

ASOM MALA PROGRAM

Government of Assam
Public Works Roads Department (PWRD)



Project Title: Improvement and Upgradation of Road from
Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri under Asom Mala
[From Ch. 00+000 to Ch. 23+958]

Detailed Project Report (Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan Report)

October 2021

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
DF	Displaced Family
DP	Displaced Person
CPR	Common Property Resources
CoI	Corridor of Impact
DPR	Detailed Project Report
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
PIA	Project Influence Area
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GoI	Government of India
GoA	Government of Assam
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LA	Land Acquisition
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LHS	Left Hand Side
RHS	Right Hand Side
NA/NR	Not Available/Not Responded
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SH	State Highway
PIA	Project Influence Area
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PWRD	Public Works (Roads) Department
RP	Resettlement Plan
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
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
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
OBC	Other Backward Class
ST	Scheduled Tribes
BPL	Below Poverty Line
WHH	Women Headed Household

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	12
1. Introduction.....	17
1.1 Project Background.....	17
1.2 Project Component.....	17
1.3 Project Objectives.....	20
1.4 Project Road Description.....	20
1.5 Sub-project Location.....	20
1.6 Identification of Villages.....	24
1.7 Identification of Built-up locations.....	25
1.8 Right of way and Corridor of impact.....	27
1.9 Land use along the project road.....	27
1.10 Need of RAP.....	28
1.11 The possible adverse impacts of the project land acquisition:.....	28
1.12 Structure of the report.....	28
2. Study Methodology.....	29
2.1 Introduction.....	29
2.1.1 Social Assessment Process.....	29
2.1.2 Sub Project Categorization.....	29
2.2 Consultations.....	32
2.3 Local level Consultations.....	32
2.4 Consultation with Government Officials.....	32
2.5 Collection of Data from Secondary Sources.....	32
2.6 Data Interpretation.....	33
2.7 Data Analysis.....	33
3. Proposed Improvements	34
3.1 Introduction.....	34
3.1.1 Carriageway configuration, Design Cross Sections and Road Widening and Improvement.....	36
3.2 Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement.....	37
3.3 Recommended Alignment of Project Road.....	37
3.4 Bypass and Realignment Proposals.....	37
3.5 Proposal for New Bridges:.....	38
3.6 Intersection/Junction Improvement Proposals:.....	39
3.7 Improvement Proposals for Existing Horizontal Curves.....	40

3.8	Proposal for Bus Bays and Bus Shelters	40
4.	Scope of Land acquisition and Resettlement	42
4.1	Adverse impacts	42
4.2	Impact of Land Acquisition	43
4.3	Impact on Structures and other assets.....	45
4.4	Impact on families.....	46
4.5	Impact on other Vulnerable Sections.....	47
4.6	Impact on Common Property Resources.....	48
4.7	Impact on Crops and Trees.....	50
5.	Socio-Economic Profile of the Affected Population, Adverse Impacts, and Mitigation measures.....	51
5.1	Social Stratification.....	51
5.2	Demography of Displaced Persons	51
5.3	Occupational Profile.....	52
5.4	Physical and Economic Displacement	52
5.5	Educational status of Displaced Persons.....	53
5.6	Income and Expenditure.....	53
5.7	Adverse Impacts and Suggested Mitigation Measures	54
5.8	Impact on Livelihood	54
5.9	Impact on Women.....	55
5.10	Impact on other Vulnerable Sections – Need for IPP	55
5.11	Impact on Access to Services and Amenities	57
5.12	Impact on Health.....	57
5.13	Impact of labour influx	57
5.14	Impact on Traffic.....	58
5.15	Impact on Tenants.....	58
5.16	Impact on Intangible Culture.....	58
6.	Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan.....	60
6.1	Gender-wise distribution of PAPs	60
6.2	Educational Pattern.....	61
6.3	Occupational Pattern	61
6.4	Income profile.....	62
6.5	Impact on Women Headed Households.....	63
6.6	Focus group discussion with Women and Girls.....	64
6.7	Human Trafficking.....	65
6.8	Gender Based Violence	65

6.9	Gender Action Plan	66
6.10	Women in Construction Activities	67
6.10.1	Specific Provision for Women in the labour Camps.....	68
6.11	Women in the villages in the project area.....	68
6.12	Special Measures for Controlling STD and AIDS	69
6.13	Gender Monitoring Indicators	69
6.14	Appointment of Special Officer.....	69
6.15	Measures to mitigate negative impacts to women and girls.....	69
7.	Information Disclosure, Consultation & Participation.....	71
7.1	Introduction	71
7.2	Stakeholder Identification & Mapping	71
7.3	Stakeholder Engagement Plan	72
7.4	Objectives of the plan	74
7.5	Consultations Performed	75
7.6	Summary of Consultations Performed	75
7.7	Feedback/Community Perception about the Project/ Alignment.....	85
7.8	Information Disclosure	85
8.	Legal and Regulatory Framework & AIIB's ESP	87
8.1	Policy and Legal Framework.....	87
8.2	Direct Land Purchase Policy of Assam	87
8.3	Conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic (Myadi) Patta Land	88
8.4	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013	89
8.5	Multiplier on Market Value of Land.....	89
8.6	Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015	89
8.7	Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018.....	90
8.8	Policies of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	91
8.9	Comparative Analysis of National, State and AIIB's Requirements	94
9.	Grievance Redress Mechanism	101
9.1	Introduction	101
9.2	Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority	101
9.3	Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	101
9.4	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	103
9.5	Grievance Redress Process	104
9.6	GRM Process Flow.....	104

10. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits	106
11. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Plan	120
11.1 Income Restoration Measures under R&R Policy.....	120
11.2 Role of RAP Implementing Agency in IR activities.....	120
11.3 Identification of Eligible PAPs.....	121
11.4 Identification of IR Activities.....	121
11.5 Proposed Income and Livelihood Restoration Measures.....	121
11.6 Training Need Assessment under Income Restoration Activity.....	121
12. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements	124
12.1 Institutional Arrangements	124
12.2 Program Management Unit (PMU)	124
12.3 Project Implementation Unit (PIU).....	125
12.4 Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC).....	125
12.5 Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)/ Authority Engineer (AE).....	125
12.6 RP Implementation Agency (RIA)	126
13. Implementation Schedule.....	127
14. Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting.....	129
14.1 Institutional Arrangement for M & E	129
14.2 Performance Monitoring.....	129
14.3 Process and Impact Monitoring	130
14.4 Evaluation.....	131
14.5 Reporting.....	132
15. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget.....	133
15.1 Introduction	133
15.2 Compensation.....	133
15.2.1 Compensation for Land and structures.....	133
15.2.2 Compensation for trees and crops	133
15.2.3 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance	134
15.2.4 Cost towards implementation arrangement.....	134

LIST OF TABLES:

Table 1- 1: Project Roads/Corridors under Axom Mala.....	18
Table 1- 2: Details of Project Road.....	19
Table 1- 3: Project Road/Corridor.....	21
Table 1- 4: Details of existing lane configuration.....	23
Table 1- 5: List of villages along the project road.....	24
Table 1- 6: Settlements/ Built-up locations along the Project Road	25
Table 1- 7: Likely Adverse Impacts on land and families	28
Table 2- 1:Surveys and Consultations	31
Table 2- 2: Types of Analysis and Inferences Derived from Different Sources of Data	33
Table 3- 1: Proposed improvements in open sections of the road.....	34
Table 3- 2: Proposed improvements in habitation and built-up sections.....	34
Table 3- 3:Widening proposal of the project road.....	35
Table 3- 4: Summary of Improvements Proposed	36
Table 3- 5: Summary of Recommended Bypass/ Realignments	38
Table 3- 6: Improvement Proposal for New Bridges.....	39
Table 3- 7: Details of Junctions.....	39
Table 3- 8: Details of improvement proposal for existing curves	40
Table 3- 9: Bus Shelter Details.....	41
Table 4- 1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts.....	42
Table 4- 2: Impact on Land	43
Table 4- 3: Category of Ownership of Land proposed for acquisition	43
Table 4- 4: Village-wise Land Acquisition Requirement.....	44
Table 4- 5: Impact on Private Structures.....	46
Table 4- 6: Type of Construction.....	46
Table 4- 7: Structures – Others Category	46
Table 4- 8: Category -wise number of Displaced Families	47
Table 4- 9:Category -wise number of Encroachers and Squatters	47
Table 4- 10: Impact on Vulnerable Families	48
Table 4- 11: Number of CPRs in each category.....	48
Table 4- 12: Chainage-wise Details of Religious, Educational & Community Properties.....	48
Table 5- 1: Social Category of the Displaced Families.....	51
Table 5- 2: Age wise Distribution of Total Displaced Persons.....	52
Table 5- 3: Occupational Profile of the affected population	52
Table 5- 4: Physically and Economically Displaced Families.....	53
Table 5- 5: Educational Status.....	53
Table 5- 6: Monthly Income of the Displaced Families.....	54
Table 5- 7: Expenditure of the Displaced Families	54
Table 5- 8: Demography of female population.....	55
Table 5- 9: Tribal/Indigenous Peoples Identification	56
Table 6- 1: Gender-wise distribution of affected population.....	60
Table 6- 2: Gender -wise Educational Pattern	61
Table 6- 3: Gender -wise Occupational profile	62
Table 6- 4: Income Profile.....	63
Table 6- 5: Number of Women Headed Households likely to be affected.....	64
Table 6- 6: Women Headed Households (WHH) - Impact on Land.....	64
Table 6- 7: Women Headed Households (WHH) - Impact on Structures	64
Table 6- 8: Sample GBV Prevention Action Plan	65
Table 7- 1: Analysis of Stakeholder’s Involvement and Impacts	71
Table 7- 2: Stakeholder Level of Dialogue & Form of Engagement	73
Table 7- 3: Consultation Conducted on Proposed Road.....	75
Table 7- 4: Public Consultation Summary 1	76

Table 7- 5: Public Consultation Summary 2	77
Table 7- 6: Public Consultation Summary 3	78
Table 7- 7: Public Consultation Summary 4	79
Table 7- 8: Public Consultation Summary 5	80
Table 7- 9: Public Consultation Summary 6	81
Table 7- 10: Public Consultation Summary 7	82
Table 7- 11: Public Consultation Summary 8	83
Table 7- 12: Major issues raised, and mitigation measures proposed in the DPR/RAP	84
Table 8- 1: Conversion Rate of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land	88
Table 8- 2: Comparison between AIIB Policy and RFCTLARR Act 2013	95
Table 10- 1: Entitlement Matrix	106
Table 11- 1: Identification of Relevant Schemes for Convergence	122
Table 14- 1: Performance Monitoring of RAP Implementation	130
Table 14- 2: Impact Indicators	132
Table 15- 1: Provisional RAP Budget	134

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1- 1: Project Roads (Group 3 & 4) under Asom Mala	19
Figure 1- 2: Map representing Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri	21
Figure 1- 3: Photo of highly distressed road along stretch	24
Figure 1-4: Schematic Diagram of Project Component	26
Figure 6- 1: Gender wise distribution of PAPs	60
Figure 6- 2: Gender -wise Educational Pattern	61
Figure 6- 3: Gender-wise Occupation Profile	62
Figure 6- 4: Gender-wise Income Profile	63
Figure 9- 1: Social and Environmental Grievance Redress Process	104
Figure 9- 2: Figure: GRM Process Flow	105
Figure 12- 1: Implementation Arrangement for Environmental and Social Safeguards	124
Figure 13- 1: Activity Wise Implementation Schedule	128

LIST OF ANNEXURES

- Annexure-1** : Existing Carriageway & Right of Way (RoW)
- Annexure-2** : Typical Cross Section Types
- Annexure-3** : Questionnaire for Primary Census Survey
- Annexure-4** : Summary of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- Annexure-5** : Direct Purchase Policy of Assam, 2021
- Annexure-6** : Labour Management Plan
- Annexure-7** : Gender Action Plan
- Annexure-8** : Assam Land Acquisition on Factor/ Multiplier of Acquired Rural Land
- Annexure-9** : Addendum to R&R Policy Framework of Assam State Roads Project, Feb 2018
- Annexure-10** : Terms of Reference of RP Implementation Agency
- Annexure-11** : Consultation Attendance Sheet
- Annexure-12** : Consultation Conducted on Proposed Road
- Annexure-13** : Sample Grievance Registration Form
- Annexure-14** : Terms of Reference for Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants
- Annexure-15** : Revenue Circle Rate
- Annexure-16** : List of Titleholders

Definitions

- 1. Displaced Family (DF):** Any family/ household living, cultivating land or carrying on business or trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) 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 (CoI) and are economically impacted (loss of agricultural or non-residential or barren land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) by the project is called Economically Displaced Family.
- 2. Displaced Person (DP):** In the context of involuntary resettlement, Displaced Persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary.
- 3. Agricultural Land:** Land used in agriculture and other related activities is known as agricultural land. This includes land used in agricultural operations, dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming, breeding of live stocks, nurseries growing medicinal herbs, garden produce, grazing of cattle etc.
- 4. Assistance:** All supporting mechanisms viz monetary help, extension of services, training of staffs and assets given to Displaced Families constitute assistance in this project.
- 5. Corridor of Impact (CoI):** The corridor of impact is the width of land required for the actual construction of the road, including carriageway, shoulder, embankments, longitudinal drainage, utility strip, wayside amenities like bus stops, bus shelters, etc. and necessary safety zones recommended in the improvement proposal.
- 6. Cut-off Date:** The Cut-off Date is defined as the date, after which any families of Titleholders and Non-Titleholders entering the project area, will not be eligible for any entitlement and assistance from the project. The date of general notice by District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) in Direct Purchase Policy or Preliminary Notification, u/s 11(1) of RFCTLARR Act 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date of Titleholder affected families whose land will be acquired through Direct Purchase or usual land acquisition process respectively. The Cut-off Date for Non-Titleholder Displaced families will be defined as the date of Social Census Survey for the sub-project.
- 7. Eksonia Land:** Eksonia Land is any land settled for one year mostly in Villages (Annual Patta) or three years mostly in Towns (Short Lease Patta). Annual patta/lease means a patta/lease granted for one year only and confers no right in the soil beyond a right of user for the year for which it is given. It confers no right of inheritance beyond the year of issue. It confers no right of transfer or of sub-letting and shall be liable to cancellation for any transfer or sub-letting ever during the year of issue provided that the State Government may waive their right to cancel an annual patta/lease and may direct in those cases in which the land is mortgaged to Government or to a State Sponsored Co-operative Society
- 8. Encroacher:** Any entity who built his/ her structure in whole or in part of an adjacent land to which s/he has no title.

9. **Family:** Family includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers, and minor sister's dependent on him/ her, provided that widows, divorcees and woman deserted by families shall be considered separate families. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family. (*Ref. Clause 3(m) of RFCTLARR Act 2013*)
10. **Kiosk:** Kiosk is a small, separated garden pavilion or small booths place open on some or all sides offering goods and services. The Kiosk can be shifted without dismantling/ reconstructing any part of it.
11. **Landowner:** Landowners are as per recorded in revenue records, or Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, including who is entitled to granted Patta rights on the land under any laws of the State including Eksonia Land
12. **Periodic Patta (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.
13. **Replacement Cost:** Replacement cost is the amount of money to be required by any displaced person to replace the existing asset with an equally valued or similar asset at the current market price. It includes the transaction costs and taxes, if any.
14. **Residual Land:** Residual land can be defined as the remaining portion of a land parcel left with the owner after the involuntary acquisition of land by the project authority.
15. **Squatter:** Those persons who have occupied public/ government lands with no recognizable rights for residential or commercial or both purposes. The families, who have built their own structures on the land of the landlords with some financial arrangements, which are not properly documented or legalized, are also considered as squatters.
16. **Tenant:** A tenant is someone who pays rent for the place where they reside in, or for land or buildings that they use. The family residing/ occupying in the structures with some financial arrangements with the landlords, which may not be properly documented or legalized, are also considered as tenants.
17. **Wheeler Vendor:** A Vendor operating in a cart like structure on two or more wheels. Wheelers are used mainly by mobile hawkers.
18. **Women Headed Household (WHH):** A household that is headed by a woman is called a Woman Headed Household. The aforesaid woman may be a spinster or a widow or separated or deserted by her husband.
19. **Vulnerable Group/ Persons:** Vulnerable group/ persons are those with challenges that make them at higher risk of falling into poverty compared to others in the projects area. The Vulnerable Group/ Persons include the following categories: (i) DFs falling under 'Below Poverty Line' (BPL) category; (ii) persons who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST); (iii) Women Headed Households; (iv) Elderly people living alone; and (v) Physically and mentally challenged / disabled people.

Executive Summary

- A. Introduction** - The proposed road section Corridor Number A30_2 from Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri of length 23.958 km, traverses through District of Dibrugarh, is classified under Group 4 of Axom Mala. The start points (chainage 00+000) Disang Kinar Bangali and Kathalguri (Bhadoi Panchali) is the end point (chainage 23+958). The proposed project road passes through 27 villages. The total length of the road is 23.985 km (out of which length 1050m from Ch. 11+550 to Ch. 12+600 is out of scope which is of a under construction ROB). The district occupies an area of 3381 km. Dibrugarh is the administrative district in the state of Assam also known as the Tea City of North-East. Dibrugarh is situated in the eastern part of Assam. The district is surrounded by Dhemaji district in the north, part of Sivasagar, Tinsukia district in the east and Sivsagar district and a part of Jorhat district in the west. In terms of area, the district occupies the 8th rank among the district of the state. The Project Road is connected with the Kathalguri Gas Plant and also further connects to Assam Oil Company Limited (AOD) which is at Digboi.
- B.** The project road has mostly 2 lane configurations. The Right of Way ROW of the project road varies from 8m to 27m (max) and the same has been considered for evolving the design. The existing road has carriageway width of 5 m to 5.4 m and the shoulder is constructed with earthen materials with width varying between 1 to 4 and at majority locations the shoulder width is 2 m, the condition is generally poor to very poor. The construction of sub-project road works will include geometric improvement in terms of horizontal and vertical alignment improvement, as well as widening to two lanes with or without paved shoulders depending on the necessity and feasibility. Roads are to be improved mainly following the existing alignment, with realignments or new alignments at some stretches
- C. Methodology** - The approach and methodology followed for the collection of data, information and analysis of data consists of both quantitative and qualitative approach. Social impact assessment and resettlement planning component has three main elements: early screening as part of project feasibility studies; social impact assessment; census and baseline socio-economic survey of potentially affected population and preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan. These elements have been further elaborated in the following sections a) reconnaissance/screening survey and familiarization b) census and socio-economic survey c) identifying social hotspots d) social input to design e) preparing rap. Considering the importance of people's participation in the project planning, 8 consultations by way of FGDs and individual consultations with PAPs, local communities and women were conducted during project preparation stage. Three types of consultations were done - local level consultations, focus group consultations and consultation with government officials. Collection of Data from Secondary Sources was done from various available information from Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, Government of Assam, Census of India, District census reports of PIA District, Dibrugarh District Gazetteer, Dibrugarh District Revenue Department Dibrugarh, and other published information on socio-economic characteristics of the project corridors.
- D. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement** - To quantify the scope of land acquisition and bifurcation of the same into government and private land, the Right of Way (RoW) of the project road was verified and all land parcels coming within the RoW were enumerated. The proposed project road which is 23.958 km long passes through Twenty-Seven villages. As per 2011 Census the project road has a total population of 35231, of which ST population is 2739. The number of

- households in these 27 villages is 7608. The total land to be acquired is 91.35 acre, out of which 30.02-acre (32.86%) is government land; 54.25-acre (59.39%) is private land, while ownership status of remaining 7.08-acre (7.75%) land is yet to be established, as the revenue records are not available. This land has been treated as private land in the RAP. The ownership of all such land will be established after the joint survey and verification by the revenue department and all private land will be purchased through mutual consent.
- E.** The total number of structures being affected by the project is 479, out of which 451 are private structures and 28 are common property resources. Of the 451 private structures being affected by the project, 29 are residential, 253 commercials, and 12 under mixed use. In addition, boundary wall of 157 structures will get impacted due to road improvement. Out of total 451 affected private structures, 33 (7.32%) are permanent in nature; 150 (33.26%) are semi-permanent in nature and the rest 268 (59.42%) are temporary structures. 28 CPRs are getting impact to different extents due to their location within the RoW. The impacted CPRs have been grouped into 4 categories, Religious, Educational, Community and Government properties based on their nature and ownership.
- F. Socio-Economic Profile of the Affected Population, Adverse Impacts and Mitigation Measures** - 397 families will get displaced due to the project. The total number of Displaced Persons is 1850, 948 (51.24%) males and 902 (48.76%). In terms of families, 397 families including 76 Titleholders, 126 encroachers, 182 squatters and 13 kiosks will get affected by the project.
- G.** Out of the 397 project displaced families 281 (70.78%) families reported to be vulnerable. Of these, 188 (66.90%) families reported to be below poverty line and 29 (10.32%) reported to be headed by a woman. 2 (0.71%) cases of single elderly (above 60 years) and 62 (22.06%) cases of differently - abled persons was reported. Social categorization of the displaced families suggests that 22 i.e., 5.54% of the displaced families are Schedule Tribes. 240 i.e., 60.45% are OBC's, followed by the General Category at 121 i.e., 30.48% and Scheduled Caste at 14 i.e., 3.53%. Separate IPP has been prepared for the project affected STs.
- H.** The total number of Displaced Persons, of more than school going age of 6 years, is 1704. Out of which 1.06% reported to be illiterate, 0.82% reported that they are only literate as they can sign their name in the local language but never had any formal schooling, 13.67% of the Displaced Persons have education up to primary level, 73.06 up to secondary and higher secondary, 10.97% up to graduation and higher education, and only 6 persons i.e., 0.23% and 1 person i.e., had technical and vocational qualifications respectively.
- I.** Out of the total displaced population of 1850, children below 14 years (358 in number) have not been included in the analysis of occupation. Out of the total remaining 1492 Displaced Persons, 879 reported to be unemployed (including housewives and persons above the age of 60 years). The total working population is 613 taking the workforce participation rate to 41.17%. Overall, the contribution of females in the workforce is 6.76% and that of males is 34.32%. Analysis of work force data points to the fact that population engaged in businesses is 23.12% followed by Private Services at 6.37% and Govt. services at 4.22%. Only 4.83% people are engaged in agriculture and related work Out of the impacted population the major impact is on people engaged in businesses and services.

- J. Vulnerable Section** - It is understood through census and socio-economic survey, that no designated tribal villages/ areas as well as no primitive tribal populations are likely to be affected in this project road. Moreover, the project road passes through the district of Dibrugarh and the area does not come under the purview of Scheduled Area as per Schedule VI of the Constitution of India. There is no need for preparing a separate IPP although 22 families enumerated as Scheduled Tribe are affected, but the affected tribal families are not identified to a distinct, vulnerable, social, economic, cultural group with distinct language as per the defining characteristics of Tribal/ indigenous people. Moreover, they are all assimilated in the mainstream and follow Hindu, Muslim, and other religions. since they are participating in religious, social, and economic activities along with other members of the society.
- K. Gender Assessment** - Gender impact assessment is the estimation of the effects and subsequent impacts of any policy or activity implemented to specific items in terms of gender equality. In any project, the aim of the RAP is provisioning for adequate compensation and assistance to the population adversely affected by the project and to restore their livelihoods. For successful livelihood restoration, the social equilibrium between men and women in a household and their respective contributions to its economy needs to be incorporated in resettlement plans. Care must be taken to avoid empowering one gender at the expense of another. Empowering both genders will help to re-establish livelihoods for men and women at household level more successfully. A detailed assessment of the existing gender scenario and Gender Action Plan has been presented. In road corridor A30-2, 902 females are affected and out of these only 29 are Women Headed Households.
- L. Information Disclosure, Consultation & Participation** - The various stakeholders of the project have been identified and categorized as primary and secondary stakeholders and their involvement and level of impact and interest in the project has been analyzed. The methodology of continued consultations or stakeholder engagement has been proposed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). However, since stakeholders and their level of interest may change as the project progresses, depending on the impacts associated with each stage of planning, construction, and post-construction. A table on the specific stakeholder's involvement and their level of impact and interest during project lifecycle has been included in the chapter on Consultations. Different categories of Consultations conducted during preparation of this document are a) Village Consultations, b) Focus Group Discussions (FGD), c) Consultation with Women, d) Consultation with Vulnerable groups and e) Consultations with Traders etc. With the help and efforts of "Gaonbhura", 8 village consultations and FGDs with women groups, ST PAPs and owners of commercial properties were carried out.
- M. Legal and Regulatory Framework & AIIB's ESP** - The Policies and Legal Framework applicable to the project are: Assam Government Direct Purchase Policy, 2021; Assam Government Policy on conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land; Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA300/20013/Pt-II/7 dated 22 December 2014; Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR) 2013; Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015; Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018; and, AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework including Environmental Social Standards (ESS) of Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1), Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2), and AIIB's Policy on Project-affected People's Mechanism.

- N. Grievance Redress Mechanism** - A project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, acknowledge, evaluate, and facilitate their solution to the complainant with corrective actions proposed using understandable and transparent processes on the social aspects that are gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social concerns linked to the project. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels, one at PIU level and another at the PWRD State (PMU) level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution to the complainant with corrective actions proposed using understandable and transparent processes on the social and environmental aspects that are gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be headed by a Chief Engineer (EAP) as Project Director, PWRD followed by Nodal Officer, Resettlement Officer, Environmental Officer, and representatives from Panchayat/Zilla Parishad/District Council, PIU, IP community, local forest authority, Pollution Control Board and land Revenue Department and administrative support staff. The Chief Engineer (EAP) as Project Director, PWRD will be overall in charge of rehabilitation and resettlement and function as the Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the project.
- O. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits** - The adverse impacts of the project have been identified and quantified in terms of loss of land, assets, livelihood, gender and other vulnerable sections and the eligibility of the PAPs and the quantum of financial compensation and assistance has been detailed in the Entitlement Matrix. All affected households will be entitled to receive assistance and compensation for their losses at replacement cost, as per the Entitlement Matrix of APWD. Special assistance will be provided to physically displaced households and those losing their land. Financial assistance measures are also in place for those losing any of their productive assets and income including vulnerable families. Compensation and other resettlement benefits will be paid to APs prior to any physical or economic relocation. The cut-off date for eligibility under this project for title holders will be the date of notification of Direct Purchase Policy 2021 of Assam and for non-titleholders the last date of project census survey, which is November 2020. Other short-term adverse impacts like impacts of labour influx and access to services and amenities has also been taken-up in the RAP and suitable mitigation plans for the same have been incorporated in this document.
- P. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation** - To ensure sustainability of income restoration options introduced through administrative support, a wide range of income restoration options planned through active participation of the PAPs. Special emphasis has been made on capacity building and skill development trainings. The Income Restoration Plan thus prepared and incorporated in the RAP will be shared with the affected community and modifications, if any, will be made based on feedback received in these consultations, before rolling out the IRPs for implementation.
- Q. Institutional Arrangement** - The Government of Assam's Public Works Roads Department (PWRD) will be the executing agency. The Chief Engineer (EAP) will be the Project Director (PD) of Project Management Unit (PMU), based in Guwahati will be designated as person in charge for project implementation. PD PMU will be assisted by an Executive Engineer as Nodal Officer of Asom mala program. The PMU will be responsible for overall execution and technical supervision,

monitoring, and financial control of the project. The PMU will be assisted by Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC). A Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC) has been mobilized to provide high quality technical advice and implementation support to PWRD for all the project components under Asom Mala program. PMU will be responsible for appointing an Independent External Monitors Consultant, RP Implementing Agencies, Authority Engineers, Contract Supervision Consultants, Civil Work Contractors, Other Implementing Agencies for PIU level. The PMU will seek government clearances for submission and disclosure of the social and resettlement monitoring report to AIIB. It will also coordinate with national and state agencies to resolve inter-departmental issues, if any. PIUs have been established at the district/division level for implementing all the project related activities in their respective jurisdiction.

- R. Implementation Schedule** - The project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely subproject preparation, land acquisition and rehabilitation of Displaced Persons i.e., Stage 1 - project preparation activities, Stage 2- RP implementation activities, Stage 3 - monitoring and reporting activities. In line with the principles laid down in this RPF, the PMU and PIU, assisted by RIA, will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the Resettlement Plan implementation activities as well as the subproject implementation activities. The RP will be implemented over a period of 3 years.
- S. Monitoring and Reporting** – Monitoring of the project will be done by the PIU by developing suitable progress monitoring indicators. This would mainly encompass physical and financial monitoring besides assessing the initial project impacts on social issues. Project monitoring will be taken-up at two levels: internal and external. While internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMU with assistance from PCMC and Resettlement Implementing Agencies (RIA). External monitoring or the Project Evaluation will be carried out by an external agency which will be engaged in carrying out the evaluation of the implementation of the RAP.
- T. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan** - A provisional RAP Implementation budget has been prepared containing the estimated value of compensation of land, structures, and other assets, and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to project affected persons cost of CPRs, contingency, etc. the land will be evaluated by the District Level Direct Purchase Committee (DLLPC) according to sections 26 to 30 & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 along with Multiplication factor of Assam. The total resettlement cost for the project is Rs. 52,30,54,768/- Crores. This resettlement budget is indicative, and modifications will be made to it after the RAP implementing agency is in place for preparation of micro plans based on valuation of land and assets for compensation and payment of R&R Assistance as per the entitlement matrix.

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 Asom Mala program is planned to have (i) Planning and Construction of project roads, (ii) Road sector strengthening and institutional development and (iii) Road safety improvement.
- 3 The Assam Secondary Road Network Improvement Project (ASRIP), to be financed under Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), is to enhance road connectivity, safety, and climate resiliency in project districts of Assam, and to support modernization of the PWRD's asset management system.

1.2 Project Component

- 4 ASRIP comprises two components, Component A: focuses on the physical improvements on the State Highway (SH) and Major District Road (MDR) in Upper Assam & Component B: focuses on the soft measures to enhance PWRD's capacity to manage their assets efficiently.
- 5 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.
- 6 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.
- 7 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.

- 8 **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.
- 9 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.
- 10 The six roads selected for improvement (upgrading/ widening/ rehabilitation and strengthening) under Asom Mala are provided in **Table 1-1**. All the six roads are located in Upper region i.e., Northeastern part of the State.
- 11 The Axom Mala project roads/ Corridor (Group 3 and 4) selected for upgrading/ widening/ rehabilitation are proposed to be implemented through loan assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is provided in **Table 1.1** below.

Table 1- 1: Project Roads/Corridors under Axom Mala

Sl. No.	Name of project road/ corridor	No.	Category of road	Length of road (km)	
			SH/MDR	As per contract	Actual
Group-3 Roads					
1	Dalgaon to Dev Pukhuri	A 11_1	MDR	14.3	14.588
2	Dhupguri to Dhekiajuli via Gupteshwar Temple	A 11_3	MDR	28.6	26.287
3	Kalasthan to Depota	A 11_4	MDR	-	27.278
4	Barbari to Andherighat	A 13_2	MDR	7.1	7.170
5	Sipajhar to Dolong Ghat	A 14_1	MDR	20	19.865
6	Kharamakha to Ghoirali	A 17_2	MDR	33.3	36.937
7	Dhakuakhana to Telijan	A 22	MDR	33.3	32.777
8	Ghagrabasti to Dholpur	A 28	MDR	24.7	28.136
9	Moran to Disang Kinar Bangali	A30_1	SH	82.3	46.598
			Total	243.60	239.636
Group-4 Roads					
10	Kamargaon to Kamarbandha	A15	SH	42.6	42.094
11	Sonari to Borpatra T. E	A18	MDR	42.4	41.735
12	Sivasagar to Chumoni gaon	A20	NH	62.4	18.400
13	Dirak Gate to Pengree	A 24	MDR	47.4	37.30
14	Jorhat to Kamargaon	A29	MDR	32.1	32.160
15	Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri	A 30-2	SH/MDR	15.9	23.958

Sl. No.	Name of project road/corridor	No.	Category of road	Length of road (km)	
			SH/MDR	As per contract	Actual
16	Kathalguri (Bhadoi Pachali) to Digboi	A 30-3	SH	-	22.10
17	Majuli to Bogalmara via Dhunagiri	A 31	MDR	19.9	19.240
			Total	262.7	236.987

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

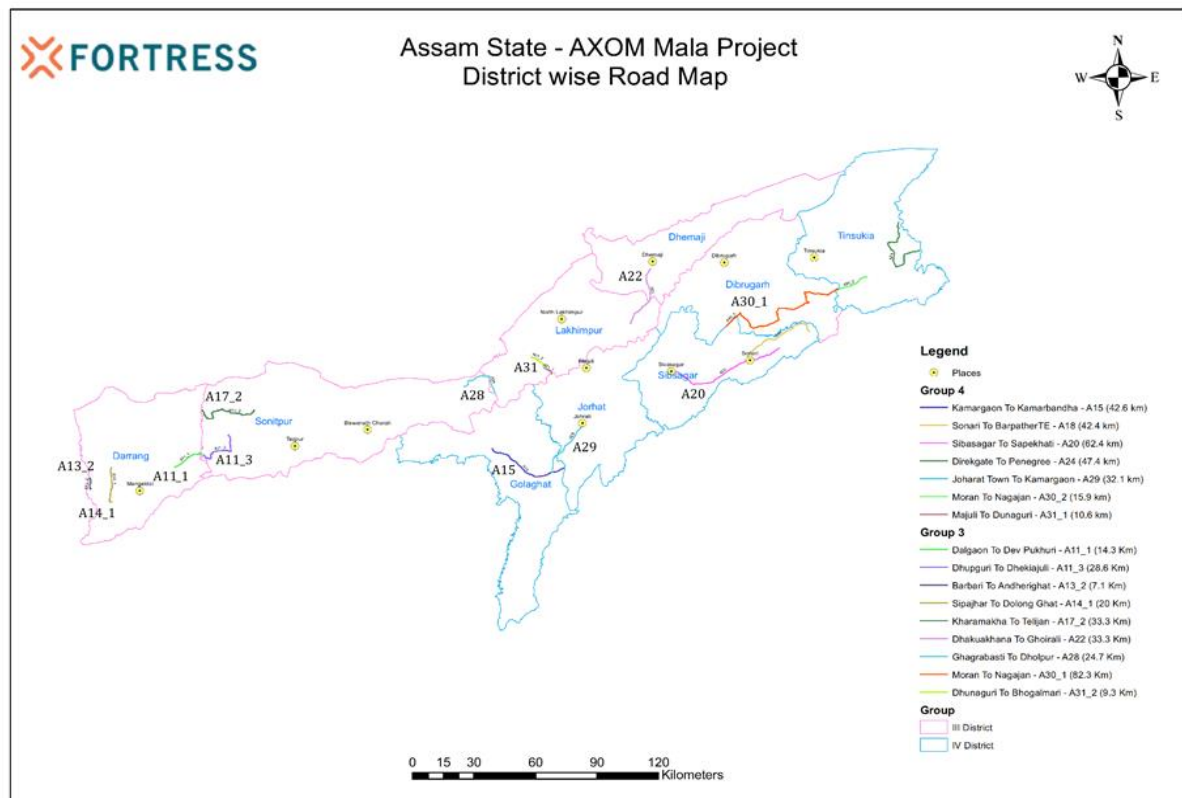


Figure 1- 1: Project Roads (Group 3 & 4) under Asom Mala

13 Corridor Number A-30_2 from Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri under Group IV is proposed to be implemented through loan assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). Details of the road are presented below in **Table 1-2** and location in **Figure 1-1**.

Table 1- 2: Details of Project Road

Corridor No.	Project Road Stretch	Design Length (km)
A 30-2	Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri	23.958

14 The project requires AIIB, 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, wildlife sanctuary and national park.

- 15 PWRD has appointed M/s Fortress Infracon Ltd., as consultant for preparation of DPR, SAI & RAP, EIA & EMP, etc. in accordance with the Terms of Reference (ToR). This report has been prepared in fulfillment of the consultancy assignment.

1.3 Project Objectives

- 16 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.
- 17 The sub-project roads of ASRIP are mostly in Upper Assam, and these alignments provide strategic connectivity in the following aspects:
- Connectivity to urban growth centers, tourist centers, industrial centers
 - Facilitating faster and smooth movement between on Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri and improving connectivity with another major road network
 - Enhancement of regional connectivity together with National Highways
- 18 The ASRIP also proposes to establish involvement and active participation of the road users/ public in the project, so that the people feel the ownership of the project, from base line to post implementation stage. The suggestions and value additions of stakeholders will be addressed all through the implementation of the program. Social Connect and reach out with hassle free and minimum disputes alternatives will be planned well prior to the development, through various means.

1.4 Project Road Description

- 19 The present report pertains to Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri (A30_2) which is one of the six roads selected for DPR preparation. The existing road length is 23.958 km The project road is located in the Northeastern part of the state. The location map of the project road is given **Figure 1-2**.
- 20 The present report pertains to Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri (Corridor Number A 30_2) to be implemented through loan assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The whole project road traverses through the Dibrugarh District only.

1.5 Sub-project Location

- 21 The sub-project road Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri [A30_2] takes off from Ch. 00 + 000 to Ch. 23+958 traverses through settlements of Desang Kinar Bangali, Asabam T.E, Grant No.334 NLR ,1 No.Ghuronia, Desam T.E, Cheleng Gaon, Tairai Gaon, 1 No.Habi Chengelijan, 2 No.Borbam, Tarani Pathar, Sasoni Pathar, 2 No. Mohamari,1No. Mohamari, Meribil Pabhajan, Pabhajan Gaon, 1No. Chalakataki,1 No Jagun Pathar Gaon, 2 No Chala Kataki, Tipling Purana, Ghat,Bara Gadhau & Naloni Pathar,15 No Jaloni Grant Gaon-1,15 No Jaloni Grant Gaon-2, Jagun Gaon,1 No Ronga Gora Gaon, Padumoni Gaon,2 No.Chopatali Gaon, No Chapatali-2. The roads

coming from nearby villages of Thengal, Tiloi Nagar, Sukani, Barbam, Kadamoni and many others meet the route. The entire project road falls in Dibrugarh District.

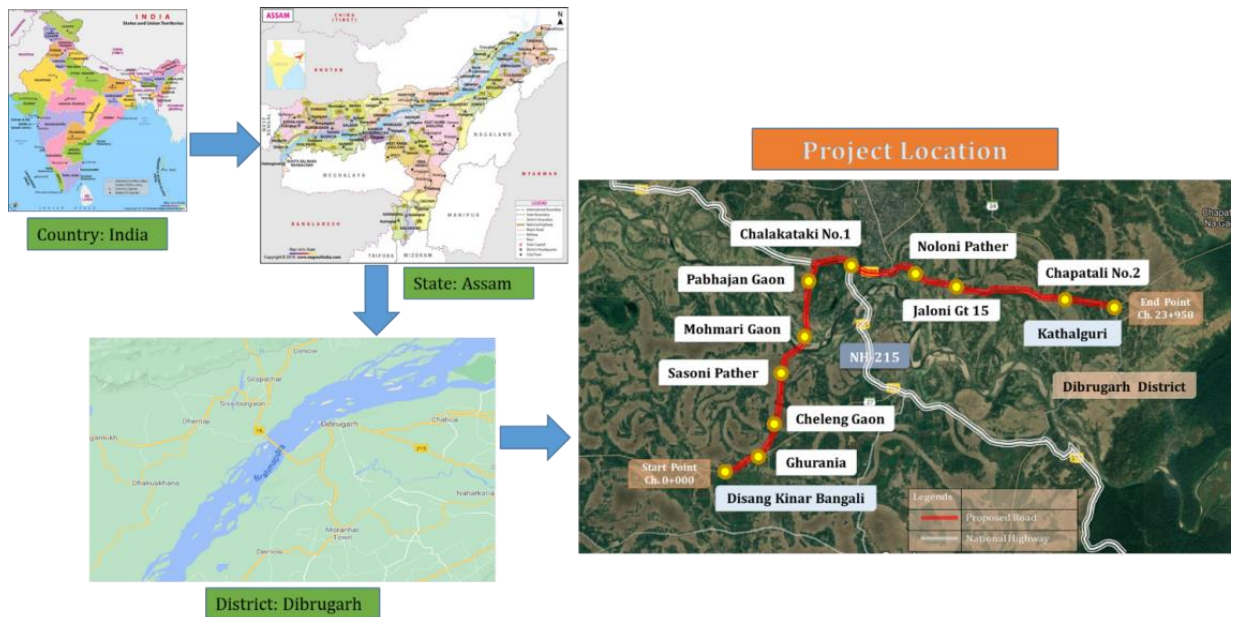


Figure 1- 2: Map representing Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri

Table 1- 3: Project Road/Corridor

District	From (km)	To (km)	Length (km)
Dibrugarh	0.00	23.958	23.958
		Total	23.958

Start and End point of road A30_2 –Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri



Start Point (Disang Kinar Bangali) at Ch. 0+000



End Point (Bhadoi Pachali) junction at Ch. 23+958

Photographs of Existing Road Condition



Exhibit-1: Road Condition



Exhibit-2: Greenfield Alignment (Bypass Portion)



Exhibit-3: Road Condition



Exhibit-4: Road Condition

- 22 A view of few locations of the project sections is shown in the above photographs. The carriageway is varying between 5 m to 5.4 m and the condition is generally poor to fair. The soft shoulders are generally in very poor to poor condition with varying width from 1 to 4 m and at majority locations the shoulder width is 2 m. However, out of the total road length of 23.958 km near No.1 Chalakhati, 1050m from Ch. 11+550 to Ch. 12+600 is out of scope due to under construction ROB. The Right of Way (RoW) varies from 8m to 27m (max and the same has been considered for evolving the design.
- 23 The project road traverses through plain areas dotted by small hillocks in the extreme southern end. There is no such high hill in the mainland of the region. The region, though has a large number of tea gardens with flourishing business and a number of industries based on its rich natural resources the economy of the people is mainly dependent on agriculture. The land which was very much abundant once is now shrinking with the increase of population. The soil of the region is fertile, acidic, and alluvial. Acidic phosphorous are good for tea cultivation. On the other hand, heavy clays with high percentage of nitrogen in low lying areas of the district give better yield of rice. Abundant rainfall and high humidity throughout the year favor cultivation of tea and rice of the region. The land use pattern for the proposed project road stretch is a mix of Residential, Commercial and Agricultural land. The land-use pattern in the

project section has major share of settlements and agricultural area. It is the populous and important portion where cultivation brings in considerable prosperity and progress. On the lower land, the staple crop is rice, and the higher levels have been planted out with tea. The main crops are rice wheat, jowar, bajra, oil seeds etc. The entire landscape of the district is one of rural plenty and the district is very rich in tea. Dibrugarh is the administrative district in the state of Assam also known as the Tea City of North-East. The business establishment includes petty shops, grocery shops, vegetable shops, hotels, dhabas, tea stalls, petrol pumps, automobile workshops etc. There are no industrial establishments along the project road. Besides, there are schools, colleges, hospitals, statues, and religious structures along the project road. The Project Road is connected with the Assam Oil Company Limited (AOD) which is at Digboi. The Dehing river, which is a large tributary of Brahmaputra River, about 380 km long flows through the northern side of the project road till Disang Kinar Bangali. The roads coming from nearby villages connects the proposed project road at various locations. There are also many other religious places, Tea gardens and school alongside the proposed project road. Highways like NH2, NH215, NH315A, SH24 and SH27 have a connectivity to the project road.

- 24 Pavement condition is good to very poor. At many places existing BT surfaces are completely denuded. it can be easily identified that the existing pavement layer beneath the bituminous surface is undergoing distress. Due to absence of most important granular subbase layer and non-treatment of the existing pavement layer, the distress will appear on the bituminous surface in due course of time, refer **Fig. 1-3**.
- 25 Various types of utility services such as electric lines, water supply lines, optical fiber cables, telephone cables etc. are running parallel or crossing the project road at various places. There are no boundary stones demarcating the Right of Way (RoW) in the entire length. The RoW from village map / revenue records maps have been worked out. The Right of Way (RoW) varies between 8m to 27m. The 3 most congested villages and areas along the road are: –
1. At Chainage 11+850: Due to major junction and Railway crossing, road gets congested
 2. At chainage 14+030: Due to Major junction with road coming from Duliajan Town, road gets congested
 3. At Chainage 23+958: Due to multi leg intersection and Bhadoi market area, road gets congested.
- 26 The project road is congested because marketplaces, petty shops are close to the project road near settlements and urban areas. There are also some locations where structures are either on the edge of/ or close to the carriageway. Existing configuration of project road is given in **Table 1-4**.

Table 1- 4: Details of existing lane configuration

Lane configuration	Total length (Km)	Length (Km.)	Percentage (%)
Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri Road	23.958	-	-
Single Lane	-	-	-
Intermediate lane	-	12.400	51.76%
Two Lane	-	-	-
GFA	-	11.558	48.24%



Figure 1- 3: Photo of highly distressed road along stretch

1.6 Identification of Villages

27 Villages/ settlements are identified along the project. Name of villages/ settlements and their corresponding chainages are given in **Table 1-5**. Out of these, Duliajan (Tipling), Jaloni Village, Bhadoi Pachali (Chapatali) are major villages/settlements.

Table 1- 5: List of villages along the project road

Sr. No.	Village Name	Sub District	District	From ch.	To ch.
1.	Disang Kinar Bangali (LHS)	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	0+000	0+800
2.	Achabam Chah Bagicha Appl. (RHS)	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	0+000	0+800
3.	Achabam Chah Bagicha 334/ 347 NLR (RHS)	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	0+000	0+800
4.	2 No. Ghurania (LHS)	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	0+800	2+500
5.	Disam Chah Bagicha (RHS)	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	0+800	2+500
6.	Cheleng	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	2+500	2+800
7.	Tairai Gaon	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	2+800	3+240
8.	Chengelijan Habi 1 No.	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	3+240	3+840
9.	Barbam No. 2	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	3+840	4+450
10.	Tarani Pathar	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	4+450	5+840
11.	Sasoni Pather	Naharkatia	Dibrugarh	5+840	7+100
12.	Mohmari Gaon No.2	Tengakhata	Dibrugarh	7+100	7+930
13.	Mohmari Gaon No. 1	Tengakhata	Dibrugarh	7+930	9+780
14.	Merbil Pabhajan	Tengakhata	Dibrugarh	9+780	10+240
15.	Pabhajan Gaon	Tengakhata	Dibrugarh	10+240	11+080
16.	Chalakataki No. 1	Tengakhata	Dibrugarh	11+080	12+100
17.	Jagun Pathar Gaon No 1	Tengakhata	Dibrugarh	12+100	12+500
18.	Chalakataki No 2	Tengakhata	Dibrugarh	12+500	13+070
19.	Tipling Purana Ghat	Tengakhata	Dibrugarh	13+070	13+800
20.	Boragadhari (RHS)	Tengakhata	Dibrugarh	13+800	14+470
21.	Noloni Pather (LHS)	Tengakhata	Dibrugarh	13+800	14+470
22.	Jaloni Gt 15	Tengakhata	Dibrugarh	14+470	17+040

Sr. No.	Village Name	Sub District	District	From ch.	To ch.
23.	Jagunpam Gaon	Tengakhat	Dibrugarh	17+040	18+270
24.	Ronga Gorah No 1	Tengakhat	Dibrugarh	18+270	20+050
25.	Padumoni Gaon	Tengakhat	Dibrugarh	20+050	21+620
26.	Chapatali No.2	Tengakhat	Dibrugarh	21+620	23+440
27.	Chapatali No.4	Tengakhat	Dibrugarh	23+440	23+958

Photographs of Settlements



Duliajan (Tipling)



Jaloni village (Barua Tinali)



Bhadoi Pachali (Chapatali)

1.7 Identification of Built-up locations

28 Built-up locations identified along the project road are provided in Table 1.4. It may be observed that built-up locations comprise approximately 5.83% of the project road. Chainage-wise built-up locations are presented in **Table 1-6**.

Table 1- 6: Settlements/ Built-up locations along the Project Road

Sr. No.	Existing Chainage (Km)		Length (m)	Name of Settlement
	From	To		
1	12+400	14+100	1700	Duliajan (Tipling)
2	15+800	16+100	300	Jaloni Village
3	23+500	23+958	458	Bhadoi Pachali

Source: Village maps & Highway Design

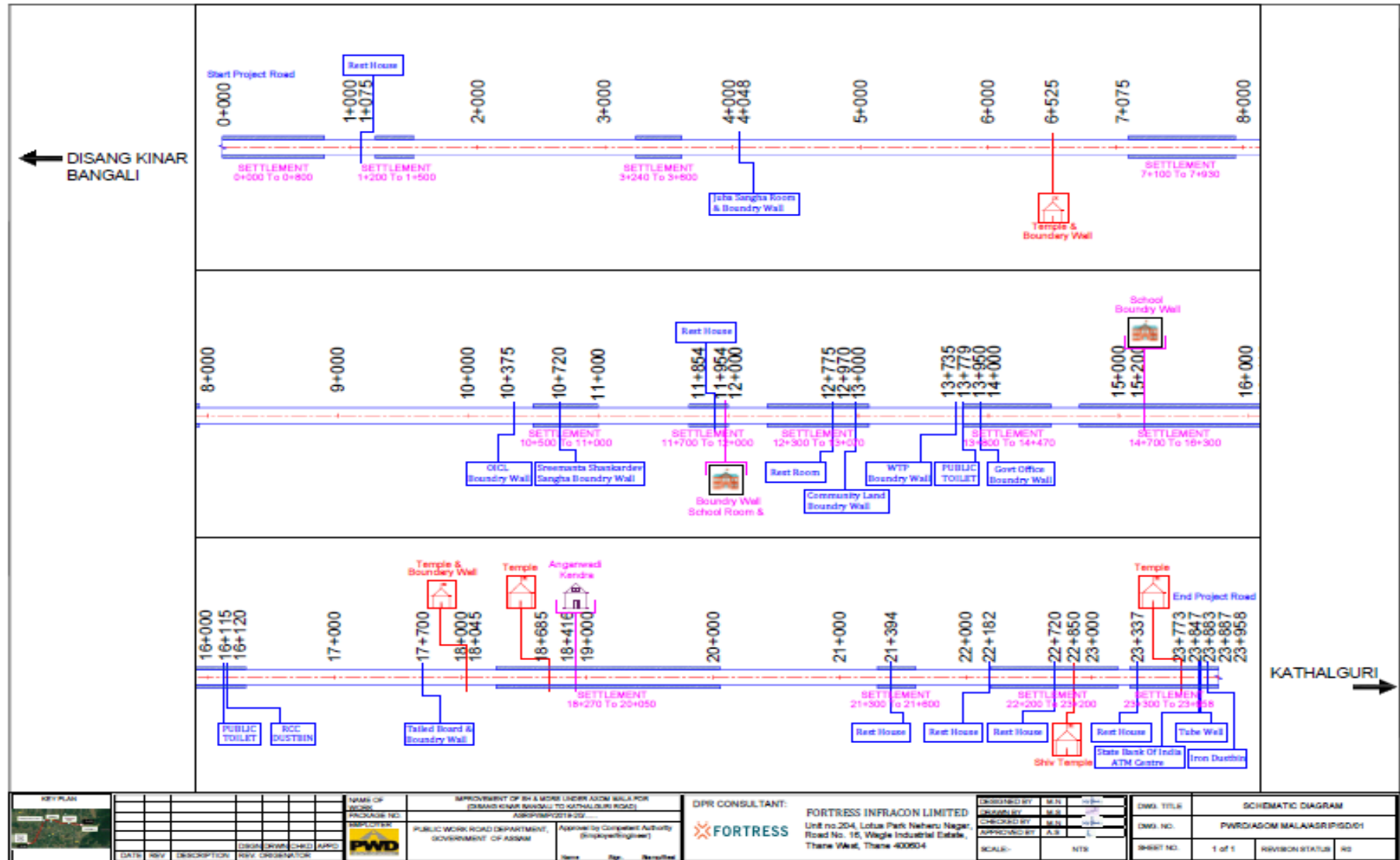


Figure 1-1: Schematic Diagram of Project Component

1.8 Right of way and Corridor of impact

29 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 it varies between 8m to 27m. The existing RoW along the road is provided in **Annexure-1**.

1.9 Land use along the project road

30 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, Schools, Library, Government buildings etc.

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

Photographs of petty shops, squatters, barbers, Petrol pump, Tea stalls etc.



Tea Stall



Meat Shop



Temporary Hotel



Kiosk at roadside

1.10 Need of RAP

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

1.11 The possible adverse impacts of the project land acquisition:

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

Table 1- 7: Likely Adverse Impacts on land and families

Name of Road	Length (km)	Required land (acres)			Affected families (Nos.)			Affected population
		Pvt.	Govt.	Total	TH	NTH	Total	
A-30_2 (From Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri)	23.96	61.33	30.02	91.35	76	321	397	1850

1.12 Structure of the report

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

- Chapter I - Introduction
- Chapter II - Study Methodology
- Chapter III - Project Improvement
- Chapter IV - Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement
- Chapter V - Socio-economic Information and Profile
- Chapter VI - Gender Assessment & Gender Action Plan
- Chapter VII - Consultation, Participation, and Information Disclosure
- Chapter VIII - Legal and Regulatory Framework
- Chapter IX - Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- Chapter X - Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits
- Chapter XI - Income Restoration and Rehabilitation
- Chapter XII - Institutional Arrangement
- Chapter XIII - Implementation Schedule
- Chapter XIV - Monitoring and Reporting
- Chapter XV - Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

2. Study Methodology

2.1 Introduction

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

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

35 These elements have been further elaborated in the following sections:

2.1.1 Social Assessment Process

36 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.

2.1.2 Sub Project Categorization

37 The AIIB requires screening and categorization of each sub-project to determine the nature and level of required environmental and social review, type of information disclosure and stakeholder engagement for the project. The categorization takes into consideration the nature, location, sensitivity, and scale of the Project, and is proportional to the significance of its potential environmental and social risks and impacts. This road corridor has been assigned as Category A by the AIIB Project Identification Mission in 20th & 21st October 2020 based on the most sensitive environmental and social impact of the subprojects.

38 The steps followed for RAP preparation are as follows:

➤ **Step 1: Reconnaissance/Screening Survey and Familiarization**

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

➤ **Step 2: Census and Socio-economic Survey**

40 The right of way status of the road was ascertained from Land Circle Office as well as the revenue department. The right of way information is important to understand the requirement of additional area for widening and upgrading of the project road. The census and the socio-economic surveys were conducted for all project affected properties falling within the

proposed right of way/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 center line provided the benchmark line for the survey i.e., 8.5m-11.5m either side of the carriageway as finalized by the TCS. The census and socio-economic survey questionnaire are provided as **Annexure-3**.

- 41 The census registered the owners' name, address, legal document if any towards the claim of the property, listing of household members; their assets and incomes and other demographic and social information to determine whether they are to be categorized as vulnerable group. Private landowners, tenants and squatters and encroaches within the ROW were covered in the census. Measurement of structures falling within the COI was carried by the Civil Engineer with support from field personnel. Each structure was measured, and location was recorded along with size and shape.
- 42 **The Socio - Economic Survey**, which was also carried out along with census survey, provides the baseline against which mitigation measures and support will be measured. To collect the information of socio-economic profile of the affected population, conventional sample of 25 percent of project displaced families was covered. Representativeness of the sample was ensured through random sampling method. The analysis covers the needs and resources of different groups and individuals, including inter and intra-household analysis and gender analysis. The following information was collected during the survey:
 - Socio economic conditions of the affected persons
 - Family structure and number of family members
 - Literacy levels
 - Occupation type and income levels
 - Inventory of household assets
 - Loss of immovable assets due to the project by type and degree of loss
 - Accessibility to the community resources
 - Perceptions on the resettlement and rehabilitation measures
 - Perceived income restoration measures
 - Grievances of affected persons and its redressal
 - Awareness and knowledge levels on HIV/AIDS and gender issues
 - Willingness to participate in the project
- 43 The study tried to identify people losing their livelihood directly or indirectly. Also, through consultations the rehabilitation strategies for those losses by way of training requirements for income generation and other remedial and restoration measures were identified. For this the consultations were conducted among:
 - People losing properties/resources
 - Village community using government land along the project road
 - Knowledgeable person's / opinion leaders in the village
 - Village heads
- 44 The activities carried out as part of survey are given in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2- 1:Surveys and Consultations

Activity	Sample
Census Survey	397
Socio-Economic Survey	99
Consultations	8

➤ **Step 3: Identifying Social Hotspots**

- 45 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.
- 46 The proximity of settlements along the project road was one of the deciding factors in addressing the degree of impact. This was achieved through local level consultations the needs and opinion of local people were taken into consideration with regard to impacts and widening/upgrading of existing road.

➤ **Step 4: Social Input to Design**

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

➤ **Step 5: Identifying Actual PAPs**

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

➤ **Step 6: Preparing RAP**

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

guidelines of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF). The details of methodology adopted has been discussed in the following section.

2.2 Consultations

50 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-5**.

2.3 Local level Consultations

51 For local level consultations, villages were selected. It was ensured that information regarding consultations is disseminated in the concerned village at least two days prior to consultations. The participants included village head and/or opinion leader of the village, community, and potentially affected persons. The targeted segments included men and women affected by loss of residential structures; commercial structures; livelihood or sources of livelihood. A total of 8 mixed consultations were held.

2.4 Consultation with Government Officials

52 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).

53 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. 8 Public consultations were conducted between 14th November 2020 to 12th February 2021 during the census and socio-economic survey.

2.5 Collection of Data from Secondary Sources

54 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, Disbrugarh District Gazetteer, Dibrugarh District Revenue Department and other published information on socio-economic characteristics of the project corridors. The main objective of collecting secondary data is to understand the socio-economic context of the proposed project and for providing necessary inputs for social analysis of the project.

2.6 Data Interpretation

55 The type of analysis and inferences derived from different sources of data is presented in **Table 2-2**. The collected data has been computerized in the excel format known as Ms-Excel of Ms-Office Version 2010.

Table 2- 2: Types of Analysis and Inferences Derived from Different Sources of Data

S. No.	Data Type	Analysis
1.	Primary Survey	
A	100% Household Census Survey of the impacted population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Km wise assessment of number of land parcels and structures impacted (based on distance from centerline) • Structure type and usage • Type and usage of land to be acquired • Assets impacted due to the project • Ownership details • Resettlement and Rehabilitation Options
B	Socio-Economic Survey of 25% of DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of socio-economic information such as gender, age, marital status, education, occupation and details of income and expenditure.
2.	Secondary Data Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptive analysis of background of the project regions • District level analysis using selected social and economic indicators to identify the Development status of roads.

2.7 Data Analysis

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

3. Proposed Improvements

3.1 Introduction

- 57 The project stretch is proposed to be strengthened and upgraded with AIIB assistance. The construction of sub-project road works will include geometric improvement in terms of horizontal and vertical alignment improvement, as well as widening to two lanes with or without paved shoulders depending on the necessity and feasibility. Roads are to be improved mainly following the existing alignment, with realignments or new alignments at some stretches. New Reinforced Concrete Construction (RCC) bridges would be constructed wherever required and existing structurally weak bridges in poor condition would be rehabilitated. Road safety audits will be carried out and counter measures will be identified and put in place to enhance safety. The detailed proposal is presented in the DPR, and a brief description of the proposed improvements have been presented below.
- 58 The typical configuration for upgrading the existing road to 2-lane/ 2 lanes with paved shoulders is summarized in **Tables 3-1 & 3-2**.

Table 3- 1: Proposed improvements in open sections of the road

Element Characteristics	Design Value	
Cross section	II, III	
Carriageway width	7.0 m	
Shoulder	Paved	1.50 m
	Earthen	1.0 m
Slope of embankment, if applicable	1:2	
Roadway width	20.0 m	
Footpath	-	
Drain width	-	
Minimum land width required including safety zone and working space	20.0 m	
Design Speed	Design speed in rural areas has been adopted as 80-100 kmph,	
Source: - DPR		

Table 3- 2: Proposed improvements in habitation and built-up sections

Element Characteristics	Design Value	
Cross section	I	
Carriageway width	7 m	
Shoulder	1.50 m	1.50 m
	Varies	0 to 6.50 m
Earthen shoulder	-	
Slope of embankment, if applicable	Not Applicable	
Roadway width	18.0 m to 20.0 m	
Element Characteristics	Design Value	
Footpath	1.50 m over drain	
Drain width	1.50 m	

Element Characteristics	Design Value
Minimum land width required including safety zone and working space	18.0 m
Design Speed	A design speed in built-up areas has been adopted as 80-100 kmph.
Source: -DPR	

- 59 The improvement design has been prepared considering the design speed of 80-100 kmph in open sections, habitations & market sections in view of designing high speed corridor. One bypass for Naharkatia town has been proposed in this road which starts at Chainage 1+325 of existing road in 1 No. Ghuronia village and ends at chainage 10+225 on Duliajan-Tengakhat road in Pabhajan Village.
- 60 Proposed widening options of the project road are given in **Table 3-3**. It may be observed that concentric both side widening has been proposed in 49.55% (11.870 km) of the project road length in order to minimize the impacts. 4 realignments comprise 9.76% (2.338 km) and 1 bypass comprise 37.15% (8.900 km) of the project length. Curve improvements and approaches to Minor Bridge proposed for reconstructions are proposed for 3.55% (0.850km) of the project road length.

Table 3- 3:Widening proposal of the project road

Widening options	Length (km)	% of total length of the project road	Reason for widening
One side widening			
Left	0.225	0.94%	Curve Improvement
Right	0.625	2.61%	Curve Improvement
Both sides widening	11.870	49.55%	To minimize land width
New construction			
• Realignment	2.338	9.76%	
• Bypass	8.900	37.15%	
ROB including approaches under construction by RSRDC	Nil	Nil	
Source: -DPR			

- 61 Summary of proposed features for upgrading the project road is provided in **Table 3-4**. Four lane configurations with median is provided in built-up section at Bhadoi Pachali which is of 258 m in length. 8 bus shelters and junction improvement at 10 locations have been proposed in the improvement plan.

Table 3- 4: Summary of Improvements Proposed

Sr. No.	Project Features	Quantity	Proposal under Improvement Plan
1.	Total Project Length	15.900 Km (existing)	23.958 Km
2.	Geometric Improvement and realignment for approaches of bridges proposed for reconstruction.	1.575 km	1.575 km
3.	Provision of Paved Shoulder	22.908 km	-
4.	Proposed By-Pass	8.900 km	8.900 km
5.	Raising of Highway Formation	Nil	-
6.	Major Bridges	1 No.	Nil
7.	Minor Bridges	5 Nos.	1 new Minor bridge will be replaced at chainage 14+168, 1 minor bridge will be reconstructed at Chainage 15+746 other 3 minor bridges will be newly constructed.
8.	Culverts - Pipe culverts - Slab culverts	54 Nos. 6 Nos.	All 54 pipe culverts will be replaced by box culverts. All 6 slab culverts will be reconstructed.
9.	ROB	1 No.	Out of scope
10.	Fly Over	Nil	-
11.	Grade Separated Structures	Nil	-
12.	Service Roads	-	Not Proposed
13.	Roadside Covered RCC Drains	3.505 km	In built-up section.
14.	Major Junctions	4 Nos.	At Grade Improvement proposed for all the Major Intersection.
15.	Truck Parking	Nil	-
16.	Bus Stops	8 Nos.	At 4 locations on both sides of road
17.	Toll Plaza	-	Not Proposed
18.	Footpath and Pedestrian Guard Rails in Built-up sections	3.505 km.	Total 3.505 km length footpath proposed over drain in built-up section.
	Source: -DPR		

3.1.1 Carriageway configuration, Design Cross Sections and Road Widening and Improvement

62 The project road is proposed for up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulders configuration for 23.7 km length and four-lane with paved shoulders configuration at 0.258 km. All concerned IRC guidelines will be followed for widening and up-gradation of road. Design standard for improvement of geometrics and design of pavement and structures have been adopted as set out in IRC SP 73:2018 'Manual of Standards and Specifications for 2-laning of State Highways (second revision) on EPC/ Item Rate Contract basis. The carriageway configuration is attached as **Annexure-2** and the typical cross sections considered are summarized below.

Typical Cross Sections (attached as Annexure 2)

Fig.1.1	Typical Cross section Type TCS-I
Fig.1.2	Typical Cross section Type TCS-II
Fig.1.3	Typical Cross section Type TCS - III
Fig.1.4	Typical Cross section Type TCS - IV

Applicability of cross sections to the project road is attached in **Annexure 2**

3.2 Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

63 The Right of Way of the project road varies from a minimum of 8 mtr to a maximum of 27 mtr. The engineering designs were prepared to fit into the available RoW to the extent possible to minimize the land acquisition and adverse impact on structures of Title Holders. In view of availability of sizable RoW, the widening/ strengthening/ improvement proposals were considered along the existing corridor to minimize land acquisition thus minimizing the acquisition related adverse socio-economic impacts in terms of loss of residential and commercial properties. The alignment option best fitting to the road geometrics and having least impact on existing settlements was finally adopted for the design purpose.

3.3 Recommended Alignment of Project Road

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

65 Based on the land and socio-economic parameters of Existing and New alignment options at five locations, it is observed that the Existing alignment involves partial land acquisition as compared to new alignment. So, the cost incurred for land acquisition for Existing alignment will be minimal as compared to new alignment. However, by considering the geometric deficiency of existing road, safety, and comfort of driver it is suggested to follow the New Alignment for all locations. The recommended alignment of the project road comprises of retained existing alignment, improved alignment at several locations considering the structures (retained and reconstruction), settlements & existing road geometry at few locations

66 There are realignments at Ch. 0+150 to Ch. 0+687, Ch. 0+762 to Ch. 1+300, Ch. 13+990 to Ch. 14+420 and Ch. 20+120 to Ch. 20+953. There is Bypass at 1 location from Ch. 1+350 to Ch. 10+250.

67 The improvement of existing horizontal alignment is carried out to possible extent considering the site constraint and structure proposal.

3.4 Bypass and Realignment Proposals

68 The details of the proposals for service roads are presented in **Table 3-5**.

Table 3- 5: Summary of Recommended Bypass/ Realignment

SI. No.	Start Point		End Point		Length of Bypass/ Realignment (m)	Cost
	Place	Chainage	Place	Chainage		
1. Realignment no. 1						
Existing Alignment	Disang Kinar Bangali	0+200	Disang Kinar Bangali	0+650	450	40,00,000
New Alignment	Disang Kinar Bangali	0+150	Disang Kinar Bangali	0+687	537	8,000,000
2. Realignment no. 2						
Existing Alignment	No. 1 Ghuroniya	0+800	No. 1 Ghuroniya	1+325	525	46,00,000
New Alignment	No. 1 Ghuroniya	0+762	No. 1 Ghuroniya	1+300	538	80,00,000
3. Realignment no. 3						
Existing Alignment	Duliajan	14+050	Duliajan	14+650	600	53,00,000
New Alignment	Duliajan	13+990	Duliajan	14+420	430	6,300,000
4. Realignment no. 4						
Existing Alignment	Rongagorah	20+225	Rongagorah	20+750	525	46,00,000
New Alignment	Rongagorah	20+120	Rongagorah	20+953	833	12,300,000
5. Bypass						
Existing Alignment	No. 1 Ghuroniya	1+325	Pabhajan	10+225	8900	7,90,00,000
New Alignment	No. 1 Ghuroniya	1+350	Pabhajan	10+250	8900	197,500,000

Source: Structure Condition & Inventory Survey

3.5 Proposal for New Bridges:

- 69 1 new major bridge has been proposed at chainage 6+890 over Burhi Dihing river and 1 new minor bridge has been proposed over Tipling river to replace the existing one and 3 new minor bridges have been proposed over local nallahs. 1 minor bridge at chainage 15+746 is proposed to reconstruct.

Table 3- 6: Improvement Proposal for New Bridges

Sr. No.	Design Chainage	Name of River / Bridge	Total Length of Bridge	Span Arrangements	Structure type	Bridge Type	Improvement Proposal
1	2+600	LOCAL NALLAH	Newly Proposed Minor Bridge of Span (1 x 30)				
2	5+858	CANAL	Newly Proposed Minor Bridge over Canal of Span (1 x 10)				
3	6+890	BURHI DEHING RIVER	Newly Proposed Major Bridge of Span (6 x 48)				
4	8+104	CANAL	Newly Proposed Minor Bridge over Canal of Span (1 x 10)				
5	14+168	TIPLING RIVER	45	1 X 45	TWIN CELL BOX GIRDER	Minor	Newly Proposed Minor Bridge of Span (1 x 48)
6	15+746	Local Nallah	9.4	1 x 4.9 + 1 x 4.5	GIRDER & SLAB	Minor	Reconstruction-Minor Bridge (Span - 1 x 15)

Source: Structure Condition & Inventory Survey

3.6 Intersection/Junction Improvement Proposals:

70 There are 4 major and 6 minor junctions including earthen and gravel roads. Crossroads with paved carriageway are only considered for development. The pavement area is widened at the intersection which will provide smooth flow of traffic and accident rate will be reduced.

71 The details of existing junctions and proposed development are summarized in **Table 3-7**.

Table 3- 7: Details of Junctions

Sr. No.	Design Chainage (Km)	Type	Location	Cross Road Category	Major/ Minor Junction	Side		Improvement Proposal
						L	R	
1	10+250	T-Junction	Pabhajan	National Highway 315A	Major	Pabhajan	-	At grade Junction
2	14+050	T-Junction	Duliajan	State Highway 23	Major	Teepling	-	At grade Junction
3	21+400	T-Junction	Padumoni Gaon	State Highway 24	Major	Podumoni	-	At grade Junction
4	23+958	Multi Leg Intersection	Erapathar	State Highway 24	Major	Badoi Pachali	Badoi Pachali	At grade Junction
5	6+500	+ Junction	Sasoni Pathar	Village Road	Minor	Sasoni Pathar	Sasoni Pathar	Stop Control Junction
6	12+750	+ Junction	No.1 Chalakati	Village Road	Minor	Teepling	Teepling	Stop Control Junction
7	15+400	Staggered Intersection	Tipling Purana Ghat	Village Road	Minor	Teepling	Teepling	Stop Control Junction
8	16+000	+ Junction	Tipling Purana	Village Road	Minor	Borua Tiniali	Borua Tiniali	Stop Control Junction

Sr. No.	Design Chainage (Km)	Type	Location	Cross Road Category	Major/Minor Junction	Side		Improvement Proposal
						L	R	
			Ghat					
9	20+250	+ Junction	Rongagorah	Village Road	Minor	Podumoni	Podumoni	Stop Control Junction
10	20+710	T Junction	Padumoni Gaon	Village Road	Minor	Rupaipam	-	Stop Control Junction

Source: Design Report

3.7 Improvement Proposals for Existing Horizontal Curves

72 The curves are improved at 13 locations throughout the stretch including bypass and realignment portions, to avoid broken back curves and improvement considering settlements, bridge approaches, deficiency of curve and junctions for safety point of view and maintain the design speed of minimum 80 to maximum 100 km/hr. Efforts have been taken to minimize the affection of settlements, resulting less affection of existing structures. The details of the proposals for service roads are presented in **Table 3-8**.

Table 3- 8: Details of improvement proposal for existing curves

Sr. No	Curve	Survey Chainage (Km)		Existing Radius (m)	Proposed Radius (m)	Remark
		From	To			
1	RIGHT	0+200	0+650	-	500	Realignment- due to bridge Approach
2	RIGHT	0+800	1+325	-	-	Realignment- due to bridge Approach
3	LEFT	1+325	10+225	-	-	Bypass
4	LEFT	10+450	10+550	250	250	Improvement Considering Settlements
5	RIGHT	11+125	11+350	174	500	Improvement Considering Settlements
6	LEFT	13+620	13+725	100	250	Improvement Considering Settlements
7	RIGHT	14+050	14+650	142	-	Realignment- due to bridge Approaches
8	RIGHT	14+700	14+850	185	250	improvement Considering for deficiency of curve
9	RIGHT	15+150	15+200	150	250	Improvement Considering for deficiency of curve
10	LEFT	15+380	15+400	20	250	improvement considering due to junction
11	RIGHT	19+500	19+600	350	600	
12		20+225	20+750		-	Realignment
13	RIGHT	22+850	22+950	700	2000	

Source: Design Report

3.8 Proposal for Bus Bays and Bus Shelters

73 8 bus shelters (4 on right and 4 on Left) with Signposts have been proposed in different villages at different chainages on either side of road to provide a place to sit, protection from weather, and to board and alight buses safely. There is no any bus bay proposed. The details of the Bus Shelters are presented in **Table 3-9**.

Table 3- 9: Bus Shelter Details

Sr. No.	Location	Design Chainage		Remarks
		Left	Right	
1	Duliajan	13+600	13+780	Bus Shelter
2	Rongagorah	19+800	19+850	Bus Shelter
3	Padumoni Gaon	21+400	21+400	Bus Shelter
4	Bhadoi Pachali	23+250	23+465	Bus Shelter

- 74 The construction and improvement of sub-project road corridor A30_2 through improvement measures enumerated above will help in facilitating faster and smooth movement between Disang Kinar Bangali to Kathalguri (Bhadoi Panchali). Reduction in accidents, better and faster access to health and educational facilities, safety of women, increased tourist’s influx thereby providing an impetus to tourism and better access to towns and cities for farmers and industries are some of the expected positive returns/ impacts. These will collectively provide a boost to the regional economy.

4. Scope of Land acquisition and Resettlement

- 75 To quantify the scope of land acquisition and bifurcation of the same into government and private land, the Right of Way (RoW) of the project road was verified and all land parcels coming within the RoW were enumerated. The legal boundaries of the right of way and private properties and land to be acquired within the proposed CoI were identified through survey and confirmed with the records of the revenue department. The overall impact on land and structures along with ownership and impact on non-title holders and CPRs was quantified on the basis of the survey and confirmation and a summary of the impacts is presented below in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4- 1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent/Numbers		
	TH	NTH	Total
Total Land Required (in Acre)	91.35		
Private Land Acquisition (in Acre)	61.33		
Government Land required (in Acre)	30.02		
Affected Families	397		
Physically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence)	TH	11	17
	NTH	6	
Economically Displaced Families (Loss of land, Shop, Artisan and Commercial Tenants)	TH	25	221
	NTH	196	
Titleholders losing agricultural land, facing significant economic impacts	TH	-	-
	NTH	-	
Physically and Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	TH	3	6
	NTH	3	
Significant impact on Structures	365		
Non-Significant impact on structures	10		
Total affected persons	1850		
Titleholders - affected Families/persons	76/354		
Non-titleholders affected Families/persons	321/1496		
Affected Vulnerable Families	281		
Affected Tenants	0		

Source: Census and Social Survey, 2020

- 76 The cut-off date for legal title holders is the date of Notification of Direct Purchase Policy. For non- titleholders, the cut-off date has been set as the completion date of the survey, i.e., 12th February 2021. This was communicated to the affected people during the survey and public consultation process. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.

4.1 Adverse impacts

- 77 The Social Impact assessment and socio-economic surveys helped in identification of many adverse impacts of the project on land, resources, and livelihood. The losses which warrant payment of compensation have been quantified under various heads in the subsequent pages while other losses which require monetary assistance have been addressed in **Chapter -13** and applicable monetary assistance has been included in the entitlements.

4.2 Impact of Land Acquisition

78 As per the road alignment design and the available RoW, land acquisition is required only where the existing RoW is less than the proposed RoW and the sections where curve improvements for the design speed are required. In all 376 Daag Numbers (Survey Numbers) are getting impacted due to road improvement, out of which 88 Daag Numbers are under the ownership of government and 288 Daag Numbers are under private ownership. Impact on Private and Government land is presented in **Table 4-2**.

Table 4- 2: Impact on Land

Impact	Pvt Land	Govt. Land	Total
Less than 10%	116	41	157
10-20%	74	18	92
20-30%	32	5	37
30-40%	29	11	40
40% & above	37	13	50
Total	288	88	376

Source: Revenue Circle

79 The total land to be acquired is 91.35 acre, out of which 30.02-acre (32.86%) is government land; 54.25-acre (59.39%) is private land, while ownership status of remaining 7.08-acre (7.75%) land is yet to be established, as the revenue records are not available for these stretches. The revenue department officials are in the process of compiling this information and the same will be updated on the availability of such records and/ or verification and updation of records through Joint Measurement Survey. However, in all such cases, the present occupants have been treated as owners taking them to be residing at the same place for the last 40 years as per the feedback obtained during consultations taking the total private land for acquisition to 38.27 acres. No forest land is impacted in the proposed project stretch. The government land within RoW is under PWRD. The revenue maps for the project area date backs to 1967-68 and as per the records no further land has been acquired in last 52 years. Category of ownership of land to be acquired for the project is presented in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4- 3: Category of Ownership of Land proposed for acquisition

Village Name	Revenue Circle & District	Total Impacted Pvt Land (in acre)	Land Parcels where ownership could not be ascertained (in acre)*	Government Land (in acre)	Total Land to be acquired (in acre)
Disang Kinar Bangali	Revenue Circle: Naharkhatiya & District: Dibrugarh	0.146	0.000	0.000	0.146
Asabam T.E		0.096	0.000	0.308	0.405
Grant No.334 NLR		1.909	0.000	0.000	1.909
1 No. Ghuronia		7.455	0.096	2.988	10.539
Desam T.E.		0.822	0.000	0.072	0.894
Cheleng Gaon		1.309	0.169	1.116	2.594
Tairai Gaon		1.312	0.000	0.624	1.936
1 No. Habi Chengelijan		2.269	0.000	0.926	3.195
2 No. Borbam		3.559	0.000	0.261	3.820

Village Name	Revenue Circle & District	Total Impacted Pvt Land (in acre)	Land Parcels where ownership could not be ascertained (in acre)*	Government Land (in acre)	Total Land to be acquired (in acre)	
Tarani Pathar	Revenue Circle: Tengakhat & District: Dibrugarh	7.590	0.000	0.590	8.179	
Sasoni Pathar		6.100	0.000	0.677	6.776	
2 No. Mohamari		4.950	0.606	0.100	5.656	
1 No. Mohamari		4.624	4.182	0.960	9.765	
Meribil Pabhajan		2.402	1.034	0.000	3.436	
Pabhajan Gaon		0.882	0.323	0.754	1.959	
1 No. Chalakataki		0.352	0.101	2.761	3.215	
1 No Jagun Pathar Gaon		2.446	0.000	0.000	2.446	
2 No Chala Kataki		0.211	0.000	0.000	0.211	
Tipling Purana Ghat		0.180	0.000	1.461	1.641	
Bara Gadhou & Naloni Pathar		1.041	0.000	0.607	1.648	
15 No. Jaloni Grant Gaon-1		0.176	0.000	4.759	4.936	
15 No. Jaloni Grant Gaon-2		1.151	0.000	8.250	9.401	
Jagun Gaon		0.957	0.000	0.582	1.539	
1 No. Ronga Gora Gaon		0.132	0.000	0.219	0.351	
Padumoni Gaon		1.977	0.539	0.834	3.350	
2 No. Chopatali Gaon		0.207	0.026	0.193	0.427	
2 No. Chapatali-2		0.000	0.000	0.980	0.980	
Total			54.25	7.08	30.02	91.35

Source: Revenue Circle

80 The private land to be acquired is predominantly agricultural and commercial, whereas the government land to be acquired is predominantly barren. Traditionally, villagers cultivate rice in rainy season. Tea cultivation is the major economic activity; aim is to develop it as a commercial hub. It may be noted that in absence of land ownership data for some of the affected land parcels, those land parcels for the purpose of this analysis have been classified as private. The Revenue Department is in the process of collating the information on these land parcels and the information on the same will be updated during preparation of Resettlement Plan.

81 Village-wise distribution of land acquisition is provided in **Table 4-4** below:

Table 4- 4: Village-wise Land Acquisition Requirement

Village Name	Chainage		Total Length (m)		LA Not Required (m)		LA Required (m)	
	From	To	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right
Desang Kinar Bangali	0+000	0+800	800	0	90	0	710	0
Asabam T.E	0+000	0+240	0	240	0	230	0	10
Grant no.334 NLR	0+240	0+800	0	560	0	460	0	100
1 No.Ghuronia	0+800	2+500	1700	1700	1600	1600	100	100
Cheleng Gaon	2+500	2+800	300	300	300	300	0	0
Tairai Gaon	2+800	3+240	440	440	440	440	0	0
1 No. Habi Chengelijan	3+240	3+840	600	600	600	600	0	0
2 No. Borbam	3+840	4+450	610	610	610	610	0	0

Village Name	Chainage		Total Length (m)		LA Not Required (m)		LA Required (m)	
	From	To	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right
Tarani Pathar	4+450	5+840	1390	1390	1390	1390	0	0
Sasoni Pathar	5+840	7+100	1260	1260	1260	1260	0	0
2 No. Mohamari	7+100	7+930	830	830	830	830	0	0
1 No. Mohamari	7+930	9+780	1850	1850	1850	1850	0	0
Meribil Pabhajan	9+780	10+240	460	460	460	460	0	0
Pabhajan Gaon	10+240	11+080	840	840	840	840	0	0
1 No. Chalakataki	11+080	12+100	1020	1020	1020	1020	0	0
1 No Jagun Pathar Gaon	12+100	13+070	400	970	400	970	0	0
2 No Chala Kataki	12+500	13+070	570	0	190	0	380	0
Tipling Purana Ghat	13+070	13+800	730	730	410	480	320	250
Bara Gadhou & Naloni Pathar	13+800	14+470	670	670	260	480	410	190
15 No Jaloni Grant Gaon-1	14+470	16+060	1590	1590	590	1540	1000	50
15 No Jaloni Grant Gaon-2	16+060	17+040	980	980	980	780	0	200
Jagun Gaon	17+040	18+270	1230	1230	0	1230	1230	0
1 No Ronga gora Gaon	18+270	20+050	1780	1780	300	0	1480	1780
Padumoni Gaon	20+050	21+620	1570	1570	750	850	820	720
2 no.chopatali gaon	21+620	22+690	1070	1070	280	0	790	1070
2 No Chapatali-2	22+690	23+440	750	750	150	450	600	300
4 No Sapatali	23+440	23+958	518	518	0	0	518	518
		TOTAL	23958	23958	15600	18670	8358	5288

82 All private land will be acquired either through the RFCTLARR or through the Direct Land Purchase Policy of Assam and the loss will be offset by adequate compensation for land and standing crops and trees. The entitlements will be clearly defined in the entitlement matrix. The Entitlement Matrix is a part of the main body of this RAP while RFCTLARR and Direct Land Purchase Policy of Assam have been appended to the RAP as annexure. A separate IPP has been prepared detailing the process of acquisition of land belonging to the STs and other special provisions for them over and above those included in the Entitlement Matrix which is applicable for all project affected persons.

4.3 Impact on Structures and other assets

83 As per the Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020, in all 479 structures are getting affected by the project, out of which 451 are private structures and 28 are common property resources. Out of total 451 affected private structures, 33 (7.32%) are permanent in nature; 150 (33.26%) are semi-permanent in nature and the rest 268 (59.42%) are temporary structures. The residential structures are typical Assamese houses which are single storied, with wooden walls, tin shaded and mud flooring.

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

85 After plotting the structures on the alignment map, the extent of impact on the 294 structures (excluding 157 cases where only boundary wall/ fencing is getting impacted) was worked out and it is observed that out of 294, 213 (72.45%) structures are getting impacted by more than 40%. The extent of impact on structures has been presented in **Table 4-5**, Impact on structures on the basis of type of construction in **Table 4-6** & others category is presented in **Table 4-7**.

Table 4- 5: Impact on Private Structures

Impact	Residential	Commercial	Residential cum Commercial	Others	Total
Less than 10%	2	7	1	0	10
10-20%	1	22	0	3	26
20-30%	0	17	0	0	17
30-40%	4	27	0	2	33
40% & above	22	180	11	152	365
Total	29	253	12	157	451

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

Table 4- 6: Type of Construction

Type of structure	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total	%
Residential	17	9	3	29	6.43%
Commercial	137	98	18	253	56.10%
Residential & Commercial	4	8	0	12	2.66%
Others (Boundary Wall)	110	35	12	157	34.81%
Total	268	150	33	451	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

Table 4- 7: Structures – Others Category

Type of Structures	No. of Structures	No. of Families
Boundary Wall	141	141
Shed	12	9
Cow Shed	2	1
Bathroom	0	0
Hand-pump	0	0
Pvt Temple	2	1
Total	157	152

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

4.4 Impact on families

86 The total number of Displaced Persons is 1850 with 948 (51.24%) males and 902 (48.76%) females. Almost 40% of the Displaced Persons are in the age group of 21 to 40 years. In terms of families, 397 families including 76 Titleholders, 126 encroachers, 182 squatters, and 13

kiosks will get affected by the project. Details of number of impacted families under each category, encroachers and squatters is presented in **Table 4-8 and Table 4-9**.

Table 4- 8: Category -wise number of Displaced Families

Type of Impacts	Total No. Displaced Families
Titleholder	76
Encroacher	126
Squatter	182
Kiosk	13
Tenant	0
Total	397

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

Table 4- 9:Category -wise number of Encroachers and Squatters

Details of Encroacher				
	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total
Resi	4	1	0	5
Comm	42	57	13	112
Resi cum Comm	1	1	0	2
Others	4	2	1	7
			Total	126
Details of Squatter				
Resi	1	0	0	1
Comm	50	19	2	71
Resi cum Comm	0	1	0	1
Others	72	27	10	109
			Total	182

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

4.5 Impact on other Vulnerable Sections

87 Out of the 397 project displaced families 281 (70.78%) families reported to be vulnerable. Of these, 188 (66.90%) families reported to be below poverty line and 29 (10.32%) reported to be headed by a woman. 2 (0.71%) cases of single elderly (above 60 years) and 62 (22.06%) cases of differently-abled persons was reported. Details of the impacted vulnerable family is presented in the **Table 4-10**.

Table 4- 10: Impact on Vulnerable Families

Vulnerability Classification	Resi.	Comm.	Resi Cum Comm	Others	Open Land/ Agriculture Land	Total
Women Headed Family	0	4	0	4	0	8
WHF (BPL)	1	14	1	5	0	21
BPL	11	115	4	58	0	188
Differently Abled (BPL)	4	25	1	32	0	62
Orphans/ Destitute	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elderly Person Living Alone (BPL)	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total	16	159	6	100	0	281

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

4.6 Impact on Common Property Resources

88 During enumeration of CPRs in the socio-economic survey and transect walk, it was found that, in all, 28 CPRs are getting impact to different extents due to their location within the RoW. The impacted CPRs have been grouped into 4 categories, Religious, Educational, Community and Government properties based on their nature and ownership. **Table 4-11** below, details the number of CPRs under different categories while **Table 4-12** details the chainage-wise location, and the side of road they are in, of each CPR in these categories. The CPRs will be shifted as per requirement of the project with the consent of the community in case of religious structures and the management or owner department of the government in case of the schools, bus stand and public toilets. The entitlements will be calculated disbursed as per the entitlement matrix of the RAP.

Table 4- 11: Number of CPRs in each category

Sr. No.	Types of Properties	Total No. of Structures	Share to Total in Percentage
1	Religious Properties	5	17.86%
2	Educational Properties	3	10.71%
3	Community Properties	3	10.71%
4	Government Properties	17	60.71%
	Total	28	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

Table 4- 12: Chainage-wise Details of Religious, Educational & Community Properties

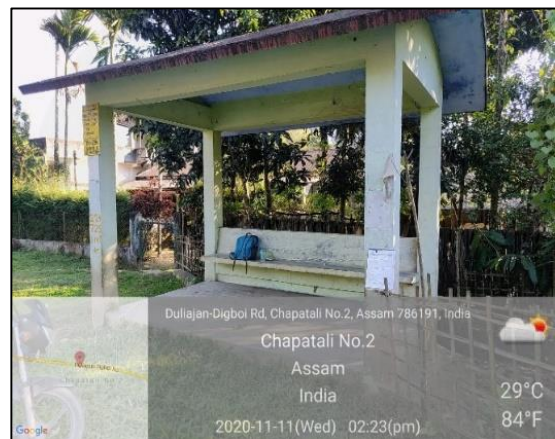
Sr. No.	Type of Properties	Chainage	Side	Description
1	Education Properties	11+954	RHS	SCHOOL ROOM + BOUNDARY WALL
2		15+200	LHS	SCHOOL BOUNDARY WALL
3		18+913	LHS	ANGANBADI KENDRA
4	Religious Properties	06+525	RHS	TEMPLE + BOUNDARY WALL
5		18+045	LHS	TEMPLE BOUNDARY WALL
6		18+685	LHS	TEMPLE
7		22+850	RHS	SHIV TEMPLE
8		23+773	LHS	TEMPLE

9	Government Properties	01+075	LHS	REST HOUSE	
10		10+375	RHS	OICL BOUNDARY WALL	
11		11+854	LHS	REST HOUSE	
12		12+775	RHS	REST ROOM	
13		13+735	RHS	WTP BOUNDARY WALL	
14		13+779	RHS	PUBLIC TOILET	
15		13+950	RHS	GOVT OFFICE BOUNDARY WALL	
16		16+115	RHS	PUBLIC TOILET	
17		16+120	RHS	RCC DUSTBIN	
18		17+700	RHS	TAILED BOARD + BOUNDARY WALL	
19		21+394	RHS	REST HOUSE	
20		22+182	RHS	REST HOUSE	
21		22+720	RHS	REST HOUSE	
22		23+337	RHS	REST HOUSE	
23		23+847	RHS	STATE BANK OF INDIA ATM CENTRE	
24		23+883	RHS	TUBE WELL	
25		23+887	RHS	IRON DUSTBIN	
26		Other Community Properties	04+048	RHS	JUBA SANGHA ROOM + BOUNDARY WALL
27			10+720	RHS	SREEMANTA SHANKARDEV SANGHA BOUNDARY WALL
28			12+970	RHS	COMMUNITY LAND BOUNDARY WALL

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020



Namghar along the project road



Public Rest House along the Road



School building with boundary wall



Anganwadi centre along the road

4.7 Impact on Crops and Trees

- 89 In case of Direct purchase, the valuation of crops and trees will be a part of valuation of land and associated assets by the District Level Land Purchase Committee. In case of acquisition of land through the provisions of the RFCTLARR, the number of timber and fruit trees impacted by the project will be enumerated at the time of preparation of the micro plan by the RAP implementation agency hired for the purpose. Valuation of fruit trees will be done by the horticulture/agriculture department while that of timber trees will be done by the forest department.
- 90 In case of standing crops, the affected person will either be given time for harvesting or be paid compensation for the standing crops as per the valuation by an experienced person in the field of agriculture as may be considered necessary by the District Collector.

5. Socio-Economic Profile of the Affected Population, Adverse Impacts, and Mitigation measures

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

5.1 Social Stratification

92 The social fabric of the project area predominantly comprises of four social groups, a) Scheduled Tribes (ST) b) Scheduled Castes (SC) the Other Backward Class (OBC) and d) General Castes. The ST population accounts for 5.54 percent in the project area as compared to the state's average of 12.4 percent (Census 2011). Of the total 397 families displaced by the project, 240 i.e., 60.45% are OBC's, followed by the General Category at 121 i.e., 30.48% and Scheduled Caste at 14 i.e., 3.53%. Category-wise break-up of the different sections of the population of the area affected by the project is given in **Table 5-1** below.

Table 5- 1: Social Category of the Displaced Families

Social Category	Total No. of Families	Percentage
Schedule Tribe	22	5.54%
Schedule Caste	14	3.53%
Other Backward Class	240	60.45%
General	121	30.48%
Total	397	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

93 Among the project displaced families all 397 families reported to be following the Hindu Religion. The Scheduled Tribes follow Doni- Poloism, the worship of Sun and Moon. Most of them have adopted Vaishnavite Hinduism but still follow many animistic beliefs and rituals as remnants of their original beliefs.

5.2 Demography of Displaced Persons

94 The total number of Displaced Persons is 1850, 948 (51.24%) males and 902 (48.76%). The age-wise distribution of Displaced Persons is presented in **Table 5-2**. Almost 40% of the Displaced Persons are in the age group of 21 to 40 years.

Table 5- 2: Age wise Distribution of Total Displaced Persons

Age Category	Total Males	Total Females	Total Persons	Percentage
0 to 6 Years	74	72	146	7.89%
7 to 14 Years	116	96	212	11.46%
15 to 20 Years	88	78	166	8.97%
21 to 30 Years	178	178	356	19.24%
31 to 40 Years	183	176	359	19.41%
41 to 50 Years	130	129	259	14.00%
51 to 60 Years	106	98	204	11.03%
Above 60 Years	73	75	148	8.00%
Total	948	902	1850	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.3 Occupational Profile

95 The occupational status of the Displaced Persons is presented in **Table 5-3**. It is reported that out of the total displaced population of 1850, children below 14 years (358 in number) have not been included in the analysis of occupation. Out of the total remaining 1492 Displaced Persons, 879 reported to be unemployed (including housewives and persons above the age of 60 years). The total working population is 613 taking the workforce participation rate to 41.17%. Overall, the contribution of females in the workforce is 6.76% and that of males is 34.32%. Analysis of work force data points to the fact that population engaged in businesses is 23.12% followed by Private Services at 6.37% and Govt. services at 4.22%. Only 4.83% people are engaged in agriculture and related work Out of the impacted population the major impact is on people engaged in businesses and services.

Table 5- 3: Occupational Profile of the affected population

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Agriculture	53	5	58	3.89%
Agriculture Labourer	11	3	14	0.94%
Non-Agriculture Labourer	11	2	13	0.87%
Business/ Trade	296	49	345	23.12%
Govt. Service	43	20	63	4.22%
Private Services	78	17	95	6.37%
Maid Servant	2	0	2	0.13%
Others	18	5	23	1.54%
Unemployed	246	633	879	58.91%
Total	758	734	1492	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.4 Physical and Economic Displacement

96 Out of 397 Displaced families 17 will be Physically displaced and 228 will be economically displaced. The details are presented in **Table 5-4**. Residential cum Commercial Families are included in Economic Displaced Families as their shops are in front of their Houses.

- 97 Families (152) whose land (Irrigated) and structures are affected by less than 30% have not been considered as physically and/or economically displaced and are not included in the **Table 5-4**.

Table 5- 4: Physically and Economically Displaced Families

Type	No. of Families
Physical Displaced Families	17
Economic Displaced Families	228
Total	245

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.5 Educational status of Displaced Persons

- 98 The educational status of the Displaced Persons is presented in **Table 5-5**. The total number of Displaced Persons, of more than school going age of 6 years, is 1704. Out of which 1.06% reported to be illiterate, 0.82% reported that they are only literate as they can sign their name in the local language but never had any formal schooling, 13.67% of the Displaced Persons have education up to primary level, 73.06 up to secondary and higher secondary, 10.97% up to graduation and higher education, and only 6 persons i.e., 0.23% and 1 person i.e., had technical and vocational qualifications respectively.

Table 5- 5: Educational Status

Educational Status	Male	Female	No. of Displaced Persons	Percentage
Illiterate	8	10	18	1.06%
Literate (can only sign)	4	10	14	0.82%
Primary	98	135	233	13.67%
Secondary & Higher Secondary	674	571	1245	73.06%
Graduate & Higher	84	103	187	10.97%
Technical	6	0	6	0.35%
Vocational	0	1	1	0.06%
Total	874	830	1704	100.00%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.6 Income and Expenditure

- 99 The income and expenditure profile of the project affected persons was collected through the socio-economic survey. This profile will be considered as the baseline status during the end term evaluation of the project development objectives. Out of 397 displaced families, 35 did not respond. Of the 362 families which responded to the survey, 4.70% of the families reported a monthly income of above Rs 50,000, 33.43% between Rs 20,000 to Rs 50,000, 42.27% within Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 and 19.61% reported monthly income of less than Rs. 10,000/- (refer **Table 5-6**)

Table 5- 6: Monthly Income of the Displaced Families

Income (Rs) Per Month	No. of Families	Percentage
Less than 10,000	71	19.61%
10,000 to 20,000	153	42.27%
20,000 to 50,000	121	33.43%
50,000 & above	17	4.70%
Total Respondents	362	100%
Non-Respondents	35	

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

- 100 The average expenditure on food and cooking fuel is 46.98% and 7.67% respectively thereby implying that a major part of the income, 54.65%, is spent on preparation and consumption of food. Expenditure under different heads like clothing, transport & communication, health& sanitation, and education is between 9.37% and 3.93%. Miscellaneous (other categories) expenditures accounts to 19.45% (refer **Table 5-7**).

Table 5- 7: Expenditure of the Displaced Families

Expenditure Head	% of Expenditure
Food	46.98
Cooking Fuel	7.67
Clothing	5.48
Transport	9.37
Health, Sanitation	3.93
Education	7.12
Others	19.45
Total	100

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.7 Adverse Impacts and Suggested Mitigation Measures

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

5.8 Impact on Livelihood

- 102 The impact of the project on the economic life and livelihood has been assessed by reviewing the present occupation pattern of the affected population in the project area and then attempting a quantification of the adverse impacts that need to be addressed through appropriate mitigation plans and entitlement of compensation and assistance to maintain their standards of living at least to pre-project level. The major livelihood activities of the affected population are Business/ Trade and agriculture supplemented by animal husbandry and

fishing. The total displaced population in the working group (excluding population from 0-14 years) is 1492. It is reported that, 58.91% of the affected population falling in workforce group is unemployed (this includes housewives as well). 4.83% of the Displaced Persons are engaged in agricultural activities; 4.22% in government services, 6.37% in private services and 23.12% are engaged in trade and business. Since the livelihood of the displaced population is largely business and services, the impact of the project will be felt directly by 33.71% whose livelihood is directly or indirectly associated with business and services.

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

5.9 Impact on Women

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

Table 5- 8: Demography of female population

Gender Assessment		
Sr. No.	Category	Total
1	Project affected	902
2	Sex ratio	951
3	Age Group (Maximum)	21-40 Years
4	Women Headed Family	29
5	Women Headed BPL Family	17
6	Illiterate*	10
7	Literate*	820

*Children (female) below school going age are not included.

- 105 Loss of livelihood based on agriculture has been evaluated and quantified in the entitlement matrix and will be compensated during implementation of the RAP. Safety and security of women and children will be assured through adherence to the *Labour Management Plan and Gender Action Plan by the contractor (Annexures 6 and 7)*

5.10 Impact on other Vulnerable Sections – Need for IPP

- 106 Out of the 397 project displaced families 281 (70.78%) families reported to be vulnerable. Of these, 188 (66.90%) families reported to be below poverty line and 29 (10.32%) reported to be headed by a woman. 2 (0.71%) cases of single elderly (above 60 years) and 62 (22.06%)

cases of differently - abled persons was reported. Additional provision of financial assistance to all PAPs under vulnerable category has been made in the Entitlement matrix.

- 107 It is understood through census and socio-economic survey, that no designated tribal villages/ areas as well as no primitive tribal populations are likely to be affected in this project road. Moreover, the project road passes through the district of Dibrugarh and the area does not come under the purview of Scheduled Area as per Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.
- 108 22 families enumerated as Scheduled Tribe are affected but the affected tribal families are not identified to a distinct, vulnerable, social, economic, cultural group with distinct language as per the defining characteristics of Tribal/ indigenous people. Moreover, they are all assimilated in the mainstream and follow Vaishnavism, a Hindu religious sect. An analysis of the characteristics of the local population enumerated as STs in the survey has been presented in **Table 5-9** below which reflects that a separate IPP is not required for this sub project and all the affected population will be covered by the RAP.

Table 5- 9: Tribal/Indigenous Peoples Identification

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

Sr. No.	Characteristics of Tribal/ Indigenous people	Yes	No	Assessment	Outcome
				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.	

5.11 Impact on Access to Services and Amenities

- 109 The project does not involve construction of high embankment hence the impact on access to services and amenities during the construction phase will be limited. However, the project will impact access to residential and commercial structures during construction phase. The roadside drains will be dug up for renovation leading to problems of access for the residents, shoppers, and the shopkeepers. There will also be periodic restrictions on movement on either side of the road.
- 110 Care will be taken to minimize the impact of problems of access by taking up construction activities during the night in the stretches having commercial establishments. If night shifts are economically and functionally not feasible, then the work scheduling will be done in such a manner that it minimizes the impacts. Alternate access will be provided during the construction phase and the roadside drains and access to residential and commercial structures and CPRs dislocated during road construction will be rebuilt after completion of civil works.

5.12 Impact on Health

- 111 Environmental pollution caused by heavy machinery used in road construction in the form of noise and dust will have adverse effects on the local population. The influx of construction labour will increase the chances of transmittal of hitherto unknown diseases and HIV/AIDS.
- 112 Mitigation plan involves the erection of temporary enclosures around construction sites. These barriers will help entrap some of the dust that is brought up during the excavation and construction phases. Labour Management Plan will contain guidelines on movement outside the labour camps during off hours. The contractor will also impart training on STD/AIDS to the labour and other employees.

5.13 Impact of labour influx

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

- 114 Preference shall be given by the contractor to local labour during hiring of semi-skilled and unskilled labour. The contractor shall provide camp facilities to the migrant workforce as stipulated in the *Labour Management Plan*. **(Annexure -6)**

5.14 Impact on Traffic

- 115 Due to the excavation and later construction work of the project road and other associated facilities like labour camps, batching plant etc. there will be disturbance in the movement of traffic.
- 116 Considering the topography of the area it shall be assured by the contractors that care will be taken to caution incoming traffic to facilitate ease of movement. Proper signages will be put in place to provide detailed information on the dates and duration of road construction and which detours, if any, will be available, ideally well in advance of actual construction so residents can plan accordingly. Additionally, clean-up of debris and clearance of blockages should commence immediately after project completion to remove any potential obstacles that might create traffic hazards

5.15 Impact on Tenants

- 117 The tenants of the residential and commercial properties and agricultural tenants and those who cultivate others' land on crop sharing basis will also be impacted by the acquisition of land and assets and demolition of such structures as they will have to find alternate residences in case of residential tenants while the commercial tenants will lose their livelihood.
- 118 Applicable compensation and livelihood assistance commensurate with the loss to the tenants of land and structures acquired for the project is a part of the entitlement matrix.

5.16 Impact on Intangible Culture

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

Sl. No.	Issues	Suggested Mitigation Measures
1	Dislocation or displacement of certain symbols of individual religious cults, specifically totems	Consultations and informal discussions with the affected population to allay the fears of negative impacts of displacement on their individual religious beliefs
2	Places or sites of non-religious (social/peer group) congregation or informal meetings. These have emotional as well as social significance for the local inhabitants, as in certain cases a person is identified by a place	Creation of rapport through continuous informal meetings and then impressing upon them that a minor change in such locations would not bring about any far-reaching effect on their position in the social or peer group.
3	Emotional attachment with residential structures especially in the case of elderly	Informal meetings, discussions and some amount of cajoling substantiated with a comparison of the project benefits and their loss to lessen their stress and agony and make them see the reasons and necessity of acquisition of their residential structures

6. Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan

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

6.1 Gender-wise distribution of PAPs

121 Though the Social Impact Assessment does not identify any direct adverse impacts on women under the project, care has to be taken to enhance the quality life of the women living along the project corridor, if any issue emerges during the project. Out of all the PAPs, the females are 49.20% and the sex ratio is 951. The details of PAPs being affected gender wise in the project are summarized in **Table 6-1** below and graphically represented in **Figure 6-1**. It also reflects that the ratio of female to male population is less in the age groups 0-14 years, 15-20 years 21-60 years but marginally higher in age group above 60 years.

Table 6- 1: Gender-wise distribution of affected population

S. No.	Age-group	Total	Male	Female
1	0-14	358	190	168
2	15-20	166	88	78
3	21-60	1178	597	581
4	Above 60 years	148	73	75
	Total	1850	948	902

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

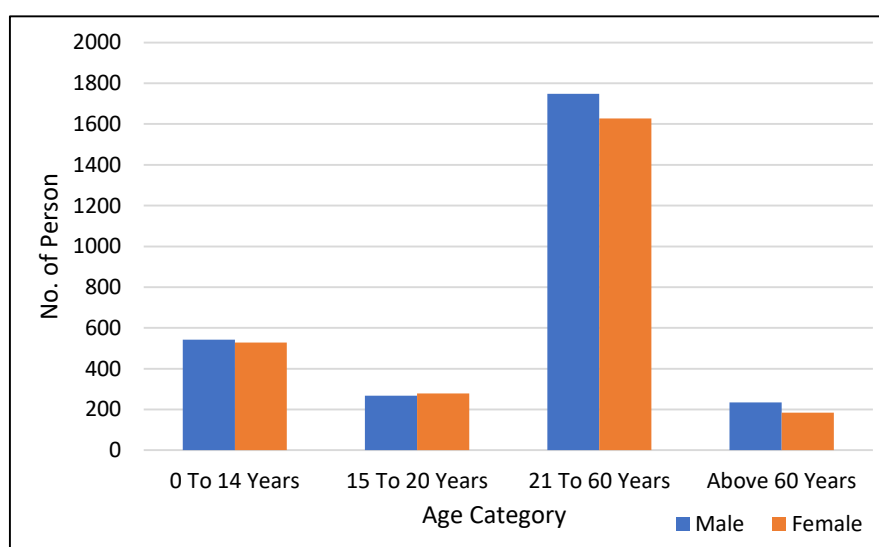


Figure 6- 1: Gender wise distribution of PAPs

6.2 Educational Pattern

122 Women residing in the project area are less literate than men; but is recorded during the field visit/ social survey that the attitude of the community towards girl education is changing, there is no discrimination between boys and girls in terms of school and higher education. There is no significant difference in terms of percentage, at the primary and secondary levels but at higher level, graduate and above, the figures are skewed in favor of males. A comparative analysis of education pattern of male and female population affected by the project is provided below in **Table 6-2** and **Figure 6-2**.

Table 6- 2: Gender -wise Educational Pattern

Sr. No.	Occupation Pattern	Male	Percentage (%), of Total Population	Female	Percentage (%), of Total Population
1	Illiterate	8	0.47%	10	0.59%
2	Literate (can only sign)	4	0.23%	10	0.59%
3	Primary	98	5.75%	135	7.92%
4	Secondary & Higher Secondary	674	39.55%	571	33.51%
5	Graduate & Higher	84	4.93%	103	6.04%
6	Technical	6	0.35%	0	0.00%
7	Vocational	0	0.00%	1	0.06%
	Total	874	51.29%	830	48.71%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

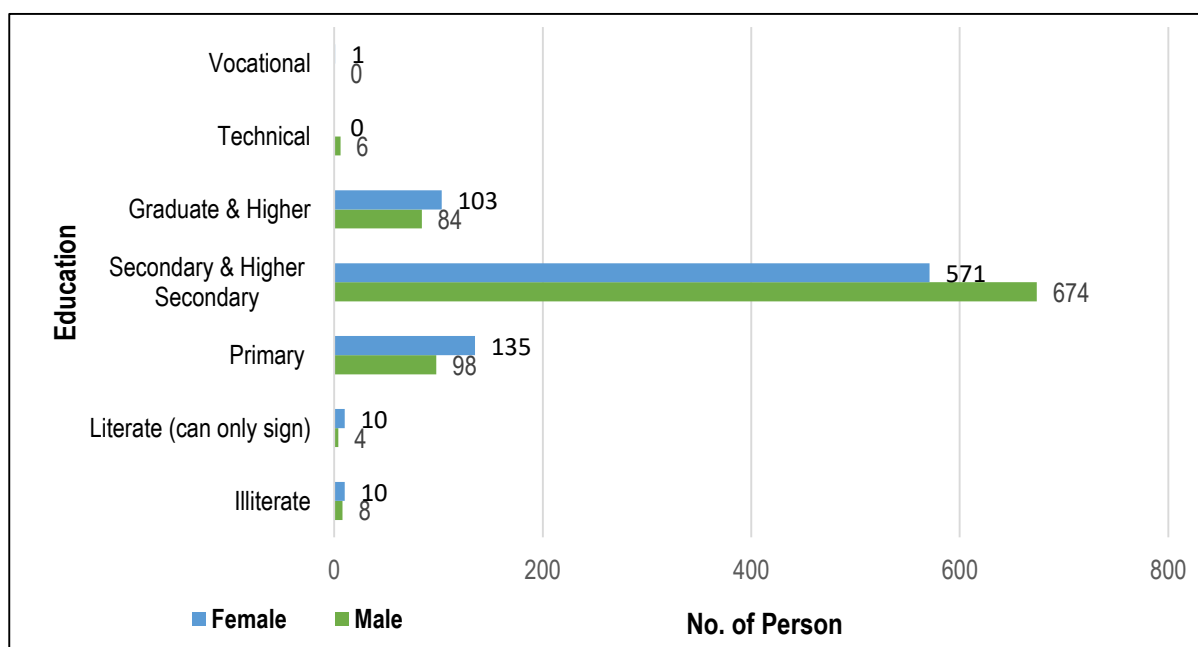


Figure 6- 2: Gender -wise Educational Pattern

6.3 Occupational Pattern

123 Majority of women suffer from economic poverty. In the project area, very few women have ownership over land or productive assets which might be because they are widowed or don't have any male member in the family. The percentage of women affected by the project is

49.02% of the total project affected population and a vast majority of them are unemployed; 42.43% of the total working population. Of the 6.77% women who are gainfully employed or are engaged in any type of economic activity, the majority are in business/trade at 3.28%, followed by government services at 1.34% and private services at 1.14%. About 0.54% are engaged directly in agriculture or are working as agricultural labour. Gender-wise occupational profile is presented in **Table 6-3** and has been figuratively depicted in **Figure 6-3**.

Table 6- 3: Gender -wise Occupational profile

Sr. No.	Occupation Pattern	Male	Percentage (%), of Total Population	Female	Percentage (%), of Total Population
1	Agriculture	53	3.55%	5	0.34%
2	Agriculture Labourer	11	0.74%	3	0.20%
3	Non-Agriculture Labourer	11	0.74%	2	0.13%
4	Business/ Trade	296	19.84%	49	3.28%
5	Govt. Service	43	2.88%	20	1.34%
6	Private Services	78	5.23%	17	1.14%
7	Maid Servant	2	0.13%	0	0.00%
8	Others	18	1.21%	5	0.34%
9	Unemployed	246	16.49%	633	42.43%
	Total	758	50.80%	734	49.20%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

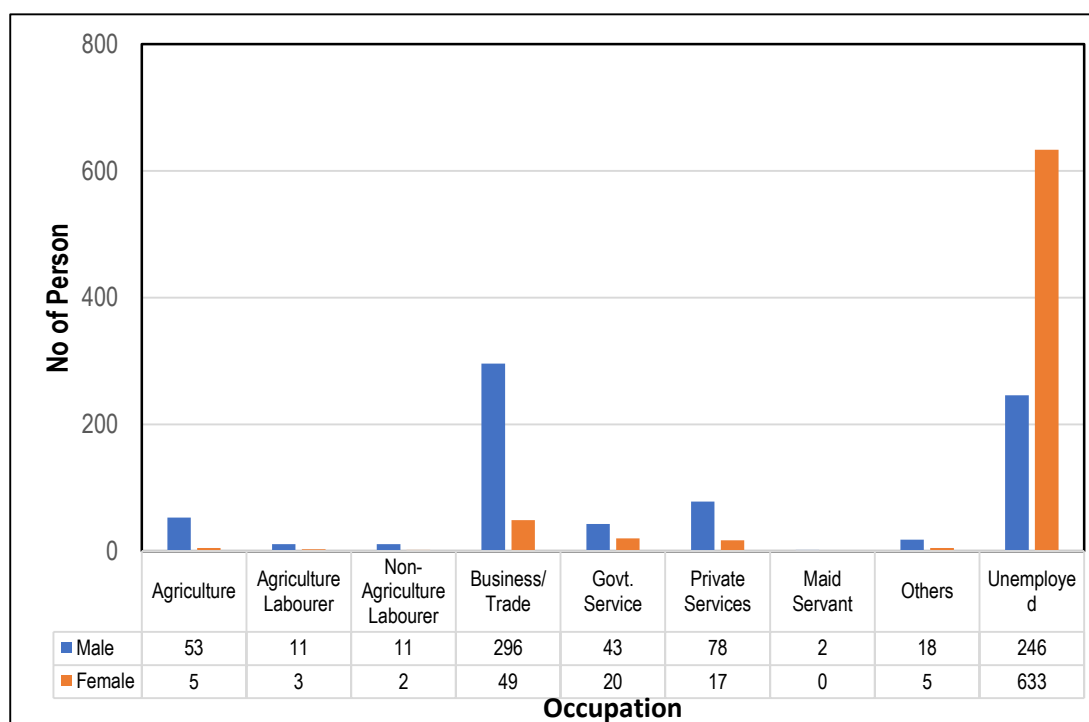


Figure 6- 3: Gender-wise Occupation Profile

6.4 Income profile

124 The annual income of the project affected families was collected through the socio-economic survey conducted during the course of impact assessment. The figures so obtained were tabulated and analyzed. Of the 101 working women, 54 earn less than INR 10,000/- per month,

27 earn between INR 10,000/- to INR 20,000/- and 20 have a monthly income in the bracket INR 20,000/- to INR 50,000/-. Proportionate income profile is presented below in **Table 6-4** and figuratively depicted in **Figure 6-4**.

Table 6- 4: Income Profile

Sr. No.	Monthly Income	Male	Percentage (%), of Total Population	Female	Percentage (%), of Total Population
1	Less than 10,000	200	32.63%	54	8.81%
2	10,000 to 20,000	184	30.02%	27	4.40%
3	20,000 to 50,000	128	20.88%	20	3.26%
	Total	512	83.52%	101	16.48%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020



Figure 6- 4: Gender-wise Income Profile

6.5 Impact on Women Headed Households

- 125 Out of 397 affected households there are 29 women headed households affected by both impact on structures and land. (**Table 6-5**) Of these, all 29 WHH will have impact on structures, and none will have impact on land (**Table 6-6**)
- 126 In terms of displacement, 15 WHH will be significantly affected which includes all the 15 households facing more than 40% loss of commercial structures. 5 WHH will be partially affected which includes 4 with partial loss of commercial structures, 1 with partial loss of residential cum commercial structures and 1 having impact on residential structure. 15 (excluding 09 HH under others category) WHH will be physically displaced having significant impact on their structures i.e., commercial use. (**Table 6-7**)

Table 6- 5: Number of Women Headed Households likely to be affected

Sr. No.	Properties	Nos of Women Headed Households	Percentage
1	Land	0	0%
2	Structures	29	100%
	Total	29	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

Table 6- 6: Women Headed Households (WHH) - Impact on Land

Sr. No.	Extent of Impact	No. of WHH
1	Significant Impact (Losing more than 40%)	0
2	Insignificant Impact (Losing less than 40%)	0
	Total	0

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

Table 6- 7: Women Headed Households (WHH) - Impact on Structures

Types of Displacement	Commercial	Res-Cum-Comm	Residential	Total
Significantly Impacted (40% and above)	15	0	0	15
Partially Impacted (Less than 40%)	3	1	1	5
Total	18	1	1	20

**Impacted WHH falling in the category of others have not been included in this table*

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

6.6 Focus group discussion with Women and Girls

- 127 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.
- 128 The census survey and discussion with women in the project area show that close to 92% 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.
- 129 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.

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

6.7 Human Trafficking

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

6.8 Gender Based Violence

- 132 GBV is any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed gender-related differences between people. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.
- 133 Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) is any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Project beneficiaries and members of project-affected communities, especially women, may experience SEA. Sexual harassment (SH) includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. SH may occur between personnel/staff working on the Project.
- 134 The Activity Plan defines Gender-Based Violence (GBV), describes the mechanism available to address such incidents, assesses the project scenario and potential risks for GBV and develops a plan for building capacity and increasing awareness amongst workers, laborers regarding socially/culturally appropriate behavior that would ensure that the project community and women in particular are safe, secured, and not vulnerable to abuse.

Table 6- 8: Sample GBV Prevention Action Plan

Objective	Activity
Assess Potential Risk of GBV	Rapid assessment of worksite, project footprint (e.g., community structure, local self-governance, national regulations, history of incidence), type of workers (local or migrant) for possible GBV risk.
Inclusive development	Engage women in project planning and implementation Incorporate women’s feedback in project design and construction schedule Organize systematic consultations with women to ensure continuous feedback on projects and identify any gender-sensitive adverse impacts
Training – women	Sensitization of women on GBV and women’s rights to avoid/avert such incidents

Objective	Activity
	Sensitization of women on actions to be taken in case of GBV
Training – Men	Sensitization of male workers on GBV and women’s rights to avoid/avert such incidents Sensitization of male workers on actions to be taken in case of GBV Sensitization of male workers on appropriate socially and culturally acceptable behavior towards women Training of managers on methods of dealing with cases of GBV
Awareness generation	Distribution of leaflets propagating gender- appropriate behavior Signing of self-declaration format on commitment towards gender-sensitive behavior

6.9 Gender Action Plan

- 135 The purpose of Gender Action Plan is to prevent Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence against Children (VAC) is to introduce a set of key definitions, minimum standard sample Codes of Conduct, and guidelines that establish mechanisms for preventing, reporting, and addressing GBV and VAC within the work site and in its immediate surrounding communities. The application of the GBV and VAC Codes of Conduct will help prevent and/or mitigate the risks of GBV and VAC on the project.
- 136 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.
- 137 To minimize the risk of GBV at workplace and the surrounding community a code of conduct has been designed and compliance to them made a mandatory part of service rules, every employee has to sign the code of conduct and undergo a training of aspects of GBV during the induction training. These Codes of Conduct have to be mandatorily adopted by those working on the project and are meant to: (i) create common awareness about GBV and VAC; (ii) ensure a shared understanding; and (iii) create a clear system for identifying, responding to, and sanctioning GBV and VAC incidents. Ensuring that all project staff understand the values of the project, understand expectations for all employees, and acknowledge the consequences for violations of these values, will help to create a smoother, more respectful, and productive project implementation thereby helping ensure that the project’s objectives will be achieved.
- 138 The Gender Action Plan covers two segments of women: one, the women workforce employed in the construction work and second, the local women and girls living in the villages located in the vicinity of the project. Regarding the first, there are various constitutional and legal provisions for gender equality and women’s empowerment, some of which are listed below:
- 139 **Equal Remuneration Act, 1973** provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work of similar nature without any discrimination. To ensure social security to the workers including women in the unorganized sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers’ Social Security Act 2008.

- 140 **The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017** regulate employment of women in certain establishments for a certain period (26 weeks) before and after childbirth and provides for maternity and other benefits.
- 141 **The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act (POSH), 2013**
The Vishakha Guidelines were a set of procedural guidelines for use in India in cases of sexual harassment. They were promulgated by the Indian Supreme Court in 1997 and were superseded in 2013 by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, which covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized.
- 142 Sexual harassment includes such unwelcome sexually determined behavior (whether directly or by implication) as a) physical contact and advances; b) a demand or request for sexual favors; c) sexually colored remarks; d) showing pornography; e) any other unwelcome physical verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature.
- 143 Where any of these acts is committed in circumstances where the victim has a reasonable apprehension that in relation to the victim's employment or work whether she is drawing salary, or honorarium or voluntary, whether in government, public or private enterprise such conduct can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem.
- 144 In addition to ensuring compliance with the other provisions stipulated, the Sexual Harassment Act casts certain obligations upon the employer to, inter-alia,
- provide a safe working environment
 - display conspicuously at the workplace, the penal consequences of indulging in acts that may constitute sexual harassment and the composition of the Internal Complaints Committee
 - organize workshops and awareness programmes at regular intervals for sensitizing employees on the issues and implications of workplace sexual harassment and organizing orientation programmes for members of the Internal Complaints Committee
 - treat sexual harassment as a misconduct under the service rules and initiate action for misconduct.
 - The employer is also required to monitor the timely submission of reports by the Internal Complaints Committee.

6.10 Women in Construction Activities

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

6.10.1 Specific Provision for Women in the labour Camps

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

a. Temporary Housing

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

b. Health Centre

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

c. Day Creche Facilities

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

d. Proper Scheduling of Construction Works

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

e. Education Facilities for children

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

6.11 Women in the villages in the project area

147 There is likelihood of Sexual Harassment of women and instances of Gender Based Violence due to the influx of the large number of outsiders, construction labour who will be staying in the area for the entire duration of construction and the drivers, cleaners and a host of transporters and petty traders who will be frequenting the area. A proper code of conduct for

the resident work force and guidelines for the visitors will be put in place to deter them from any unwarranted behavior towards local women and girls.

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

6.12 Special Measures for Controlling STD and AIDS

- 149 Solitary adult males usually dominate the labour force of construction camps. They play a significant role in spreading sexually transmitted diseases. In the construction camps as well as in the neighboring areas they are found to indulge in physical relations with different women. This unhealthy sexual behavior gives rise to STDs and AIDS. While it is difficult to stop such activities, it is wise to make provisions for means of controlling the spread of such diseases. Awareness camps for the target people, both in the construction camp and neighboring may help to a large extent in this respect for controlling the deadly disease.

6.13 Gender Monitoring Indicators

- 150 Following indicators would be used to adequately monitoring the Gender and Accountability Action Plan:
- Number of women employed as a percentage of total persons employed in construction activities.
 - Number of women workers earning same wage as men workers, as a percentage of total womenworkers employed in construction activities.
 - Availability of basic amenities and separate toilet at campsite.
 - Constitution of “GRC” at site to register cases of sexual harassment.
 - Number of CoCs signed vis-a-vis number of labour and staff.
 - Addition of salient features of PASH/POSH in the TBT.

6.14 Appointment of Special Officer

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

6.15 Measures to mitigate negative impacts to women and girls.

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

- b. Disclose relocation plans to all women and men of the affected households in a format and language which is culturally appropriate.
- c. Consider measures to minimize interruptions of existing informal assistance networks and community or family-based safety nets for women and their families.
- d. Incorporate the gender specific recommendations into the design of the resettlement area, including public spaces and basic social infrastructure.
- e. Encourage the participation of women in consultations when developing the livelihood restoration program.
- f. Ensure that the findings of the gender analysis are translated into specific interventions in the livelihood restoration program
- g. Hold consultation meetings at times and locations convenient for local people, especially women
- h. Use communication channels preferred by women in the project area.
- i. Analyze the potential income-generation opportunities in resettlement areas and provide adequate skills training and appropriate agriculture extension programs for women and men.
- j. Strengthen the internal monitoring capacity of the project management unit to ensure compliance with gender-mainstreaming requirements in resettlement activities
- k. Train staff of the project management unit and other involved stakeholders in gender mainstreaming
- l. Create a robust GRM

7. Information Disclosure, Consultation & Participation

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Stakeholder Identification & Mapping

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

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

156 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 7-1** below provides a list of specific stakeholder's involvement and their level of impact and interest during project lifecycle.

Table 7- 1: Analysis of Stakeholder's Involvement and Impacts

S. No.	Categories of Stakeholders	Involvement of Stakeholders			Pre-Construction	
		Planning	Construction	Post-construction	Level of Impact	Level of Interest
1	Displaced Persons (TH & NTH)	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low
2	Local Communities	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low
3	Village Headmen & Gram Panchayat members (local elected representatives)	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	Low	Low
4	Women's belonging to various socio-economic groups	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low
5	Other vulnerable groups	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	High	Low
6	Local Elected Members	Occasional	On required basis	On required basis	Low	High

S. No.	Categories of Stakeholders	Involvement of Stakeholders			Pre-Construction	
		Planning	Construction	Post-construction	Level of Impact	Level of Interest
7	Concerned Officials from Government	Frequent	Occasional	On required basis	Low	High
8	NGOs and CBOs	Occasional	frequent	As and when required	Low	High

- 157 The support team and local enumerators (local languages speaking) were selected for field work and meeting with people. Resource persons were identified in each corridor stretch to facilitate consultation. These resource persons informed local people about the project regularly and appraised project related information to the people and to the project preparation team.
- 158 Public consultations have been carried out during social impact survey throughout the project road. Local people and DPs were pre-informed for the meetings over the phone and through the “Gaonbhura”/ Panchayat Pradhan, village representative/ member of Panchayat about venue, date, time and agenda of the meeting. The consultations were conducted in public halls, religious places, and government offices with different stakeholders ensuring uninterrupted attendances from all the villagers and interested persons. Care was taken on the venue date and time of the meeting, so that there will be no hindrances for the weaker section of the people, viz., housewives, elderly persons, physically challenged persons, etc.
- 159 The COVID-19 safety protocols at the time of the consultation were also followed. In view of the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic, the participants of the meetings had taken additional measure by use of sanitizer, masks and maintain social distancing to avoid the spread of the disease. The participants were encouraged to avoid contact with each other as far as possible.

7.3 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

- 160 The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) defines the methodology of continued engagement with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle. It is a live document which will be continuously modified and updated with the progress of the project. Continued consultations are conducted to provide a foundation for a cooperative relationship with the identified stakeholders and to achieve constructive feedback through regular communication and interaction with the stakeholders, the strategy of communication and information will be directed towards building and reaffirmation of the relationship of trust between the company and the local community to avoid and relieve any tension between the project proponents and the local community. It will also help to alleviate any concerns related to adverse impacts due to the introduction of new technology and equipment as well as influx of large number of outsiders to the area.
- 161 Project activities and issues that need to be disclosed to the relevant stakeholders, both primary and secondary, include:
- Project timelines, progress/milestones and employment opportunities for the local population.
 - Dissemination of information about the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the GBV Action Plan to the project affected community.

- The salient features of the operation and maintenance of the project.
 - Issues related to Community Health and Safety and actions taken by the project proponents towards mitigation of the same.
 - Environmental and social responsibility programs including those undertaken through CSR.
- 162 The different methods/tools that will be employed for stakeholder engagement to consult with each of the identified key stakeholder groups under the primary and secondary categories will be either one of the tools listed below or a combination of some of these depending on the category of stakeholders and the requirement of the project. The methods that will be used for obtaining the feedback of the different stakeholders are:
- Face to face discussions with individual stakeholders
 - Public meetings/open house community forums like Gram Sabha, local health centers or the schools
 - Formal closed-door meetings with the elected representatives or government functionaries
 - Public notices through print in the form of flyers, posters, banners and public announcements.
 - Formal correspondence through telephone or email.
- 163 Engaging in an appropriate way and communicating adequately is fundamental for a good relationship. Engagement methods have been tailored according to the needs and influence of the two categories of stakeholders. A summary of the proposed level of engagement with stakeholders has been presented in **Table 7-2** below.

Table 7- 2: Stakeholder Level of Dialogue & Form of Engagement

No.	Stakeholders	Dialogue Level	Issues for discussion	Frequency of Engagement	Form of Engagement
1	Landowner households	Proactive Information	Issues related to procurement of land on lease and resultant impacts like access, payment of lease rent, temporary employment opportunities etc.	Monthly	Open Dialogue with the affected households
2	Agricultural laborers	Proactive Information	Issues related to livelihood and livelihood and training opportunities in the project and through other programs under CSR	Monthly	Open Dialogue with the affected persons
3	Women and Girls	Direct Contact and discussions	Issues related to GBV, safety, sanitation, and hygiene. Vocational training for women empowerment	Monthly	Open discussions with women and girls through the ANM and school authorities
4	Indigenous people (ST Community)	Contact through the Gram Pradhan	Common interest with that of the local community	Quarterly	Open Dialogue

No.	Stakeholders	Dialogue Level	Issues for discussion	Frequency of Engagement	Form of Engagement
5	Contractors and Sub-contractors	Regular Direct Contact	Issues of common Interest in the day-to-day functioning of the project.	weekly	Regular Direct Contact
6	Unskilled and semi-skilled local labour	Regular contact through the labour supplier	Issues related to employment opportunities and payments	monthly	Information dissemination and redressal of payments related complaints raised by the laboures.
7	Surrounding Community	Regular Direct Contact	Common Interest on social and environmental issues	Monthly	Community event and open dialogue
8	Gram Panchayat	Regular Direct Contact	Common Interest on employment, livelihood trainings, CSR activities, and social & environmental issues	Monthly	Information dissemination and suggestions and feedback.
9	Tehsil/District Officials	Occasional Direct Contact	Documentation of land deeds and local permits	As required	Formal meetings
10	Central and State Level authorities	Occasional Direct Contact	Permits and clearances	As required	Formal meetings
11	Local Political groups	Occasional Direct Contact	Common interest with that of the local community and administrative issues	As required	Information dissemination
12	NGOs and CBOs	Occasional Direct Contact	Common interest with that of the local community	As required	Information dissemination

7.4 Objectives of the plan

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

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

7.5 Consultations Performed

- 165 Different categories of Consultations planned in this project are a) Village Consultations, b) Focus Group Discussions (FGD), c) Consultation with Women, d) Consultation with Vulnerable groups and e) Consultations with Traders etc. With the help and efforts of “Gaonbhura”, 8 village consultations and FGDs with women groups, ST PAPs and owners of commercial properties were carried out.
- 166 Consultations with villagers residing along the project road, representatives of commercial establishments and functionaries of Common Property Resources were carried out during the Census Survey activity. Notice of seven days was given to the village president for conducting the consultations. At the outset of each consultation, project objectives, road improvement features, and the anticipated benefits of the project were explained to the participants and then their views about the project and possibility of acquisition of some of the land parcels and structures were elicited. The participants raised certain queries for better understanding of project, process of acquisition and compensation paid to which the consultation team responded. A total of 8 consultations /FGDs were conducted; the details of which have been presented in **Table 7-3**.

Table 7- 3: Consultation Conducted on Proposed Road

Sr. No.	Type of Consultations	Village Name	Date	Key Participants
1	Village Consultation - 4 No.	No. 1 Mohamari Gaon	14.11.2020	Males-10
				Females-03
		Baruah Tinali	12.02.2021	Males-10
				Females-04
		VshapurTinali	12.02.2021	Males-09
				Females-02
		Rongaora Village	12.02.2021	Males-05
				Females-03
2	Commercial Affected Consultations – 1 No.	Madhapur Tinali	1.12.2020	Males-11
				Females-02
3	ST Consultation- 1 No.	BhadoiPanchali	12.02.2021	Males-08
4	Common Property Resources - 1 Nos.	RongaGarh Highschool	27.11.2020	Males-09
				Females-07
5	Tea Garden labour Consultation - 1 No.	Asabam Tea Garden	25.11.2020	Males-10
				Females-10
	Total	08 Consultations		103 Participants (72 Males & 31 Females)

7.6 Summary of Consultations Performed

- 167 Summary of consultations has been appended below in **Tables 7-4 to 7-11**

Table 7- 4: Public Consultation Summary 1

Date	14.11.2020	
Venue	No. 1 Mohamari Gaon	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	10 Males & 03 Females	
Stakeholder Category	Village Level Consultation-1	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are facing problems during travelling to city because of bad road conditions. • Peoples are willing to know about the Resettlement and Rehabilitation and Land acquisition compensation • The villagers are willing to part with their land and structures for road improvement 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road condition will improve after implementing this project and access to the market, hospital and school will be smooth and timely. • It will be a fair compensation based on LARR Act 2013, Assam LARR Rules 2015, and R&R policy framework • Adequate compensation will be paid to the titleholders & non-titleholders.

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axommala Road Project
 Road No: A-30-2 Road Distance: 06+500
 Participants: F-03, M-10
 Surveyor/ Supervisor: PRANO DUTTA, R.Shete
 Place of Consultation: No.1. Mohamari Gaon Date of Consultation: 14.11.2020

S. No	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Demaj Saikia		D. Saikia
2.	Prasen Saikia		Prasen Saikia
3.	Jogaj Saikia		Jogaj Saikia
4.	Rohim Saikia		Rohim Saikia
5.	Debu Saikia		Debu Saikia
6.	Ju Gal Bora		Ju Bora
7.	Rahul Saikia		Rahul Saikia
8.	Arvi Bora		A. Bora
9.	Jitiam Bora		Jitiam Bora
10.	Mohandya Bora		Mohandya Bora
11.	Komal Tamary		Komal Tamary
12.	Nirpa Gohi		Nirpa Gohi
13.	Pranob Dutta		Dutta
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Table 7- 5: Public Consultation Summary 2

Date	12.02.2021	
Venue	Baruah Tinali (Ch. 16+000)	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	10 Males & 04 Females	
Stakeholder Category	Village Level Consultation-2	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers welcomed the project as they feel proposed road will help them to reach the town Duliyaan, Tinsukiya, Dibrugarh and Digboi for market, Hospital, and education facility. At Baruah Tinali Junction, commercial shops & few boundary walls are being affected by the proposed road. So, shopkeepers are demanding for provision of alternative livelihood options for them. Women are looking forward for any skill development program for themselves and their children as part of this road project. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The engineering designs are under preparation and the construction work will start as soon as the design gets approved As per the LARR Act 2013, Assam LARR Rules 2015 and R&R policy framework compensation will be paid. Also, Livelihood Restoration Plan will be prepared to minimize the impact on the social life of project affected families. The Resettlement Framework is under preparation. After implementing the project Assam government has plans for skill training program for the Women under Self Help Group (SHG). The framework will be shared with all concerned as soon as it is ready

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axomkala Road Project
 Road No.: AMR/A30-2 Road Distance: 16+000
 Participants: Male-10, Female-4
 Surveyor/ Supervisor: Mr. Anur Chetay
 Place of Consultation: Baruah Tinali Date of Consultation: 12/02/2021

S.No	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1	BINA QI RI		9254731241 BINA QI RI
2	...	8724935393	...
3	Pallabee Bulta	8011717038	P. Bulta
4
5	Premali Uga.	6001570340	...
6
7	...	9365438927	...
8	...	9954064733	...
9	...	6003557090	...
10	Kamal Kar	6000242892	K. Kar
11
12	...	9678598932	...
13	...	8011365606	...
14	Rohini Chetay	6000014282	R. Chetay
15	Rohini Chetay	8133806092	R. Chetay
16			
17			



Table 7- 6: Public Consultation Summary 3

Date	12.02.2021	
Venue	Vshapur Tinali (Ch. 18+400)	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	09 Male & 02 Females	
Stakeholder Category	Village Level Consultation-3	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travelling in the night is major issue for people working in night shifts in nearby industries. Due to bad road farmers have difficulty in reaching the markets for agricultural goods • Accidents are happening here due to the curve on Roads. Many people have lost their lives due to road safety. • During construction phase local village labours should be given employment 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The engineering designs are under preparation and the construction work will start as soon as the design works get approved. The connectivity to the main market will be improved. • All road safety measures will be considered while designing the road. The sharp curves will be improved with proper angle. • Mostly preference will be given to the local workers including women

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axommala Road Project

Road No.: AMR/A30-2 Road Distance: 18+400

Participants: Male-9 Female-2

Surveyor/ Supervisor: Mr. Aman Chetry

Place of Consultation: Ushapur tinali Date of Consultation: 12/02/2021

S.No.	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Bankey Banj		
2.	SURENTHANZA	9957492081	
3.	Baba Kunduli		
4.	Indira Dutta		
5.	Priya Borah		
6.	Judith Deo		
7.	Indul Baruah	9957675003	
8.	Gourav Borah	8486876015	
9.	Gouranga	0678700971	
10.	Jest Barua	967883193	
11.	Ritu Maj Barua		
12.			
13.			
14.			



Table 7- 7: Public Consultation Summary 4

Date	12.02.2021	
Venue	RongaGorah Village	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	05 Males and 03 Females	
Stakeholder Category	Women consultation -1	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women welcomed the project as improved road will reduce the time taken to reach health, education, market, and other facilities. • Shop keeping is the common occupation for the women in this area, so, what will be livelihood alternative if anyone’s shop is getting impacted? • They are also requesting to arrange any skill development training for themselves 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed road will connect to you the cities and you can access the health, education, and market facilities easily. • Compensation will be paid as per the LARR Act 2013, Assam LARR Rules 2015, and the approved Resettlement Policy Framework. Also, Livelihood Restoration Plan will be prepared to minimize the impact on the social life of project affected families. • The Resettlement Policy Framework is under preparation. It will specify the provisions of skill development. The framework will be shared with all concerned as soon as it is ready.

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axommala Road Project
 Road No.: AMP/A30-2 Road Distance: 19+800
 Participants: Male - 5, Female - 3
 Surveyor/ Supervisor: Mr. Anon Chetay
 Place of Consultation: Rongagorah No.1 Date of Consultation: 12/02/2021

S.No	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Amroj Chetay	9954333064	[Signature]
2.	Ranjit Chetay	708611232	[Signature]
3.	Gulapi Basumatary	—	[Signature]
4.	Baby Mech	—	[Signature]
5.	Abir & Deva	690146722	[Signature]
6.	Minali Rajkonwar	8011636272	[Signature]
7.	Babul Chetia	7896414737	[Signature]
8.	Prashant Chetia	917104186	[Signature]
9.			
10.			
11.			



Table 7- 8: Public Consultation Summary 5

Date	1.12.2020	
Venue	Madhapur Tinali (Ch. 11+900)	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	11 Males & 02 Females	
Stakeholder Category	Commercial Affected Consultations-1	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will compensation be given for the affected structure? • What will be the entitlements of non-titleholder? • Apart from compensation for land, structure and other assets, what other benefits and support will be provided under the project 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Compensation will be paid as per LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 and Resettlement Framework. • Non-titleholder will also be paid compensation as per the Resettlement Policy Framework. • The government of Assam is preparing a Resettlement Framework which will have provisions for other benefits and support. The document will be shared with all concerned as soon as it is finalized. This activity will be completed before any acquisition under the project.

CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE SHEET

Project Name :- Axom Mala ROAD Distance :-
 ROADNAME : A-30-2 Road project CH. 13+250
 Participants :- M-11, F-02
 Surveyor :- Pranob Dutta. DATE :- 1-12-2020
 PLACE OF CONSULTATION :- Madhapur Tinali

NAME	SIGNATURE
① NIREN GOGOI	Niren Gogoi
② UMA KANTA GOGOI	Uma kanta gogoi
③ MANURANJAN GOGOI	Manuranjan Gogoi
④ RAMESH GOGOI	Romesh Gogoi
⑤ CHANDAN KR. GOGOI	Chandan Kr Gogoi
⑥ ANIL GOGOI	Anil Gogoi
⑦ KONMAI GOGOI	Konmai Gogoi
⑧ SANGITA GOGOI	সংগিতা গগৈ
⑨ KIRAN GOGOI	কিরান গগৈ
⑩ CHANDRANMA GOGOI	Chandranma Gogoi
⑪ KARABI GOGOI	Karabi Gogoi
⑫ PADUMI GOGOI	পাদুমি গগৈ
⑬ PRANOB DUTTA	Dutta



Table 7- 9: Public Consultation Summary 6

Date	12.02.21	
Venue	Bhadoi Panchali	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	08 males	
Stakeholder Category	ST Consultation-1	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want proper connectivity with roads in good condition. • What will be the amount of compensation for the land and assets? • Tenant/ Worker of shops should also be paid compensation. • During construction phase local labour should be given employment. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road condition will improve after the implementing this project and people will get better access to market, education and health facilities • Compensation will be paid as per LARR Act 2013, Assam LARR Rules 2015, and R&R policy framework. • They will also be paid compensation as per the Resettlement Policy Framework • Mostly preference will be given to the local workers including women in unskilled and semi-skilled categories

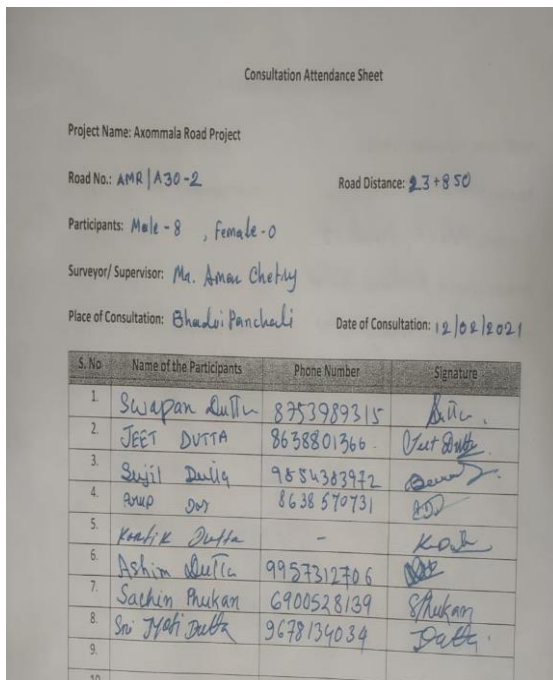


Table 7- 10: Public Consultation Summary 7

Date	27.11.2020	
Venue	Ronga Gorah Highschool	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	09 Males & 07 Females	
Stakeholder Category	Common Property Resources Consultation- 1	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They welcomed the project as they feel it will help the students and teachers to reach the school in time. • Due to sharp curves and no speed breakers, frequent accidents occur in this area. • School teachers are demanding for streetlights and zebra crossing near school area. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Improvement of road will be beneficial for the students who commute from the nearby villages • Curve will be improved with proper angle and provision for speed breaker and signages will be incorporated in the road design. • All safety measures for the safety of students will be incorporated in the design including speed breakers, provision of streetlights and zebra crossings.

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axomala Road Project
 Road No.: A30-2 Road Distance: CH. 20+430
 Participants: F:7 M:9
 Surveyor/ Supervisor: FRANGB DUTTA
 Place of Consultation: RONGA GORAH High School Date of Consultation: 27.11.2020

S. No	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Bimanda Gogoi		Bimanda Gogoi
2.	Anam Gogoi @ Sujib		A.S. Gogoi
3.	Bornali Gogoi		Bornali Gogoi
4.	Sunassum Bonna		S. Bonna
5.	Bimala Gogoi		Bimala Gogoi
6.	Guruman Gogoi		Guruman Gogoi
7.	Prasanta Gogoi		Prasanta Gogoi
8.	Banadijit Sarkia		Banadijit Sarkia
9.	Bubita Baruah		Bubita Baruah
10.	Bhabesh Gogoi		Bhabesh Gogoi
11.	Dandak Gogoi		Dandak Gogoi
12.	Bom Babu Singh		Bom Babu Singh
13.	Ananta Baruah		Ananta Baruah
14.	Bitu Gogoi		Bitu Gogoi
15.	Risna Baruah		Risna Baruah
16.	Pranab Dutta		Pranab Dutta
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Table 7- 11: Public Consultation Summary 8

Date	25.11.2020	
Venue	Asabam Tea Garden (Ch. 1+000)	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	10- Males & 10 Females	
Stakeholder Category	Tea Garden labour Consultation	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed road should be improved as soon as possible because it connects to other city for their work. What will be the benefits for Tea Garden labour? Labors are looking forward to streetlight and all road safety measures Tea garden owners are ready to give their land wherever land acquisitions required for road improvement 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road construction process will start as soon as design gets approved. Any loss of access or livelihood due to the project will be offset through implementation of the mitigation plan. Provisions of adequate street lighting and other road safety measures will be incorporated in the road design. Adequate compensation will be paid to the tea garden owner and to the workers whose livelihood is impacted.

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axommala Road Project
 Road No.: A-30-2
 Participants: Tea Bagan Workers
 Surveyor/ Supervisor: Pranob Dutta
 Place of Consultation: Asabam T.E Date of Consultation: 25.11.2020

S.No.	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Anjali Taati		শিলাঞ্জলি তাই
2.	Ruja Taati		রুজা তাই
3.	Suma Kumri		সুমা কুম্মি
4.	Rina Taati		রিনা তাই
5.	Kalpna Munde		কাল্পনা মুন্ডে
6.	Smita Karmal		সমিতা কার্মাল
7.	Bhuti Karmal		ভূতি কার্মাল
8.	Babha Kumri		বাব্বা কুম্মি
9.	Babi Hagan		বাবি হাগান
10.			
11.	Kupali Taati		কুপালি তাই
12.	Menke Kumri		মেন্কে কুম্মি
13.	Sachini Taati		সচিনি তাই
14.	Salyawati Kumri		সাল্যাবতি কুম্মি
15.	Bhikjali Hagan		ভিক্জালি হাগান
16.	Romana Banti		রোমনা বন্টি
17.	Gurumoni Banti		গুরমোনি বন্টি
18.	Alaka Banti		আলাকা বন্টি
19.	Misrima Banti		মিসরিমা বন্টি
20.	Lenila Karmal		লেনিলা কার্মাল



Moran - Naharkatiya Rd, Karangani No. 340 Nlr, Assam 786611, India

Karangani No. 340 Nlr
Assam
India

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Table 7- 12: Major issues raised, and mitigation measures proposed in the DPR/RAP

S. No.	Issues raised by the stakeholders	Mitigation measures proposed in the DPR/RAP
1	Shop keeping is the common occupation for the women in this area, so, what will be the livelihood alternative if any woman's shop is getting impacted	Compensation will be paid as per the LARR Act 2013, Assam LARR Rules 2015, and the approved Resettlement Policy Framework. Also, Livelihood Restoration Plan will be prepared to minimize the impact on the social life of project affected families.
2	School teachers demand for streetlights and zebra crossing near school area.	All safety measures for the safety of students will be incorporated in the design including speed breakers, provision of streetlights and zebra crossings.
3	In rainy season the rainwater from the roads enters the houses impacting our life and livelihoods. What mitigation measures for waterlogging will be taken under the project.	The design of the improved road has proper drainage facility to protect the road and surroundings from flooding.
4	Issue raised was by Tea Garden labourers that whether they will get any benefit or not?	Any loss of access or livelihood due to the project will be offset through implementation of the mitigation plan. Compensation will be paid as per LARR Act 2013, Assam LARR Rules 2015, and R&R policy framework Yes.
5	An issue raised by women was of equal pay for equal work for both the genders and issues of less employment opportunities for women.	There will be equal pay for equal work for both the genders and equal employment opportunities for women will be there.
6	Other participants of consultations asked whether they will get any employment during execution period of this road	Contractor may prefer hiring local labour in the semi-skilled and unskilled categories
7	Accidents are happening here due to the curve on Roads. Many people have lost their lives due to road safety.	All road safety measures will be considered while designing the road. The sharp curves will be improved with proper angle.
8	Villagers welcomed the project as they feel proposed road will help them to reach the town Duliyaan, Tinsukiya, Dibrugarh and Digboi for market, Hospital, and education facility.	As per the engineering designs the construction work will start soon which will facilitate in connectivity and movement
9	What safety measures have been	Safety measures in the form of speed-brakers,

S. No.	Issues raised by the stakeholders	Mitigation measures proposed in the DPR/RAP
	adopted in the design of the road?	signages, road markings, Junction/ Intersection improvement, Crash Barrier, guard rails, median etc. have been incorporated in the geometric design of road.
10	Provisioning of compensation and alternate livelihood options for shopkeepers as well as tenants.	Financial assistance to all livelihood losers and livelihood training has been included in the Entitlement Matrix in the RAP
11	What will be the entitlements of non-titleholder?	Compensation will be paid as per LARR Act 2013, Assam LARR Rules 2015, and R&R policy framework
12	People of Mohamari village raised issues that due to bad road condition, they cannot access major towns for basic facilities.	All roads will be newly constructed with proper safety measures, street lighting, pedestrian crossings, drainage, speed breakers etc. as per the new design and this problem will be resolved.

7.7 Feedback/Community Perception about the Project/ Alignment

- Shop keeping is the common occupation for the women in this area, so, what will be the livelihood alternative if any woman's shop is getting impacted
- Provisioning of compensation and alternate livelihood options for shopkeepers as well as tenants/ non-titleholders.
- Equal pay for equal work for both the genders and issues of less employment opportunities for women.
- Sharp road curves due to which accidents occur should be carefully dealt with.
- The road should have proper safety, light and drainage features.
- The project will not only help in economic development of the region it will also provide better access to education and health facilities
- The road improvements will result in establishing road connectivity, savings in travel time and enhancing the value of the land.
- The villagers are willing to part with their land and structures for road improvement provided adequate compensation is paid.
- The road project should provide employment opportunities to the local people.
- Provisions for tea garden laboures livelihood restoration.
- School teachers demand for streetlights and zebra crossing near school area.

7.8 Information Disclosure

168 Information will be disseminated to displaced persons at various stages of the project through project selection, preparation, and project implementation period. For the benefit of the community in general, and displaced persons, in particular, a summary of the Resettlement Planning Framework and Resettlement Plan of the project will be made available in vernacular language during consultation meetings and will be disclosed in public places prior to project

appraisal. This will enable stakeholders to provide inputs on the resettlement process, prior to award of civil work contract.

- 169 Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to the affected community, detailing information including measurement of losses, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, and displacement schedule by the PMU/PIU. This will be done through public consultation and distribution of brochures, leaflets in vernacular language. Copies of the Resettlement Plan in vernacular language will also be made available at: (i) offices of the PMU and PIU; (ii) the Deputy Commissioners Office; and (iii) local level offices. A report of disclosure, giving details of date and location will be shared with the AIIB.
- 170 Electronic version of the Resettlement Planning Framework and Resettlement Plan will be placed on the official website of state government and the official website of AIIB after approval and endorsement of the Resettlement Planning Framework and Resettlement Plan by PMU and AIIB. Furthermore, there will be a notification on the start date of sub-project implementation. The notice will be issued by the PMU in local newspapers a month ahead of the implementation works. Resettlement plan will be maintained on the website throughout the life of the project.

8. Legal and Regulatory Framework & AIIB's ESP

8.1 Policy and Legal Framework

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

- a. Assam Government Direct Purchase Policy, 2021
- b. Assam Government Policy on conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land.
- c. Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA300/20013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd December 2014.
- d. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR) 2013; Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015.
- e. Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018.
- f. AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework including Environmental Social Standards (ESS) of Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1), Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2), and AIIB's Policy on Project-affected People's Mechanism.

8.2 Direct Land Purchase Policy of Assam

172 The required additional private land for Asom Mala will be preferably acquired as per the provisions of the Direct Purchase Policy of Assam, 2021, which is named as "Land acquisition through direct purchase by way of negotiated settlement as first option, for improvement and upgradation of State Highways and Major District Roads under Asom Mala Program and Externally Aided Projects (EAP)", as notified in the Assam Gazette Notification No. DA5R.80/2020/3 dated 20th January 2021. The Direct Purchase Policy is appended as **Annexure-5**.

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

174 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

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

- 175 Eksonia¹ 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 area show ever, 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.
- 176 There are certain restrictions on the conversion of the Eksonia Land:
- No portion of the annual lease falling within 22.5metres (75ft.) from the centerline of PWD Roads/ NH will be converted into periodic.
 - No portion of the annual lease falling within 15 meters (50ft.) from the centerline of roads, other than PWD/ NH, will be converted into periodic
 - Are as falling within the mining lease shall not be converted into periodic.
 - Lands falling near the registered bee land 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.
- 177 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 8-1**.

Table 8- 1: Conversion Rate of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land

Sl. No.	Purpose	Guwahati City	Other Municipal Towns	<10km 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

¹ The 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 holders 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

178 In case of acquisition of Eksonia Land, the Eksonia Holder is entitled to get the market value of the landed ducting the amount payable as conversion premium.

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

179 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.

180 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 is 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.

181 Schedule I of the RFCTLARR outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II outlines the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to landowners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation as per Schedule I. An extract of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 is enclosed in **Annexure-4**.

8.5 Multiplier on Market Value of Land

182 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. The said notification is appended as **Annexure-8**.

8.6 Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015

183 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 sections of:

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

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

- 184 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. The Addendum to Resettlement Planning Framework for Assam State Roads is appended as **Annexure-9**.
- 185 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:
- Title holder 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 allowance 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

8.8 Policies of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

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

- 186 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
- 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
- 187 The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) sets for the mandatory environmental and social requirements for each Project. The Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) of i) Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1), ii) Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2) and iii) Indigenous Peoples (ESS3) set out more detailed mandatory environmental and social requirements of the project.
- 188 The ESF applies to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the Project in a manner designed to meet the ESP and the applicable ESSs in accordance with the environmental and social management plan (ESMP), environmental and social management planning framework (ESMPF), Resettlement Plan, Resettlement Planning Framework, Indigenous Peoples Plan, and Indigenous Planning Framework as applicable, required for the Project under this ESP and ESSs.
- 189 The salient features of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework and ESS2. Involuntary Resettlement:
- 190 **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.
- 191 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.

- 192 ESS2 applies if the Project's screening process reveals that the Project would involve Involuntary Resettlement, including Involuntary Resettlement of the recent past or foreseeable future that is directly linked to the Project. 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.
- 193 The Client should improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all persons displaced by the Project through: (i) where possible, land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based or where land is collectively owned; or cash compensation at replacement value for land, including transitional costs, when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with assets of equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) capacity building programs to support improved use of livelihood resources and enhance access to alternative sources of livelihood. Include transaction costs in determining compensation. Examine the opportunities for provision of additional revenues and services through benefit-sharing, as the nature and objectives of the Project may allow.
- 194 If adverse environmental, social or economic impacts from Project activities involving loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use that do not fall within the definition of Involuntary Resettlement are identified, such impacts are avoided, or when avoidance is not feasible, they are at least minimized, mitigated, or compensated for. If these impacts are found to be adverse at any stage of the Project, the Client is required to develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihoods of affected persons to at least pre-Project level or better.
- 195 Resettlement Plan (RP). If a project involves involuntary resettlement, the project proponent has to prepare a RP. The RP will cover the social risks and impacts and provides specialized guidance to address the specific issues associated with involuntary resettlement, including land acquisition, changes in land use rights, displacement and need for livelihood restoration. The RP elaborates the displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule. Involve affected persons in consultation on the resettlement plan and disclose the draft resettlement documentation. The resettlement plan complements the broader coverage of social risks and impacts in the environmental and social assessment and provides specialized guidance to address the specific issues associated with involuntary resettlement, including land acquisition; changes in land use rights, including customary rights;

physical and economic displacement; and potential design adjustments that may reduce resettlement requirements. In some cases, with the Bank's prior approval, resettlement actions may be part of an overall community development plan, where the Client takes special efforts to ensure people who are displaced receive appropriate benefits through such plan. When displacement is only economic, prepare a livelihood restoration plan. Provide measures to be taken in case of disputes over compensation.

- 196 Non-titled displaced persons: AIIB requires the Client to ensure that displaced persons without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are also eligible for and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the RP/ RPF, and that they are included in the resettlement consultation process.
- 197 Negotiated Settlement: Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition or changes in land use rights are acquired through negotiated settlement under the Project, to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. For this Project, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement procedures. The independent external party is an entity or person not involved in the day-to-day implementation of the project, for example, an academic professor, local NGO representative, a local expert on related field, etc.
- 198 Indigenous Peoples: AIIB seeks the technical judgement of qualified social scientists for project impacts on indigenous peoples, on customary use or rights of use and access to land and natural resources, socioeconomic status, cultural and communal integrity and heritage, health, education, livelihood systems and social security status and indigenous knowledge and vulnerability of affected indigenous Peoples. If the project would have impacts on Indigenous Peoples, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) have to be prepared on the coverage of social risks and impacts on the indigenous peoples and provides specialized guidance to address specific issues associated with the need of the affected Indigenous Peoples.
- 199 Information Disclosure: The relevant information about social risks and impacts of the Project have to be made available in the Project area in a timely and accessible manner, and in form and language(s) understandable to the project affected people, other stakeholders, and the general public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into the design and implementation of the project.
- 200 Meaningful Consultations: Carryout meaningful consultations with persons to be displaced by the Project, host communities and nongovernmental organizations, and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations. Consult with all persons to be displaced on their rights within the resettlement process, entitlements, and resettlement options, and further participation process. Ensure their involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Resettlement Plan Project to pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples and those without legal title to land and ensure their participation in consultations.

- 201 **Grievance Mechanism:** Establish a suitable grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of persons displaced by the Project and inform them of its availability. Scale the grievance mechanism to the risks and impacts of the Involuntary Resettlement. The grievance mechanism may utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms, provided that they are properly designed and implemented, and determined by the Bank to be suitable for the Project; these may be supplemented, as needed, with Project-specific arrangements. Design the mechanism to address displaced persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all affected people. Include provisions to protect complainants from retaliation and to remain anonymous, if requested. Disclose reports on grievance redress and outcomes.
- 202 **Monitoring and Supervision:** Closely supervise implementation of the Resettlement Plan throughout Project implementation. Using suitably qualified and experienced experts, monitor and assess resettlement outcomes under the Project, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons and whether the objectives of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved, by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports. Consider the use of suitably qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring programs.
- 203 **Project Affected Peoples' Mechanism (PPM) of AIIB:** The policy allows aggrieved DPs to approach the Bank provided their grievances are not satisfactorily redressed by the GRM. The GRM will setup grassroots level Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) comprising of local stakeholders. The GRCs will proactively disseminate the roles and responsibilities of the accountability mechanism to the common public.
- 204 The objective of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) is to ensure that environmental and social risks and impacts in projects financed by the Bank are addressed and to provide a robust structure and mechanism to manage the environmental and social risks in identification, preparation, and implementation of projects. The framework details the environmental and social requirements through three mandatory Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), viz. Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS1), Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2) and Indigenous Peoples (ESS3).

8.9 Comparative Analysis of National, State and AIIB's Requirements

- 205 A comparison between Government Statutes and AIIB policy has been attempted. The gap-filling measures are summarized and presented in **Table 8-2**.

Table 8- 2: Comparison between AIIB Policy and RFCTLARR Act 2013

Sl. No.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the GAP
1.	Existence of Policy Framework	If the Project is likely to involve Involuntary Resettlement but consists of a program or series of activities whose details are not yet identified at the time the Project is approved by the Bank: prepare an RPF. Prepare the Resettlement Plan or abbreviated Resettlement Plan, as described in AIIB ESF, as early as possible during development of the activities, in conformity with the RPF approved by the Bank.	The Administrator for R&R is required to prepare Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme covering details of impacts and R&R entitlements for affected people (Clause 16).	The Resettlement Planning Framework (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 and the potential number of PAPs. Sub-projects will be further screened on their land acquisition and resettlement risks and impacts.
3.	Assessment of Alternatives	Assessment of alternatives under ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management. Examination to avoid or minimize social impacts.	The SIA is expected {Clauses 4 (4) & 8 (2)} to ascertain that land to be acquired is absolute bare minimum and Govt. to ensure minimum displacement of people and minimum adverse impact on affected individuals	Assessment of alternatives to avoid or minimize the Environmental and Resettlement impact to the feasible alternative is provisioned in the Detailed Project Report (DPR), Resettlement Plan, and the Environmental Impact Assessment
4.	Social Impact Assessment	Project Executing Agency to conduct social impact assessment relating to the	It is obligatory for the Government if it intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out	Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is provisioned with SIA Report at each

Sl. No.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the GAP
		risks and impacts, and design appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset or compensate for them.	a SIA study in consultation with concerned local Govt., at village level or ward level in the affected area {Clause 4 (1)}, which also involves public hearing, publication and appraisal. The RFCTLARR Act 2013 detailed preparation of SIA study under Chapter 2, Section 4 through 9.	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 vulnerable groups	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 provisioned with Vulnerable Assistance Allowances in Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013	The Entitlement Matrix covers all the vulnerable affected families (Non-Titleholder and Titleholders under normal Acquisition other than Direct Purchase) of Below Poverty Level ² , 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 Plan	RFCTLARR Act 2013 does not provide any compensation for persons without Title or Legal rights	Follow provisions indicated in the AIIB ESF. The Entitlement Matrix will provide non-land-based compensation and resettlement assistance for the non-titleholder DPs at par with the title-holder DPs

² 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 the GAP
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 RP Implementation Agency to document negotiated settlement and procedures.
9.	Requirement to prepare and implement Resettlement Plan	AIIB ESF requires to prepare and implement Resettlement Plan for sub-projects that involves land acquisition. The RP elaborates the displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	RFCTLARR Act 2013 provisioned preparation of Social Impact Assessment, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Scheme for Land Acquisition.	Resettlement Planning Framework provisioned preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plan for sub-projects involuntary resettlement.
10.	Cost of Resettlement	AIIB ESF requires that a resettlement plan elaborates on displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. The Budget to include the full costs of proposed measures proposed in the resettlement plan, and the indigenous people's plan. Where Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts are highly complex and sensitive, consider implementation of a	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—	Resettlement 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 the GAP
		social preparation phase to build the capacity of vulnerable groups to address resettlement issues, consisting of consultation with affected people and the host population before key compensation and resettlement decisions are made. The cost of social preparation is included in the resettlement budget.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 lands being acquired. c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved. d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and e) details of any common property resources being acquired. 	
11.	Payment of compensation before taking over of land and assets	Pay compensation and provide resettlement entitlements before any physical or economic displacement under the Project.	RFCTLARR Act 2013 provisioned to taking over land and assets only after paying the compensation of land and assets of titleholders.	No gap
12.	Supervision and monitoring	Closely supervise implementation of the Resettlement Plan throughout Project implementation. Using suitably qualified and experienced experts, monitor and assess resettlement outcomes under the Project, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons and whether the objectives of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved, by considering the	RFCTLARR 2013 provisioned for Supervision and Monitoring of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement through designated officers.	RPF provisioned close Supervision and Monitoring of the Resettlement Plan throughout the Project Implementation through Institutional Arrangement of the project stakeholders. The Consultancy of RP Implementation Assistance have also been provisioned in the RPF for implementation, PIU & PMU for internal monitoring and

Sl. No.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the GAP
		baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports. Use of suitably qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring programs.		supervision. A Third-Party Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant/s will be engaged through Independent Qualified and Experienced Agencies.
13.	Consultation with stake holders	Project Executing Agency to engage in meaningful consultation with stakeholders during the Project's preparation and implementation phases, in a manner commensurate with the risks to, and impacts on, those affected by the Project. The consultation covers Project design, mitigation and monitoring measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities on a Project-specific basis, and implementation issues.	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the displaced families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report.	No gap between ESF and RFCTLARR. Meaningful consultation with stakeholder will be carried out throughout the project cycle and ensuring that the concerns and aspirations of the vulnerable groups are considered.
14.	Cut-off Date	Conduct land survey and census as early as possible in Project preparation to establish clear cut-off dates for eligibility and to prevent encroachment.	Those living 3 years prior to acquisition will be considered for benefits.	Cut-off date for the Titleholders as well for the non-Titleholders have been defined in the RPF.
15.	Preparation of R&R Compensation and assistance	Project Executing Agency to ensure that all displaced persons including DPs without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of land assets and non-land assets, respectively.	The second schedule mentioned that resettlement entitlement will benefit the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired. But RFCTLARR Act 2013 does not specify to compensate or Resettlement assistance the non-title holders.	The Entitlement Matrix will cover adequate compensation and Resettlement assistance for the non-titleholder DPs at par with the titleholder DPs, but other than land compensation, for these categories.
16.	Public Disclosure	Project Executing Agency to ensure that relevant information about social risks	Provisions for Publication of SIA study under Section 6, Publication of the Rehabilitation and	In addition to the disclosure of the approved Resettlement Plan in English

Sl. No.	Aspect	AIIB ESF Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the GAP
		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.	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).	and Assamese, reports of RP implementation will also be carried out.
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.	The Act has a detailed grievance redress mechanism proposed at all levels starting from the gram sabha up to the Government level. The Act envisages establishment of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies (Chapter VIII).	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	The Act provides for National Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement and reporting requirements (Chapter VII) The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	For project with appropriate monitoring and reporting mechanism and frequency will follow AIIB ESF based on sub-project categorization.

9. Grievance Redress Mechanism

9.1 Introduction

206 A project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, acknowledge, evaluate, and facilitate their solution to the complainant with corrective actions proposed using understandable and transparent processes on the social 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 Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

207 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.

208 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.

9.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

209 The grievance redress mechanism and procedure are depicted in **Figure 9-1**. 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.

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

- Modules in e-portal/website of Asom Mala.
 - Dropping complaints in grievance boxes placed in the offices of a) PMU, b) respective PIUs and c) Implementing Agencies.
 - E-mails to respective email address.
 - SMS or WhatsApp to respective mobile number(s) dedicated for GRM and
 - Using the complaint register and complaint forms available at the office of PMU/PIU/RP Implementing Agency.
- 211 All the documents will be made available to the public including information on the contact number, e-mail addresses, addresses of the respective offices of PMU/ PIU/ RP Implementing Agency and contact person for registering grievances, and will be widely disseminated throughout the project area by the safeguard officers in the PMU and PIUs assisted by the RP Implementation Agencies.
- 212 **First Level:** When grievances arise, complainant may contact the respective person of the sub project Contractor and/ or the subproject site engineers. Each subproject will have a site level resolution, of which complaints will be addressed within 15 working days. The subproject contractor will inform within the day the RP Implementation Agency on the complaint received by the subproject contractor. The RP Implementation Agency will be responsible to assist the Affected Persons or Community to be heard and will be responded by the Contractor/ CSC/ Authority Engineer, as the case maybe. The RP Implementation Agency will maintain the records of complaints and the outcome of the solutions.
- 213 **Second Level:** The complainant may contact PIU/ RP Implementing Agency to file complaints on non-resolution at the sub project site level. The address and contact number of the PMU office will be provided in the project information leaflet. The PIU, assisted by RP Implementing Agency, is the second level of GRM which offers the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances. The PIU, assisted by RP Implementation Agency, will be designated as the key officers for grievance redress. Resolution of complaints will be done within 15 working days. At this stage, the RP Implementation Agency will inform the PMU for additional support and guidance in grievance redress matters, if required. Investigation of grievances will involve site visits and consultations with relevant parties (e.g., persons, community, contractors, traffic police etc.). Grievances will be documented and details of the complainant (name, address, date of complaint, etc.) will be included, unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number will be assigned to each grievance. The local GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The local GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within fifteen (15) working days. The contractor will have observer status on GRC.
- 214 **Third Level:** The Resettlement Officer and Environmental Officer of PMU will activate the third level of GRM. The PIU assisted by the RP Implementation Agency will refer the unresolved issues (with written documentation) to the PMU. The complainant can also directly place his/her grievances to the PMU. The PMU, assisted by PCMC, will enquire about the grievances and the unresolved complaints will be heard in the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The displaced person/complainant representatives can also present his/her concern/issues, if required. The process will facilitate resolution through mediation.

- 215 **Fourth Level:** If a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the Contractors (first level), the PIUs assisted by RP Implementing Agency (second level) or PMU and GRC, assisted by PCMC (third level), the case will be escalated to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority of the State (fourth level), which will give a decision within 6 months. At any point in the redressal process the aggrieved person can approach the Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority.
- 216 If unsatisfied with the decision, the existence of the GRC will not impede the complainant's access to the Government's judicial or administrative remedies. Alternatively, the displaced person can also seek alternative redress through the appropriate court of law.

9.4 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

- 217 A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at the PWRD state level and at the PIU level to assure accessibility for DPs. The GRCs are expected to resolve grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated period of 15 working days at the PIU level and a month at the PMU level.
- 218 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.
- 219 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 RP Implementation Agency
 - Environmental Officer, PIU supported by RP Implementation Agency
 - A representative from local person of repute and standing in the society or elected representative from Panchayat/ Zilla Parishad/ District Council
 - Women representative from a relevant agency which could be from the government, or RP Implementation Agency or local community
 - A representative from Vulnerable Affected Persons
 - A representative of the local Deputy Commissioners office (land), if the grievance is of land acquisition related issues
 - A representative of local Pollution Control Authority (for environmental issues related grievances)
 - A representative from IP community for IP related issue, if any.
- 220 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 elected representative from Panchayet/ Zilla Parishad/District Council
- Representative from the PIU, assisted by RP Implementation Agency
- A representative from IP community for IP related issue if any
- Representative from local forest authority if grievances of forest aspects
- Representative from Pollution Control Board if grievances of environmental aspects
- Representative of the Land Revenue department if grievances of land related issues

9.5 Grievance Redress Process

221 The Grievance Redress Process is presented in **Figure 9-1**

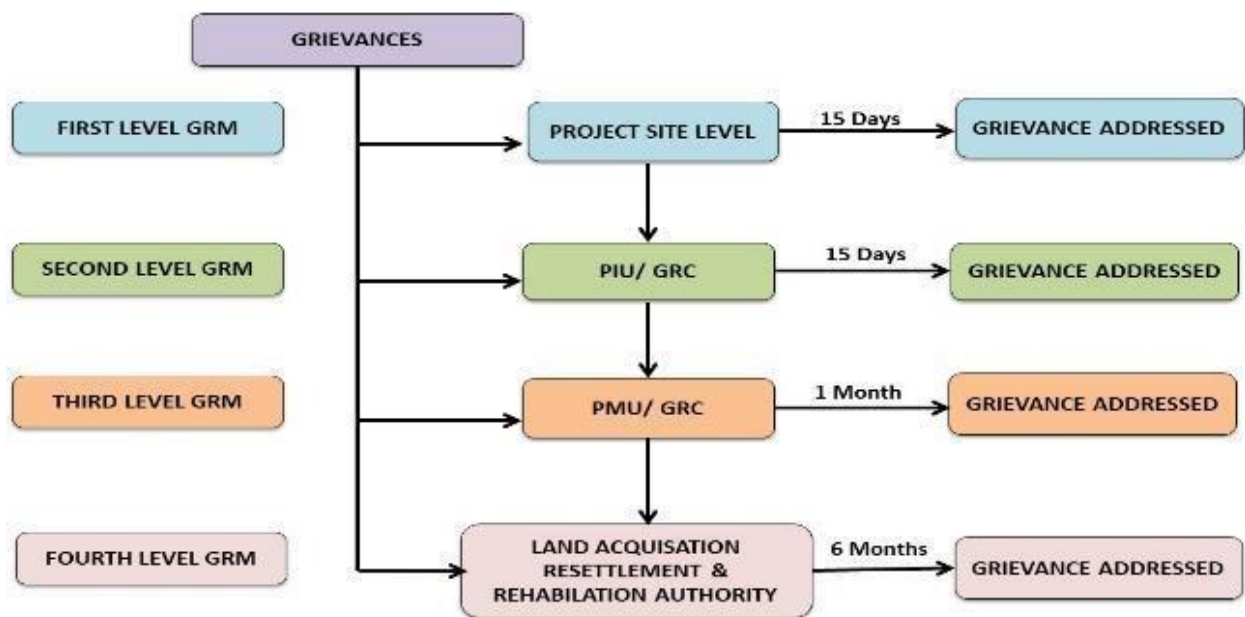


Figure 9- 1: Social and Environmental Grievance Redress Process

9.6 GRM Process Flow

222 The process flow of the GRM at each stage for receiving and handling any comments pertaining to the Project are outlined below and graphically presented in **Figure 9-2**.

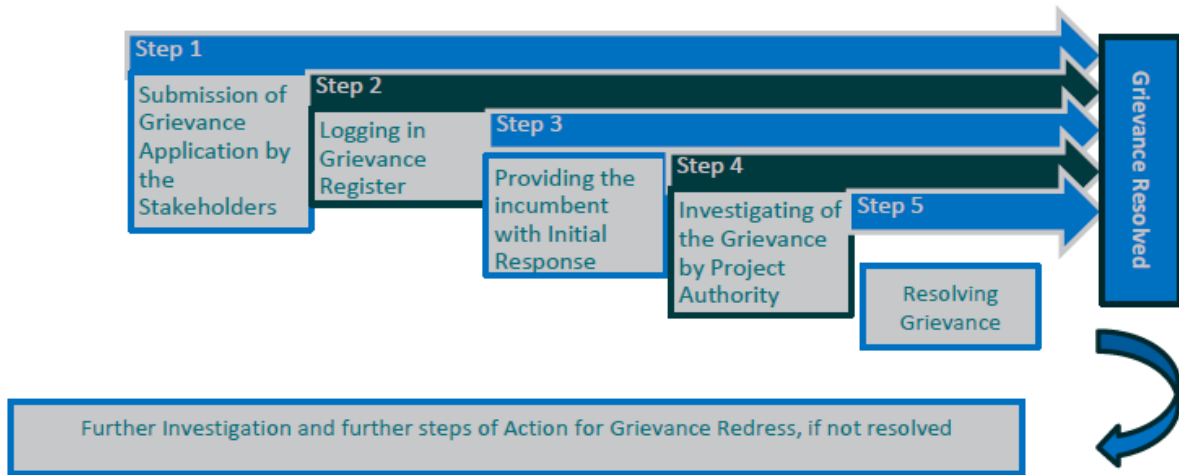


Figure 9- 2: Figure: GRM Process Flow

- 223 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
- 224 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.
- 225 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.
- 226 All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU.

10. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

- 227 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.
- 228 The Entitlement Matrix, summarizing all possible types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements, in accordance with the principles of this Resettlement Planning Framework, is presented in **Table 10-1**.

Table 10- 1: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	Direct purchase by negotiated settlement through the State Policy of “Direct Purchase Policy of private Land for Linear Projects of Asom Mala and EAP”			
	Direct purchase of Land with negotiation through District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary and comprising officials of the revenue, public works (buildings) and land acquisition departments.			
1.	Titleholder - Titleholder/Land owners and Interested persons (Eksonia holder/ Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, whose rights on the land assigned under any laws of the State, etc.	A. Loss of Land (Homestead Land, Commercial Land, Agricultural Land or Vacant Plot)	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 section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or, 	The land owners will get an incentive of 25%, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, Valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013. 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

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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>4. Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</p> <p>5. The land owner 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 notification³ till the date of award (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 30 of RFCTLARR Act 2013).</p>	<p>B is the market value of Buildings</p> <p>O be cost of all immovable assets & standing crops</p> <p>Y is the proper or improper fraction of year from date of notification to award of compensation</p> <p>Compensation shall not account for any depreciation.</p> <p>The Eksonia holder, whose Eksonia land cannot be converted to Myadi Patta Land, will be considered as Leaseholder.</p>
		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)</p> <p><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 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>2. Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry,</p>	<p>Compensation Building/ structures will be determined by PWD (Building) Department. Valuation for trees on timber value to be determined by the Forest Department; and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees to be determined by Agricultural Department.</p>

³General 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. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			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 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	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 OR, 2. Land will be acquired under Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Compensation at Replacement Value of land, (<i>calculated through RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP 2018</i>) will be the highest among:	If land for land is offered, title will go to both husband and wife. Retitling to be completed before project completion. If B is the base rate of land, M is the Multiplication factor & A is the affected area, then the compensation L will be, $L = 2 \times (B \times M \times A)$.

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>a) The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of 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, ▪ 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>If the Award of the compensation is after Y years from the date of SIA notification, then L will be incremented at 12% per annum to Ly, $Ly = L + (0.12 \times Y \times B \times A)$</p> <p>The expression of urban will be within the administrative border of any Municipality or Municipal Corporation</p> <p>Bank account will be in the name of husband and wife.</p>

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>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 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><u>OR,</u></p> <p>2. a) Market value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field (Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29) 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>Compensation Building/ structures will be determined by PWRD (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>

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>c) Market Value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 29).</p> <p>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>	<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 the PWD (Building) Department</p>
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances⁴	<p>1. 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>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>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>

⁴Financial 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. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<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 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 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>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.</p>	<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> <p>where, $CPI_{Jan\ 2014} = 139.7$ & $CPI_{Apr\ 2021} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100⁵</p> <p>In addition to the Rs. 57,000 provided to all vulnerable affected people, the Vulnerable affected households will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project 2. Preference in employment under the project during construction, in accordance with qualification required. 3. Assistance to access to basic utilities and public services.
3.	Agricultural Tenants, Sharecroppers & Leaseholders of Land including Holders of	A. Loss of Leased/ Sharecropping/ Tenancy Land	<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</p>	<p>Users of Eksonia land, whose land cannot be regularised by whatsoever the reason, will also be considered as Leaseholder.</p>

⁵ 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. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	Eksonia, which cannot be converted		for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, as per Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will be provided to all those landowner families, whose livelihood is primarily dependant on land acquired.	The RP Implementation Agency will verify the reimbursement of rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease, if any.
		B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 2. Cash compensation at replacement value, for loss of immovable assets, and market value for standing crop/ trees/ horticulture, as estimated u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 & calculated by: <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 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. 4. Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure 	
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistancess⁶	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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 2. One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family 	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.

⁶ 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. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>) Any displaced family losing cattle sheds, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed. If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,040/- per family and it will be borne by the Project Authority. 	$\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, $CPI_{Jan\ 2014} = 139.7$ & $CPI_{Apr\ 2021} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100⁷</p>
4.	Non-titleholders (Encroacher or Squatter)	<p>A. Loss of Land Land used residential/ commercial or any other purpose</p> <p>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops,</p>	<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. 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 	<p>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</p>

⁷ 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. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
		attached to the land	incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.	defined u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances⁸	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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). 2. One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family 3. 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>) 4. Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/ or Petty Shops, or the displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government. 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. 	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, CPI _{Jan 2014} = 139.7 & CPI _{Apr 2021} = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100 ⁹
5.	Tenants and Leaseholders of Residential/ Commercial or	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.	

⁸Financial 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.

⁹ 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

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Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	Residential-cum-Commercial structures	B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders with rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease for fully impacted structure <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 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. Right to salvage material of the portion constructed by tenant/ leaseholder 	
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances¹⁰	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Three months' advance notice to affected parties to vacate the building/structure (residence, shop, etc.) On time Rental Allowances @ of Rs. 2,600/- (Rupees two thousand six hundred only) per month in rural areas and Rs. 3,900/- (Rupees three thousand nine hundred only) per month in urban areas, for 6 (six) months (<i>Ref. Addendum to Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP, Feb 2018 & regular rental increment of 10% per year</i>) 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. 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 (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>) 	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, $\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}} = 139.7$ & $\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100¹¹</p>

¹⁰Financial 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.

¹¹ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014

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Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			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 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 Assurances¹²	<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 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. 	Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014. $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr 2021} - CPI_{Jan 2014}}{CPI_{Jan 2014}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ where, CPI _{Jan 2014} = 139.7 & CPI _{Apr 2021} = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100 ¹³
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 	

¹²Financial 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.

¹³ 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. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
8.	Owners with legal or legalizable title, tenants/ leaseholders	Temporary Loss of Land	<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 3. Restoration of the affected land to pre-project level or better 	Any land required by the project on temporary use will be compensated in consultation and negotiation with the landowner.
9.	Business owners, Traders, Self-employed, tenants/ leaseholders, employees/ workers, kiosks/ vendors	Temporary Loss of Livelihood/ source of Income	<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 reconstruction or rehabilitation as per agreed mechanism between the Project Authority and the concerned community.</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 reconstruction of CPRs.</p>
11	All vulnerable displaced persons	Vulnerable Affected Person	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One Time lumpsum Assistance of Rs. 57,000 (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) 2. Priority in income restoration training programs 3. Priority in employment under the project during construction as qualified 4. 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>



Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
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.	

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.

11. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Plan

- 229 Involuntary resettlement is an inevitable outcome of development-induced displacement. It disrupts sources of livelihood and also affects existing properties, assets, and resources leading to impoverishment. One of the main objectives of the RAP is to restore the income of PAFs, if not enhanced. It is therefore important that the project includes income restoration measures. The upgrading of project road is likely to disrupt the livelihood of several families comprising commercial squatters, kiosks, and landowners. In view of the likely impacts, a training need assessment for income restoration has been included in RAP.
- 230 The basic objective of income restoration activities is that every project affected person shall be either better or at least equal to their baseline economic status at the end of the project. Income restoration plan includes skill development training enhancement for income restoration and development of livelihood restoration and income generation opportunities for the project affected persons. Sustainable livelihood restoration activities are conceived and implemented to enable project affected persons to access the project benefits directly, equitably, and transparently. Some transitional support is provided to the PAPs in the form of training and monetary assistance to restore their livelihoods.
- 231 To ensure sustainability of income restoration options introduced through administrative support, a wide range of income restoration options planned through active participation of the PAPs. Special emphasis has been made on capacity building and skill development trainings. The Income Restoration Plan thus prepared and incorporated in the RAP will be shared with the affected community and modifications, if any, will be made based on feedback received in these consultations, before rolling out the IRPs for implementation.

11.1 Income Restoration Measures under R&R Policy

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

11.2 Role of RAP Implementing Agency in IR activities

- 233 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 programmes and credit facilities for PAPs has also been explored. Specifically, the basic activities to be undertaken by the RAP Implementing agency for restoration of income of affected PAPs in the long run are as follows:
- Identification of eligible PAPs
 - Identification of available IR activities
 - Training Need Assessment (TNA)
 - Identification of training agencies
 - Arrangement of training
 - Training
 - Monitoring of PAPs engaged in new vocations

11.3 Identification of Eligible PAPs

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

11.4 Identification of IR Activities

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

11.5 Proposed Income and Livelihood Restoration Measures

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

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

11.6 Training Need Assessment under Income Restoration Activity

237 The need assessment of the training program for the PAP's is a part of the income restoration and a form of assistance of the livelihood losses that occurred to them due to the project implementation. Training is always aimed at individuals and as such their selection is crucial. That is why a TNA is necessary. TNA not only aims at changing the individuals' performance,

but also aims at the individual in the context of his job, task, and responsibility. The main objective of the assessment of the training needs of the PAPs is to enhance their capabilities and capacity so that they are able to earn their livelihood

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

- Existing skills the PAPs possess
- Educational qualification of PAPs
- Existing source of livelihood of PAPs
- Area of interest for skill development of PAPs
- Availability of financial institutions for loan
- Major economic activity of the area
- Marketability of the products
- Availability of market and existing market linkages
- Preferred livelihood options of the PAPs

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

239 The RAP Implementing Agency will take special care for convergence of the identified livelihood options with the ongoing schemes of the central or the state government in the region. An indicative list of some of the schemes and the concerned departments has been provided in **Table 11-1** below.

Table 11- 1: 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

Sr. No.	Department	Scheme
8	Department of MSME & Export Promotion	MSME Schemes
9	Export Promotion Bureau,	Export Promotional Schemes
10	MSME Policy – 2017	Department of MSME & Export Promotion,
11	Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy – 2012	Department of MSME & Export Promotion,
12	ODOP	CFC (Common Facility Centre) Scheme
13	ODOP	Market Development Assistance Scheme
14	ODOP	Finance Assistance Scheme
15	ODOP	Skill Development & Toolkit Distribution Scheme
16	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal 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

12. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

12.1 Institutional Arrangements

240 The Government of Assam’s Public Works Roads Department (PWRD) will be the executing agency. The Chief Engineer (EAP) will be the Project Director(PD) of Project Management Unit (PMU). PDPMU will be assisted by an Assistant Executive Engineer as Nodal Officer of Asom mala program. **Figure 12-1** shows the implementation arrangement for Asom Mala Program

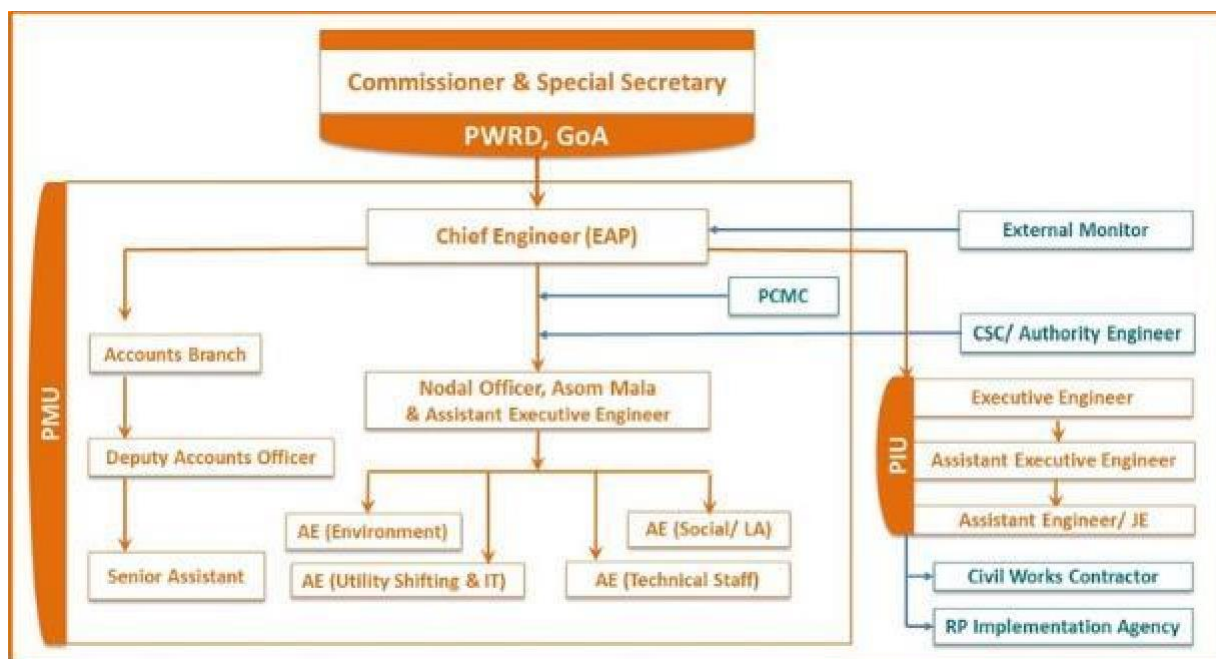


Figure 12- 1: Implementation Arrangement for Environmental and Social Safeguards

12.2 Program Management Unit (PMU)

241 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).

242 The PMU will be responsible for the following

- Appointing Independent External Monitors, RP Implementing Agencies, Authority Engineers, Contract Supervision Consultants, Civil work contractors, other Implementing Agencies for PIU level/ Contract level/ Sub-project level/PMU level, as and when where required.
- Liaising with district administration for direct purchase or land acquisition
- Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF), Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF), Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) for ASRIP projects of Asom Mala program.
- Review and approving of Resettlement Plan (RP), 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 RP 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.

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

12.3 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

244 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.

245 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.

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

12.4 Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC)

247 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.

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

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

249 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, waste management 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

12.6 RP Implementation Agency (RIA)

- 250 An RP Implementation Agencies will be hired to assist PIU to, (i) implement the Subproject Resettlement Plans (ii) conduct consultations and create public participation in the project and conduct verification surveys and (iii) update respective Subproject Resettlement Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan, if required, in line with the Resettlement Planning Framework and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, respectively.
- 251 The PMU shall ensure that adequate resources are allocated to the RIA and a detailed work plan will need to be submitted by the RIA in the Inception Report. An indicative TOR for the RIA is included in **Annexure-10**,

13. Implementation Schedule

- 252 The RP implementation schedule varies from subproject to subproject. In general, the project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely subproject preparation, land acquisition and rehabilitation of DPs. In line with the principles laid down in this RPF, the PMU and PIU, assisted by RIA, will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the Resettlement Plan implementation activities as well as the subproject implementation and ensure that no physical or economic displacement of displaced households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the Resettlement Plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.
- 253 Land acquisition and resettlement is a sensitive matter to deal with and therefore engagement of experienced RAP Consultant for RAP Implementation is especially important. Experience from projects involving resettlement issues indicates that good rapport with the community in general and PAPs in particular help in the smooth implementation of RAP. The implementation arrangement necessitates the engagement of agency having experience in resettlement issues. A RAP Implementation consultant will have to be hired by Assam Public Works department for effective implementation of the RAP as it involves consultations, surveys, and preparation of micro plans along with verification of the ownership of land and assets and good coordination with the different agencies and government departments engaged in the process of land acquisition and valuation of compensation for land and assets. The process involves close coordination between various stakeholder departments, agriculture, revenue, horticulture, electrical, water supply etc. for measurement and valuation of land and structures, trees and crops and removal and relocation of CPRs. Based on the joint measurement, the actual area to be acquired from each gata/survey would be established. Simultaneously, demarcation of RoW, measurement of structures for valuation, tree enumeration, etc. will be carried out which will form the basis for consent award. Preparation of project specific identity card, and, preparation, and submission of a micro plan for approval are critical activities to complete the disbursement to affected persons. Modifications, if any, in the list of PAPs will also be done at this stage and the list of PAPs will be finalized. The entire process of Implementation of RAP, from appointment of the RAP Implementing agency to preparation and submission of final report is estimated to be complete in a period of 18 months and a breakdown of the various activities and the timelines is provided below in **Figure 13-1**.

Figure 13- 1: Activity Wise Implementation Schedule

Sl. No	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Appointment of RAP Implementing Agency	★																	
2	Submission of quarterly progress reports by RAP Implementing Agency			★		★		★		★		★		★		★			
3	Demarcation of ROW & Fixing of ROW Pillars		■	■	■	■	■	■											
4	Joint Measurement of land area			■	■	■	■	■	■										
5	Measurement and valuation of structure and other assets			■	■	■	■	■	■										
6	Verification of PAP			■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
7	Verification of Trees & Structures with concerned Departments			■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
8	Organize awareness campaigns for sharing information on RAP					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
9	Preparation of micro plans						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
10	Preparation and distribution of entitlement cards and entitlements										■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
11	Trainings on Income restoration Options to PAPs												■	■	■	■	■		
12	Restoration of Common Property Resource													■	■	■	■	■	
13	Preparation and submission of Completion Report																■	■	★

14. Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

- 254 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.
- 255 Monitoring and Evaluation will focus on the effectiveness of RAP implementation, covering the progress of land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement activities, payment of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation, and participation activities, the sustainability of income restoration, etc. It includes the following:
- (a) performance monitoring,
 - (b) impact monitoring; and
 - (c) end term evaluation or completion audit.

14.1 Institutional Arrangement for M & E

- 256 The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) stipulates the provision of Internal monitoring by the PWRD, and engagement of an external agency (third party) for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation. The Social Specialist has been already engaged by PWRD. The M&E consultant will be engaged in the due course of the project.
- 257 Monitoring will be undertaken both internally and externally whereas the evaluation will be undertaken by the external agency. The PMU will carry out the internal monitoring of RAP implementation on a monthly basis whereas the external agency will conduct quarterly monitoring and mid-term and end-term evaluation of the project. The external agency will carry out monitoring and evaluation as per the terms of reference. It will start from the first quarter of the mobilization of the RAP implementation agency i.e., on a quarterly basis after the mobilization of the RAP implementation agency.

14.2 Performance Monitoring

- 258 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 14-1**. In case during the project implementation, if some other indicators are found relevant then that will also be considered for monitoring.

Table 14- 1: 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	location 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.				

14.3 Process and Impact Monitoring

259 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.

- 260 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.
- 261 The report would highlight issues if any that require the attention of the Project Authority and also suggest corrective measures that may be followed for better implementation of RAP. Process and impact monitoring will be carried out based on the review of monthly reports submitted by RAP implementation agency, internal monitoring report prepared by Social Specialist, PWD, and site visits covering consultations with PAPs, visits to labour camps and consultations with workers, and other agencies involved in the project. This will help in monitoring the rehabilitation and resettlement activities closely and identifying the potential difficulties and problems faced in the implementation and accordingly help in taking timely corrective measures including deviations, if needed.

14.4 Evaluation

- 262 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.
- 263 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.
- 264 An illustrative list of indicators is given in **Table 14-2**, 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 14- 2: 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		

14.5 Reporting

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

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

15. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

15.1 Introduction

- 266 The implementation of RAP entails expenditure, which is a part of the overall project cost. The R&R budget, gives an overview of the estimated costs of the RAP and provides a cost-wise, item-wise budget estimate for the entire package of resettlement implementation, including compensation, assistance, administrative expense, monitoring and evaluation and contingencies. Values for compensation amounts and other support mechanism will be adjusted, based on annual inflation factor.
- 267 This resettlement budget is indicative, and modifications will be made to it after the RAP implementing agency is in place for preparation of micro plans based on valuation of land and assets for compensation and payment of R&R Assistance as per the entitlement matrix. Around 5% of the total cost has been set aside for physical contingencies. Such type of contingencies may arise as a result of time overrun of the project or due to various other unforeseen circumstances

15.2 Compensation

15.2.1 Compensation for Land and structures

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

15.2.2 Compensation for trees and crops

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

15.2.3 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

270 Since the land will be purchased through the provisions of the Direct Land Purchase Policy of the Government of Assam, all R&R benefits of the owners/titleholders are included in the additional 25% allowance on direct purchase price. However, the non-title holders will be entitled to the Resettlement and rehabilitation assistance be as per the Entitlement Matrix, the tentative budget for which has been included in the budgetary provision detailed here. The amount likely to change, albeit a minor change, after final survey and preparation of the micro.

15.2.4 Cost towards implementation arrangement

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

272 The budget for RAP implementation comes to **Rs. 52,30,54,768/-** Crores, the detailed budget is presented below:

Table 15- 1: Provisional RAP Budget

S. No.	Mode of Land Acquisition	Financial Outlay (INR)
1	Direct Purchase Budget	418194959/-
2	R&R Assistance to Non-Title Holders	6,10,62,899/-
3	Relocation of CPRs	16,89,540/-
4	Administrative Expenses (RAP Implementation, GRM, Trainings and M&E)	1,72,00,000/-
5	Contingency @ 5% of total	2,49,07,370/-
6	Grand Total	52,30,54,768/-

S. No.	Expenses Category	Budgetary Provision in (INR)
A	Direct Purchase Price	
1	Base rate of land = area in bigha *circle rate (R)	9,35,92,434.35/-
2	Rate of multiplier (M=1.5) = R x 1.5	14,03,88,652/-
3	Land area (A) in bigha	185.523
4	cost of land (R x M x A)	14,03,88,652/-
5	compensation for structures on land (B)	1,40,33,679/-
6	compensation for trees and crops on land (T)	49,13,603/-
7	compensation for other immovable assets on land (O)	79,42,050/-
8	Compensation for LA without solatium = (R x M x A) + (B + T + O)	16,72,77,984/-

S. No.	Expenses Category	Budgetary Provision in (INR)
9	Add 100% solatium (100% on S l. No. 8)	16,72,77,984/-
10	Land compensation as per RFCTLARR 2013 (u/s 26-30 & Schedule 1)	33,45,55,967/-
11	Additional 25% on Sl. No. 10 for Direct Purchase (All R & R benefits are deemed included in this additional 25%)	8,36,38,992/-
12	Total Direct Purchase price = (10 + 11)	41,81,94,959/-
	R&R Assistance (NTH)	
B	Non-Titleholders (in case of Externally Aided Projects)	5,28,34,199/-
C	Livelihood losers	82,28,700/-
	Total(B+C)	6,10,62,899/-
D	Relocation of CPRs	16,89,540/-
E	Administrative Expenses (RAP Implementation, GRM, Trainings and M&E)	1,72,00,000/-
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	49,81,47,398/-
F	Contingency @ 5% of total	2,49,07,370/-
	Grand Total	52,30,54,768/-

**Note: The base rate of land has been multiplied by the area as the circle rate is variable in the 23.958 km stretch of road.*