (in Crore)
7.1	BW	Sq.m	3000	85					0.03
7.2	Other Community Properties	Sq.m	12000	109					0.13
Total (In Crore)									0.16
8	Administrative Expenses								
8.1	Training for staff	LS	500000	-					0.05
8.2	NGO for RAP Implementation	LS	5000000	-					0.50
8.3	Monitoring and Evaluation consultants	LS	1000000	-					0.10
8.4	GRC Expenses	LS	500000	-					0.05
8.5	Disclosure		50000	-					0.01
Total									0.71
Sub Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)									27.13
Contingency @ 10%									2.71
Grand Total (In Crore)									29.85
Total in Million INR									298.46

Note: The Structure cost is based on the Chapter-37 Plinth Area Rates, Page No. 529 of Schedule of Rates for P.W.D. Buildings (Civil Works) for 2020-2021 has been referred to evaluate the cost of Structures.

The CPR relocation cost is based on the local market rates, based on discussion with local people during survey

The R&R Assistance derived based on the Entitlement Matrix of ASRIP

14.8 Disbursement of Compensation and Assurances

327. In order to ensure that: (i) the affected person need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment and (iii) the delay in realization of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assurances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU. If the affected person destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.
328. The RAP IA and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the affected person, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. The bank account particulars of the affected person as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Joint Collector for disbursement.