

অসম চৰকাৰ



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

ASOM MALA PROGRAM

Government of Assam
Public Works Roads Department (PWRD)



BUILDING HIGH-SPEED CORRIDORS & RESILIENT
ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ASSAM

Project Title: Improvement and Upgradation of Road from
Sivasagar to Chumoni under Asom Mala
[From Ch. 0+000 to Ch. 18+416]

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

October 2021



Fortress Infracon Limited, Mumbai

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

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Definitions

- 1. Displaced Family (DF):** Any family/ household living, cultivating land or carrying on business or trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (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 from A 20_1, Sivasagar to Chumoni having length of 18.416 km traverses through District Sivasagar is classified under Group 4 of Axom Mala. The project road starts from Sivasagar and ends at Chumoni. The district covers an area of 2,668 km. This district is bounded by the district of Dibrugarh on its north & east and on the west & southwest by the district of Jorhat and by the state of Nagaland in the South. The mentioned road stretches pass through major junctions and spreads through remote location of the Sivasagar. It comes under Upper Assam divisions. The alignment experiences moderate agricultural activities and also crosses forest areas. Four Archeological sites fall along the project road, namely Garhgaon Capital Rampart, Kareng Ghar (Kingdom) from Ch. 12+100 to 13+370 & Darika Silsakoo (Bridge) at Ch. 17+893. NOC for the same has been obtained from Archaeological Survey of India/ State Directorate of Archaeology. The project road Sivasagar to Chumoni Road does not pass through any protected area such as Wildlife Sanctuary, National Park or bio -reserve. However, the proposed project road of Sivasagar to Chumoni from chainage 0+000 to 1+400 falls in 10 km radius from Panidehing Wildlife Sanctuary.
- B.** The project road has mostly intermediate lane configuration with partial portions of single & two-lane configurations. due to the proposed ROB near Simaluguri, 1.240 Km (from Ch. 15+100 to Ch. 16+340) is out of scope. The soft shoulders are generally in poor to very poor condition with varying width from 0.5 m to 2.0 m and at majority locations the shoulder width is 1.0 m. The available ROW of the project road varies from 6 m to 20 m. The same has been considered for evolving the design. Construction of sub-project road works will include geometric improvement in terms of horizontal and vertical alignment improvement, as well as widening to two lanes with or without paved shoulders depending on the necessity and feasibility. Roads are to be improved mainly following the existing alignment, with realignments or new alignments at some stretches. New Reinforced Concrete Construction (RCC) bridges would be constructed wherever required and existing structurally weak bridges in poor condition would be rehabilitated. The Dikhow River which is a tributary of Brahmaputra River flows alongside the project road from its originating point at Sivasagar till Simalguri city.
- 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, Sivasagar, District Gazetteers, Sivasagar, District Revenue Department, Sivasagar 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 18.400 km long passes through 18 villages. As per 2011 Census the project road has a total population of 132,721, of which ST population is 2115. The number of households in these 18 villages is 31257. The total land to be acquired is 46.3 acre, out of which 11.5-acre (24.83%) is government land, 29.1acre (62.85%) is private land, while ownership status of remaining 5.7-acre (12.31%) 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 944, out of which 908 are private structures and 36 are common property resources. Of the 908 private structures being affected by the project, 88 are residential, 523 commercials, and 48 under mixed use. In addition, 249structures like boundary wall, wells etc. will get impacted due to road improvement. Out of total 908 affected private structures, 235 (25.88%%) are found to be permanent in nature; 288 (31.72%%) are semi-permanent in nature and the rest 385 (42.40%) are temporary structures. 36 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** - 789 families will get displaced due to the project. The total number of Displaced Persons is 3837 with 50.90% (1953) males and 49.10% (1884) females). Almost 53.43% of the Displaced Persons are in the age group of 21 to 50 years. In terms of families, 789 families including 513 Titleholders, 19 tenants and 257 non-titleholders (encroachers, kiosks and squatters) will get affected by the project. Out of the 789 project displaced families 646 (81.88%) families reported to be vulnerable. Of the vulnerable families, 455 (70.43%) families reported to be below poverty line and 163 (25.23%) reported to be headed by a woman. 7 (1.08%) cases of single elderly (above 60 years), 1 case of orphan/destitute and 20 (3.10%) cases of differently able persons were reported.
- G.** Social categorization of the displaced families suggests that, of, the total 789 families displaced by the project, 433 i.e., 54.88% are OBC's, followed by the General Category at 40.05%, the Scheduled Castes at 2.92% and lastly Scheduled Tribes at 2.15%.
- H.** The total number of Displaced Persons, of more than school going age of 6 years, is 3604. Out of which 3.19% reported to be illiterate, 1.22% reported that they are only literate as they can sign their name in the local language but never had any formal schooling, 13.71% of the Displaced Persons have education up to primary level, 63.37% up to secondary/ higher secondary, 17.34% up to graduation, 1.05% (38 persons) technical qualification and only 0.11% (4 persons) were reported to be having vocational knowledge.
- I.** Out of the total displaced population of 3837, 675 are children below 14 years and have not been included in the analysis of occupation. Out of the total remaining 3162 Displaced Persons, 2159

reported to be unemployed (including housewives and persons above the age of 60 years). The total working population is 1003 taking the workforce participation rate to 31.72%. Overall, the contribution of females in the workforce is 14.26% and that of males is 85.74%. Analysis of work force data also points to the fact that the main occupational sector affected is Business (19.89%) (12.76%) and Business sector, followed by the Private Services (3.32), Govt. Services and (3.86%) are Agricultural sector only 0.79 along with agricultural laborers (0.76) making overall dependency on agriculture at (1.55%).

- 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 Sivasagar and the area does not come under the purview of Scheduled Area as per Schedule VI of the Constitution of India. Although 17 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. 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 this road corridor A20-1, 1884 females are affected and out of these 163 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 Rules2015; Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February2018; 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. 34,77,08,602/- Crore. This resettlement budget is indicative, and modifications will be made to it after the RAP implementing agency is in place for preparation of micro plans based on valuation of land and assets for compensation and payment of R&R Assistance as per the entitlement matrix.

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 Nagajan	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_1	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

Sl. No.	Name of project road/ corridor	No.	Category of road	Length of road (km)	
			SH/MDR	As per contract	Actual
15	Disang Kinar Bangali to Bhadoi Pachali	A 30-2	SH/MDR	15.9	23.958
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**

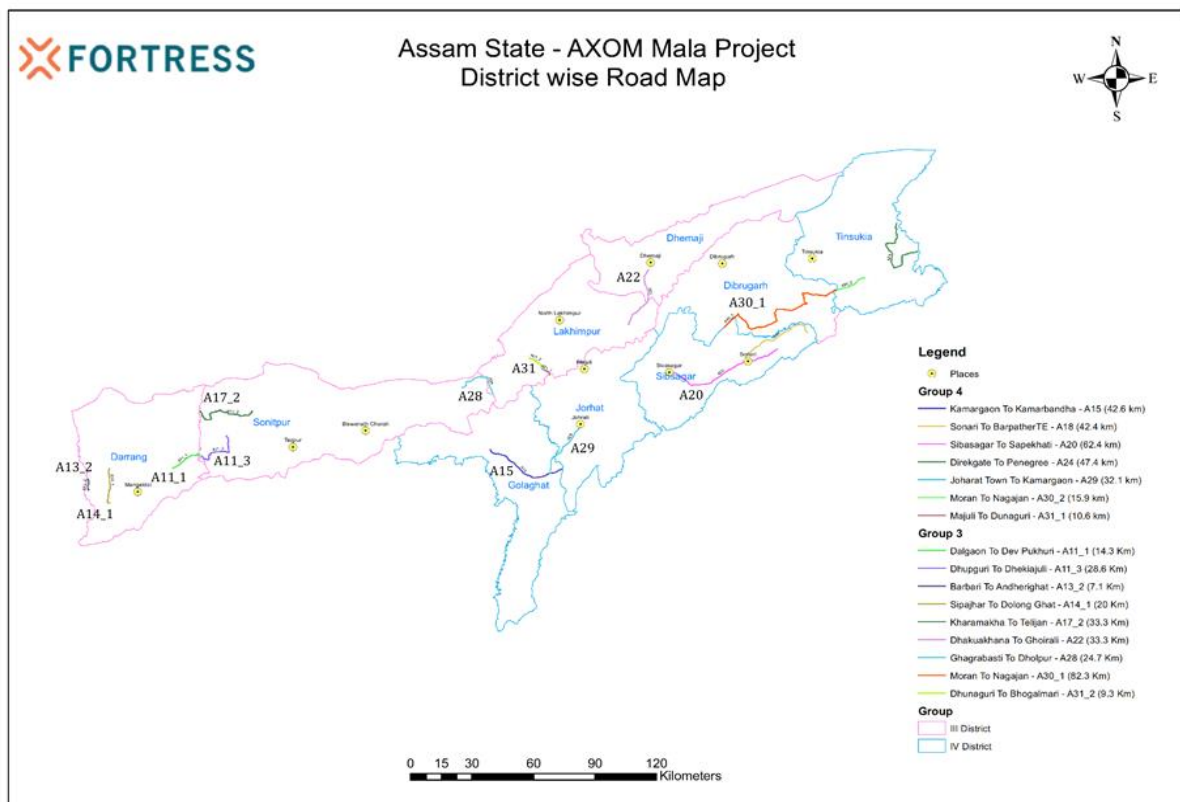


Figure 1- 1: Project Roads (Group 3 & 4) under Asom Mala

13 Corridor Number A 20_1, Sivasagar to Chumoni 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 20_1	Sivasagar to Chumoni	18.416

- 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 or wildlife sanctuary.
- 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.

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 Sivasagar to Chumoni and improving connectivity with another major road network
 - Enhancement of regional connectivity together with National Highways
- 17 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

- 18 The present report pertains to road A 20_1, Sivasagar to Chumoni which is one of the six roads selected for DPR preparation. The existing road length is 18.416 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**.
- 19 The present report pertains to, Sivasagar to Chumoni (Corridor Number A 20_1) to be implemented through loan assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The project road traverses through the Districts of Sivasagar.

1.5 Sub-project Location

- 20 The sub-project road corridor Sivasagar to Chumoni [A20_1] takes-off from Ch. 00+000 to Ch. 18+416 Sivasagar and Chumoni being the start and end points and traverses through Hatimuria Goan, Kheluwa Goan, Singha Duwar Grant, Changmai Goan, Bailung Chetia, Gohain Goan, Kujibali Habi, Jathipotia Gaon, Sunpora Gohia, Sunpora Habi, Borkola Gorh Gaon, Borduwar Mukh, Pohuchungi Deodhai, Ramu Goan, Tipomia Gaon and Abhoypuria Goan. The entire project road from chainage Ch. 00 + 000 to Ch. 18+416 falls in Sivasagar District. As per the

topographic survey and alignment design, the total length of the road is 18.416 km. The project road stretches from chainage 0+000 to 18+416 falls completely in Sivasagar District.

- 21 The project road originates near Thanuram Gogoi Memorial High Secondary School on BG Road in Sivasagar City and ends near Lakwa Garmur Charali Bus Stop. Due to the proposed ROB near Simaluguri, 1.240 Km (from Ch. 15+100 to Ch. 16+340) is out of scope. Thus, the total workable length for Sivasagar to Chumoni Road is 17.160 Km.

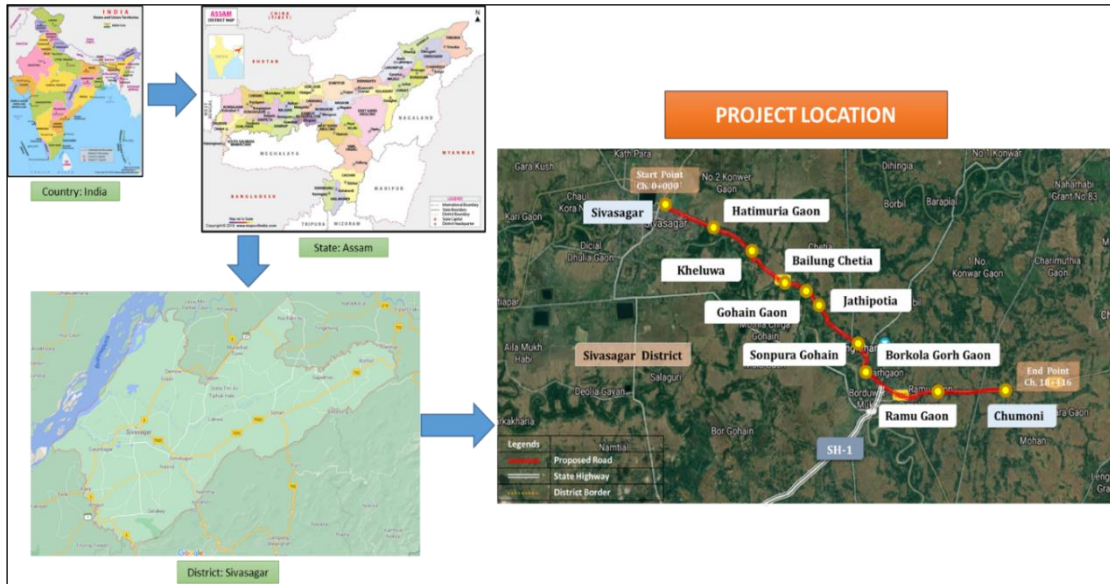


Figure 1- 2: Map representing Sivasagar to Chumoni road

Table 1- 3: Project Road/Corridor

District	From (km)	To (km)	Length (km)
Sivasagar	0.00	18.416	18.416
		Total	18.416

Start and End point of road A20_1 – Sivasagar to Chumoni



Start Point (Sivasagar Junction) at Ch. 0+000



End Point (Chumoni Gaon) at Ch. 18+416

Photographs of Existing Road Condition



Exhibit-1: Road Condition



Exhibit-2: Road Condition at curve



Exhibit-3: Road condition a junction



Exhibit-4: Road Condition

- 22 A view of few locations of the project sections is shown in the above photographs. The soft shoulders are generally in poor to very poor condition with varying width from 0.5 m to 2.0 m and at majority locations the shoulder width is 1.0 m. The existing road has more or less straight alignment except some locations where geometric corrections/improvements would be required.
- 23 The project road traverses through plain area from the starting point to the end point. It is constructed mostly on lower embankment. The entire district lies under the category of plain terrain. The land use pattern for the proposed project road stretch is a mix of Residential, Commercial and Agricultural land. The land-use pattern in the project section has major share of settlements compared to agricultural area. The entire road stretch transverse in the north-east direction. The alignment experiences moderate agricultural activities. 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 project road passes through cities like Sivasagar and Simaluguri that boosts the economic factors related to the stretch. The business establishment includes petty shops, grocery shops, vegetable shops, hotels, dhabas, tea stalls, petrol pumps, automobile workshops etc. There are no industrial establishments along the project road. Besides, there are schools, colleges, hospitals, statues, and religious structures along the project road.

- 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**. No drainage channels and submergence locations are present along the project corridor.
- 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) on an average varies between 6.0 m to 20.0 m (max). The most congested villages and Congested areas along the road are: -
 - Sivasagar town (Chainage 0+000 to 2+100): due to built-up area and 9 junctions along the road, this portion gets congested.
 - Hatimuria Gaon (Chainage 2+100 to 4+000): due to built-up area and 7 minor junctions along the road, this portion gets congested.
 - Simaluguri (Chainage 14+000 to 15+300): due to built-up area, Simaluguri market and 3 junctions, the portion of 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 (%)
Sivasagar to Chumoni Road	18.416		
Single Lane		0.600	3.26
Intermediate lane		14.416	78.26
Two Lane		3.400	18.48
GFA		-	-



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, Sivasagar Town, Hatimuria, Simaluguri, Ramu Gaon are major villages/settlements.
- 28 Of all the affected villages Sivasagar Town is the most congested location on the proposed road.

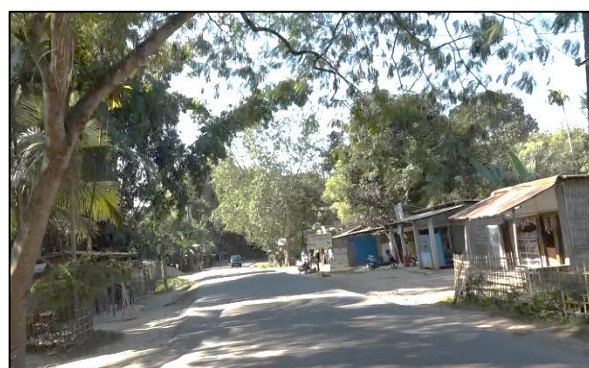
Table 1- 5: List of villages along the project road

Sr. No.	Village Name	Sub district	District	From ch.	To ch.
1.	Sivasagar town	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	0+000	2+250
2.	Hatimuria Goan	Nazira	Sivasagar	2+250	3+450
3.	Kheluwa Goan	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	3+450	5+100
4.	Singha Duwar Grant	Nazira	Sivasagar	5+100	5+700
5.	Changmai Goan (LHS)	Nazira	Sivasagar	5+700	6+850
6.	Bailung Chetia (LHS)	Nazira	Sivasagar	6+850	8+250
7.	Gohain Goan (RHS)	Nazira	Sivasagar	5+700	8+000
8.	Kujibali Habi (RHS)	Nazira	Sivasagar	8+000	9+600
9.	Jathipotia Gaon (LHS)	Nazira	Sivasagar	8+250	10+925
10.	Sunpora Gohia (LHS)	Nazira	Sivasagar	10+925	11+950
11.	Sunpora Habi (RHS)	Nazira	Sivasagar	9+600	12+350
12.	Borkola Gorh Gaon (LHS)	Sonari	Sivasagar	11+950	14+520
13.	Borduwar Mukh (RHS)	Nazira	Sivasagar	12+350	14+500
14.	Pohuchungi Deodhai (RHS)	Nazira	Sivasagar	14+500	16+350
15.	Ramu Goan (LHS)	Sonari	Sivasagar	14+520	17+900
16.	Tipomia Gaon (RHS)	Nazira	Sivasagar	16+350	18+416
17.	Abhoypuria Goan (LHS)	Sonari	Sivasagar	17+900	18+200
18.	Chumoni (LHS)	Sonari	Sivasagar	18+200	18+416

Photographs of Settlements



Sivasagar Town



Bailung Chetia



Simaluguri



Ramu Gaon

1.7 Identification of Built-up locations

29 Built-up locations identified along the project road are provided in Table 1.4. It may be observed that built-up locations comprise approximately 26.61% 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	0+000	2+197	2197	Sivasagar
2	2+197	4+398	2201	Hatimuria gaon
3	4+960	5+807	847	Khalua
4	5+807	7+056	1249	Uppar Namchai
5	7+056	8+105	1049	Bailung Chetia
6	8+105	8+655	550	Jhatipotia
7	10+162	11+925	1763	Sonpura
8	13+475	15+624	2149	Simaluguri
9	15+624	16+374	750	Ramu Gaon
10	16+574	17+924	1350	Abhay Puria

Source: Village maps & Highway Design

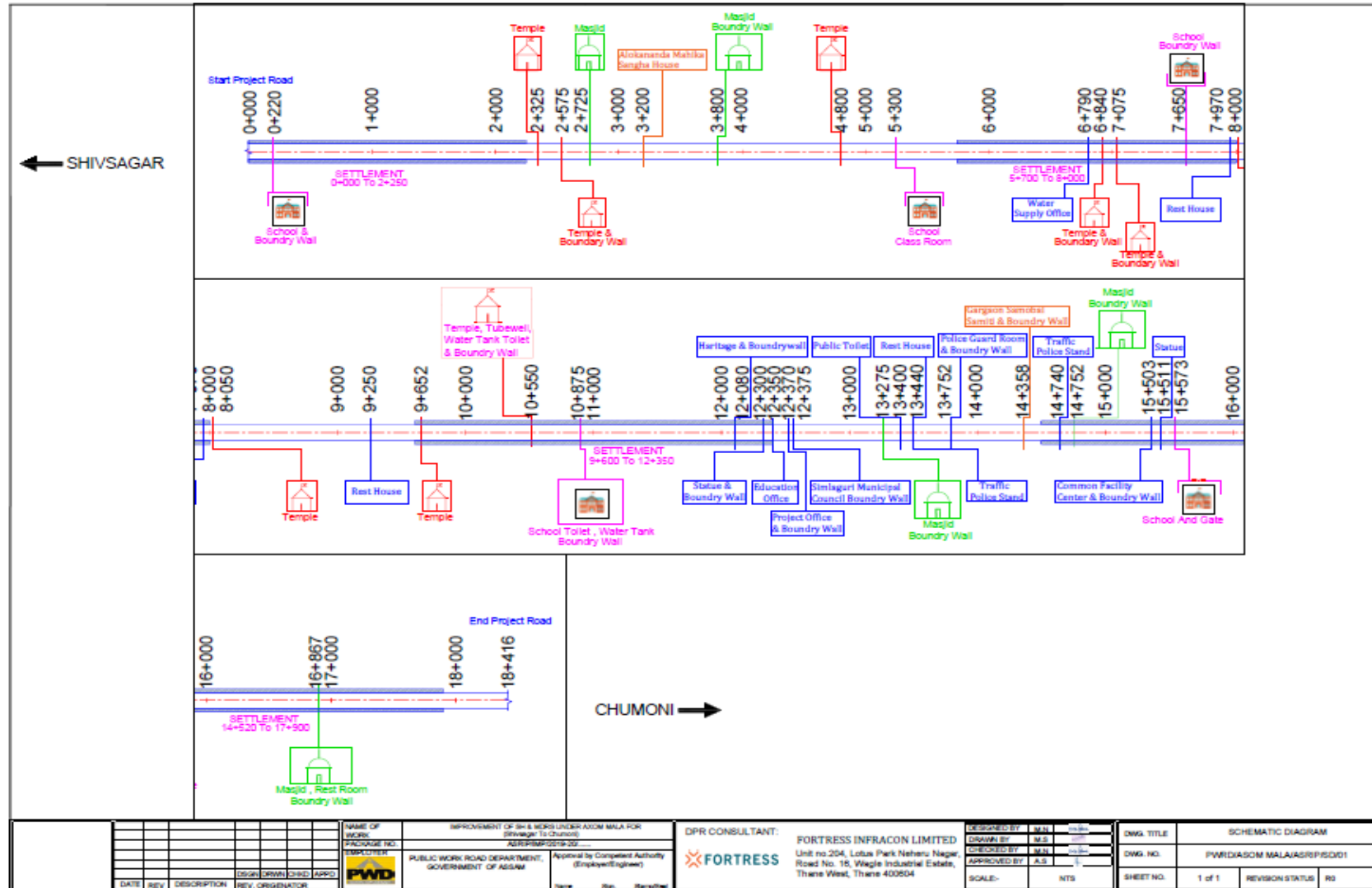


Figure 1-1: Schematic Diagram of Project Component

1.8 Right of way and Corridor of impact

30 Right of way is the public land owned by the State Government and administered by the PWRD for the existing road. In other words, RoW is lawfully acquired land for public purpose. The existing Right of Way (ROW) along the project road is not uniform and varies from a minimum of 6.0 m to 20.0 m (max) as per village revenue maps and the same has been considered for evolving the design. The existing RoW along the road is provided in **Annexure-1**.

1.9 Land use along the project road

31 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.

32 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.



Grocery cum tea shop



Petrol Pump at roadside



Kiosk/Grocery shop at roadside



Kiosk at roadside

1.10 Need of RAP

33 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 20_1 from Sivasagar to Chumoni	18.416	34.34	12.05	46.39	513	276	789	3837

1.12 Structure of the report

34 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

35 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.

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

2.1.1 Social Assessment Process

37 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

38 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.

39 The steps followed for RAP preparation are as follows:

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

40 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**

41 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., 7.5m-10m either side of the carriageway as finalized by the TCS. The census and socio-economic survey questionnaire are provided as **Annexure-3**.

- 42 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.
- 43 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
- 44 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
- 45 The activities carried out as part of survey are given in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2- 1:Surveys and Consultations

Activity	Sample
Census Survey	789
Socio-Economic Survey	197
Consultations	8

➤ **Step 3: Identifying Social Hotspots**

- 46 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.
- 47 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**

- 48 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**

- 49 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**

- 50 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

51 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

52 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

53 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).

54 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 7th March 2020 to 22nd February 2021 during the census and socio-economic survey.

2.5 Collection of Data from Secondary Sources

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

2.6 Data Interpretation

56 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

57 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

- 58 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.
- 59 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	I, IV	
Carriageway width	7.0 m	
Shoulder	Paved	1.50 m
	Earthen	1.0 m to 2.0 m
Slope of embankment, if applicable	1:2	
Roadway width	18.0 to 20.0 m	
Footpath	-	
Drain width	-	
Minimum land width required including safety zone and working space	18.0 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	II, III and V	
Carriageway width	7 m	
Shoulder	Paved	1.50 m
	Paved area	2.50 m
Earthen shoulder	-	
Slope of embankment, if applicable	Not Applicable	
Roadway width	15.0 m to 18.0 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	15.0 m
Design Speed	A design speed in built-up areas has been adopted as 80-100 kmph.
Source: -DPR	

- 60 The improvement design has been prepared considering the design speed of 80-100 kmph in open sections and 60-80 kmph in habitations & market sections in view of limited ROW and safety aspects. No bypass has been provided in the entire design road.
- 61 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 87.81% (16.171 km) of the project road length in order to minimize the impacts. Curve improvements and approaches to Minor Bridge proposed for reconstructions are proposed for 12.19% (2.245 km) of the project road length.

Table 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	0.700	3.64%	
Right	2.298	11.940%	Curve Improvement
Both sides widening	4.160	21.62%	To minimize land width
New construction (Realignment)	12.082	62.80%	
ROB including approaches under construction by RSRDC	Nil	Nil	
Source: -DPR			

- 62 Summary of proposed features for upgrading the project road is provided in **Table 3-4**. Stone pitching in slope 1:2 has been provided along with retaining wall at embankment portion above high flood level which is 4.090 km in length. 2 bus shelters and 4 Bus bays and junction improvement at 3 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	62.400 Km (existing)	18.416 Km
2.	Geometric Improvement and realignment for approaches of bridges proposed for reconstruction.	Nil	Nil
3.	Provision of Paved Shoulder	17.176 km	-
4.	Proposed By-Pass	-	-
5.	Raising of Highway Formation	Nil	-
6.	Major Bridges	Nil	Nil
7.	Minor Bridges	1 Nos.	1 minor bridge will be reconstructed at Chainage 6+190 and replace the existing one
8.	Culverts - Pipe culverts - Box culverts	1 No. 9 Nos.	1 pipe culvert will be replaced by box culvert and 3 box culverts will replace existing RCC drain. All 9 box culverts will be newly constructed.
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	8.570 km	In built-up section.
14.	Major Junctions	1 No	At Grade Improvement proposed for the Major Intersection.
15.	Truck Parking	Nil	-
16.	Bus Stops	4 Nos.	At 2 locations on both sides of road
17.	Toll Plaza	-	Not Proposed
18.	Footpath and Pedestrian Guard Rails in Built-up sections	6.070 km.	Total 6.070 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

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

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
Fig.1.5	Typical Cross section Type TCS-V

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

3.2 Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

64 The Right of Way of the project road varies from a minimum of 5.7 to a maximum of 23.6 m with 30.81 % having the RoW 20m and above. The engineering designs were prepared to fit into the available RoW to the extent possible to minimize the land acquisition and adverse impact on structures of Title Holders. In view of non-availability of required RoW, alternative designs for widening/ strengthening/ improvement proposals were considered to minimize the land acquisition and the adverse social impacts in terms of loss of residential and commercial properties. Details of alternatives have been presented in the detailed design section of the DPR.

3.3 Recommended Alignment of Project Road

65 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.

66 The important places located along the project stretch are one rail crossings at chainages km 15+650 and river section which passes in close vicinity of the project at location having chainage km 7+750.

67 Existing alignment is followed at many locations wherever straight portion and horizontal curves of adequate radius prevails.

3.4 Bypass and Realignment proposals

68 There is no realignment along the entire stretch of Sivasagar to Chumoni Road (A 20_1).

3.5 Proposal for New Bridges:

- 69 No new bridge has been proposed in the alignment. Only one minor bridge is proposed for reconstruction to replace the existing one.

Table 3- 5: Improvement Proposal for New Bridges

Sr. No.	Design Chainage	Name of River / Bridge	Existing bridge type	Total Length of Bridge	Span Arrangements	Structure type	Bridge Type	Improvement Proposal
1	6+190	Local nallah	8	10 m	3 X 3.25	Box Type	Minor Bridge	Reconstruction with Box Type MNB (1 X 12)

Source: Structure Condition & Inventory Survey

3.6 Intersection/Junction Improvement Proposals:

- 70 There are 1 major and 11 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.

The details of existing junctions and proposed development are summarized in **Table 3-6**.

Table 3- 6: Details of Junctions

Sr. No.	Design Chainage (Km)	Type	Location	Major/ Minor Junction	Side		Improvement Proposal
					Left	Right	
1	0+100	+	Sivasagar	Major Junction	Sivasagar	Sivasagar	At Grade Intersection
2	1+200	T	Sivasagar	Minor Junction		Sivasagar	At Grade Intersection
3	1+800	T	Sivasagar	Minor Junction	Sivasagar		At Grade Intersection
4	4+080	T	Charekapar	Minor Junction	Charekapar		At Grade Intersection
5	5+710	T	Khalua	Minor Junction	Khalua		At Grade Intersection
6	8+000	T	Bailung Chetia	Minor Junction	Bailung Chetia		At Grade Intersection
7	10+940	T	Sonpura	Minor Junction	Sonpura		At Grade Intersection
8	11+950	T	Sonpura	Minor Junction	Sonpura		At Grade Intersection
9	12+940	T	Gorh Gaon	Minor Junction	Open/Nallah		At Grade Intersection

Sr. No.	Design Chainage (Km)	Type	Location	Major/ Minor Junction	Side		Improvement Proposal
					Left	Right	
10	13+430	T	Gorh Gaon	Minor Junction		Gorh Gaon	At Grade Intersection
11	14+050	T	Simalgudi	Minor Junction	Simalgudi		At Grade Intersection
12	14+720	T	Simalgudi	Minor Junction		Simalgudi	At Grade Intersection

Source: Design Report

3.7 Improvement Proposals for Existing Horizontal Curves

- 71 The curves are improved at 29 locations throughout the stretch, to avoid broken back curves and improvement considering settlements, bridge approaches, deficiency of curve and junctions for safety point of view and maintain the design speed of minimum 80 to maximum 100 km/hr. Efforts have been taken to minimize the affection of settlements, resulting less affection of existing structures. The details of the proposals for service roads are presented in **Table 3-7**.

Table 3- 7: Details of improvement proposal for existing curves

Sr. No.	Curve	Existing Chainage (Km)		Existing Radius (m)	Proposed Radius (m)	Remark
		From	To			
1	Left	3+175	3+225	131	250	-
2	Right	3+400	3+475	190	300	-
3	Right	4+025	4+100	199	250	-
4	Left	4+350	4+400	114	200	-
5	Right	4+750	4+800	60	150	-
6	Left	5+000	5+075	54	90	Improvement Due to Geometric Deficiencies
7	Right	5+325	5+475	211	200	Improvement Considering S- Curve
8	Left	5+500	5+600	198	360	
9	Left	6+625	6+675	87	200	Improvement Due to geometric Deficiencies
10	Right	6+825	6+875	174	250	Compound Curve
11	Right	6+950	7+000	131		
12	Left	7+075	7+125	108	200	-
13	Right	7+375	7+525	344	600	Compound Curve
14	Left	7+800	7+850	90		
15	Right	7+900	7+975	100	100	Series of Curves
16	Left	8+000	8+050	50	60	

Sr. No.	Curve	Existing Chainage (Km)		Existing Radius (m)	Proposed Radius (m)	Remark
		From	To			
17	Right	8+150	8+300	129	150	
18	Left	8+425	8+475	58	90	
19	Right	9+350	9+450	192	200	-
20	Left	9+600	9+650	46	70	Improvement Due to Geometric Deficiencies
21	Left	10+850	10+900	144	300	-
22	Right	11+075	11+175	115	170	-
23	Left	11+300	11+450	426	360	-
24	Right	11+900	12+000	102	100	Improvement Due to Geometric Deficiencies
25	Left	12+300	12+400	109	150	
26	Left	14+650	14+700	153	170	-
27	Right	15+500	15+600	468	500	-
28	Right	17+850	17+895	97	-	Improvement Considering the Retained Structure at Ch. 17+925
29	Left	17+925	17+975	88	-	

3.8 Proposal for Bus Bays and Bus Shelters

- 72 4 bus shelters 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. The details of the Bus Shelters are presented in **Table 3-8**.

Table 3- 8: Bus shelter Details

S.NO.	Location	Design Chainage			
		Left		Right	
		From	To	From	To
1	Charekappar	3+660	3+720	3+770	3+840
2	Ramu Gaon	16+365	16+425	16+480	16+540

- 73 The construction and improvement of sub-project road corridor A20_1 through improvement measures enumerated above will help in facilitating faster and smooth movement between Sivasagar to Chumoni. 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

- 74 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		
Total Land Required (in Acre)	46.39		
Private Land Acquisition (in Acre)	34.34		
Government Land required (in Acre)	12.05		
Affected Families	789		
Physically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence)	TH	42	50
	NTH	8	
Economically Displaced Families (Loss of land, Shop, Artisan and Commercial Tenants)	TH	236	437
	NTH	201	
Titleholders losing agricultural land, facing significant economic impacts	TH	29	29
	NTH	-	
Physically and Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	TH	27	33
	NTH	6	
Significant impact on Structures	640		
Non-Significant impact on structures	51		
Total affected persons	3837		
Titleholders - affected Families/persons	513/2495		
Non-titleholders affected Families/persons	276/1342		
Affected Vulnerable Families	646		
Affected Tenants	19		

Source: Census and Social Survey, 2020

- 75 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. 24th October 2020. 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

- 76 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

77 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 485 Daag Numbers (Survey Numbers) are getting impacted due to road improvement, out of which 61 Daag Numbers are under the ownership of government and 424 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%	158	26	184
10-20%	90	10	100
20-30%	40	3	43
30-40%	16	4	20
40% & above	120	18	138
Total	424	61	485

78 The total land to be acquired is 46.39 acre, out of which 12.05 acre (25.98%) is government land, 28.45-acre (61.33%) is private land, while ownership status of remaining 5.89-acre (12.70%) 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. 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. 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 are 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)
Sivasagar town 6th and 7th part	Revenue Circle: Siavasagar & District: Sivasagar	0.40	0.05	0.30	0.75
Sivasagar town 9th and 8th part		0.41	1.08	0.00	1.49
Hatimuria gaon 2nd part	Revenue Circle: Nazira & District: Sivasagar	1.24	0.04	2.17	3.45
Kheluwa gaon 2nd division		0.82	0.00	1.64	2.46
Singhaduwar grant gaon		0.84	0.00	1.19	2.03
Changmai gaon		1.74	1.16	0.05	2.95
Gohain gaon		2.98	0.02	0.70	3.70

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)
Kugibali habi gaon		2.69	0.03	0.71	3.42
Railung chetia		1.37	0.61	0.18	2.16
Sonpura habi gaon		4.32	2.34	0.77	7.43
Jathipatiya gaon		3.53	0.09	0.10	3.71
Sonpora Gohain gaon		0.39	0.05	0.04	0.49
Borduwar mukh		0.17	0.07	1.00	1.25
Pahuchungi Deodhai		1.51	0.20	0.67	2.38
Tipamia gaon		3.60	0.00	1.27	4.87
Borkola garh gaon	Revenue Circle: Sonari & District: Sivasagar	0.07	0.15	1.02	1.24
Ramu gaon		2.19	0.00	0.00	2.19
Chumoni gaon		0.18	0.00	0.25	0.43
	Total	28.45	5.89	12.05	46.39

Source: Revenue Circle

79 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. 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.

80 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
Sivasagar	0+000	2+250	2250	2250	1090	1030	1160	1220
Hatimuria Goan	2+250	3+450	1200	1200	240	1170	960	30
Kheluwa Goan	3+450	5+100	1650	1650	1140	1380	510	270
Singha Duwar Grant	5+100	5+700	600	600	320	305	280	295
Changmai Goan	5+700	6+850	1150	0	1120	NA	30	NA
Bailung Chetia	6+850	8+250	1400	0	830	NA	570	NA
Gohain Goan	5+700	8+000	0	2300	NA	1600	NA	700
Kujibali Habi	8+000	9+600	0	1600	NA	1600	NA	0
Jathipotia Gaon	8+250	10+925	2675	0	2385	NA	290	NA
Sunpora Gohia	10+925	11+950	1025	0	450	NA	575	NA
Sunpora Habi	9+600	12+350	0	2750	NA	2280	NA	470
Borkola Gorh Gaon	11+950	14+520	2570	0	1160	NA	1410	NA
Borduwar Mukh	12+350	14+500	0	2150	NA	790	NA	1360
Pohuchungi Deodhai	14+500	16+350	0	1850	NA	1610	NA	240
Ramu Goan	14+520	17+900	3380	0	1880	NA	1500	NA
Tipomia Gaon	16+350	18+416	0	2066	NA	2046	NA	20
Abhoypuria Goan	17+900	18+200	300	0	0	NA	300	NA
Chumoni	18+200	18+416	216	0	216	NA	0	NA
		TOTAL	18416	18416	10831	13811	7585	4605

81 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

82 As per the Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020, in all 944 structures are getting affected by the project, out of which 908 are private structures and 36 are common property resources. Out of total 908 affected private structures, 235 (25.88%) are permanent in nature; 288(31.75%) are semi-permanent and the rest 385(42.40%) are temporary structures. The residential structures are typical Assamese houses which are single storied, with wooden walls, tin shaded and mud flooring.

83 The Structures are categorized as Permanent (Pucca), Semi-Permanent (Semi-pucca) and Temporary (Kutchra) 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.



Exhibit-1: Permanent residential Structure



Exhibit-2: Semi-Permanent Residential



Exhibit-3: Temporary Structure



Exhibit-4: Temporary commercial structure

- 84 After plotting the structures on the alignment map, the extent of impact on the 659 structures (excluding 249 cases where only boundary wall/ fencing is getting impacted) was worked out and it is observed that 397 (59.70%) 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%	8	36	4	3	51
10-20%	12	44	4	1	61
20-30%	12	67	5	0	84
30-40%	5	56	9	2	72
40% & above	51	320	26	243	640
Total	88	523	48	249	908

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

Table 4- 6: Type of Construction

Type of structure	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total	%
Residential	33	31	24	88	9.69%
Commercial	164	170	189	523	57.60%
Residential & Commercial	12	20	16	48	5.29%
Others (Boundary Wall)	176	67	6	249	27.42%
Total	385	288	235	908	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	226	218
Shed/ Parking Shed	18	18
Cattle Shed/ Cow Shed	1	1
Pvt Temple	1	1
Hand pump/ Board	2	2
Total	248	240

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

4.4 Impact on families

- 85 The total number of Displaced Persons is 3837 with 50.90% (1953) males and 49.10% (1884) females). Almost 53.43% of the Displaced Persons are in the age group of 21 to 50 years. In terms of families, 789 families including 513 Titleholders, 19 tenants and 257 non-titleholders (encroachers, kiosks and squatters) will get affected by the project. Details of number of impacted families under each category, encroachers and squatters is presented in **Table 4-8** and **Table 4-9**.

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

Type of Impacts	Total No. Displaced Families
Titleholder	513
Encroacher	171
Squatter	81
Kiosk	5
Tenant	19
Total	789

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	2	2	4	8
Comm	30	49	69	148
Resi cum Comm	0	1	5	6
Others	2	6	1	9
			Total	171
Details of Squatter				
Resi	0	0	0	0
Comm	23	4	3	30
Resi cum Comm	0	0	0	0
Others	34	17	0	51
			Total	81

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

4.5 Impact on other Vulnerable Sections

86 Out of the 789 project displaced families 646 (81.88%) families reported to be vulnerable. Of the vulnerable families, 455 (70.43%) families reported to be below poverty line and 163 (25.23%) reported to be headed by a woman. 7 (1.08%) cases of single elderly (above 60 years), 1 case of orphan/destitute and 20 (3.10%) cases of differently able persons were 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	3	28	1	24	4	60
WHF (BPL)	8	53	2	39	1	103
BPL	34	232	18	158	13	455
Differently Abled (BPL)	1	12	0	5	2	20
Orphans/ Destitute	0	1	0	0	0	1
Elderly Person Living Alone (BPL)	0	5	0	2	0	7
Total	46	331	21	228	20	646

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

4.6 Impact on Common Property Resources

87 During enumeration of CPRs in the socio-economic survey and transect walk, it was found that, in all, 36 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	13	36.11%
2	Educational Properties	5	13.89%
3	Community Properties	2	5.56%
4	Government Properties	16	44.44%
	Total	36	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	Educational Properties	0+220	LHS	School Boundary Wall
2		05+300	LHS	School Classroom
3		7+650	LHS	School BW
4		10+875	RHS	School Toilet + Water Tank + Boundary Wall
5		15+573	RHS	School Gate
6	Religious Properties	2+325	LHS	Temple
7		2+575	RHS	Temple + Boundary Wall
8		2+725	LHS	Masjid
9		3+800	LHS	Masjid + Boundary Wall
10		4+800	LHS	Temple
11		6+840	RHS	Temple + Boundary Wall
12		7+075	RHS	Temple + Boundary Wall
13		8+050	RHS	Temple
14		9+652	RHS	Temple
15		10+550	LHS	Temple + Tube well + Water Tank + Toilet + Boundary Wall
16		13+275	RHS	Masjid Boundary Wall
17		14+752	LHS	Masjid Boundary Wall
18		16+867	RHS	Masjid + Rest Room + Boundary Wall
19	Government Properties	6+790	RHS	Water Supply Office
20		7+970	RHS	Rest House
21		9+250	RHS	Rest House
22		12+080	LHS	Heritage Boundary Wall
23		12+300	RHS	Statue + BW
24		12+300	RHS	Statue + BW
25		12+350	RHS	Education Office
26		12+370	RHS	Project Office + Boundary Wall
27		12+375	RHS	Simlaguri Municipal Council Boundary Wall
28		13+400	LHS	Public Toilet
29		13+440	LHS	Rest House
30		13+440	RHS	Traffic Police Stand
31		13+752	LHS	Police Guard Room + Boundary Wall
32		14+740	LHS	Traffic Police Stand
33		15+503	RHS	Common facility Center Boundary Wall
34		15+511	LHS	Statue
35	Other Community Structure	3+200	LHS	Alokananda Mahila Sangha House
36		14+358	LHS	Gargaon Samobai Samiti Boundary Wall

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020



Temple along the project road



Statue on the road side



Affected boundary wall of the Govt. Office



School at the Roadside

4.7 Impact on Crops and Trees

- 88 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.
- 89 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.

90 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

91 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 in the project affected villages is 1.60% of the total population in these villages. In comparison the ST population in the State of Assam as per 2011 Census is 12.4 percent. Of the total 789 families displaced by the project, 433 i.e., 54.88% are OBC's, followed by the General Category at 40.05%, the Scheduled Castes at 2.92% and lastly Scheduled Tribes at 2.15%. 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	17	2.15%
Schedule Caste	23	2.92%
Other Backward Class	433	54.88%
General	316	40.05%
Total	789	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

92 Among the project displaced families 554 (70.22%) reported to be following the Hindu Religion, 231 (29.28%) Muslim Religion, 1 Sikh, 1 Christian and 2 Jainism. 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

93 The total number of Displaced Persons is 3837 with 50.90% (1953) males and 49.10% (1884) females). The age-wise distribution of Displaced Persons is presented in **Table 5-2**. Almost 53.43% of the Displaced Persons are in the age group of 21 to 50 years.

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

Age Category	Total Males	Total Females	Total Persons	Percentage
0 to 6 Years	118	115	233	6.07%
7 to 14 Years	229	213	442	11.52%
15 to 20 Years	151	152	303	7.90%
21 to 30 Years	313	374	687	17.90%
31 to 40 Years	382	383	765	19.94%
41 to 50 Years	333	265	598	15.59%
51 to 60 Years	191	214	405	10.56%
Above 60 Years	236	168	404	10.53%
Total	1953	1884	3837	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.3 Occupational Profile

94 The occupational status of the Displaced Persons is presented in **Table 5-3**. It is reported that out of the total displaced population of 3837, 675 are children below 14 years and have not been included in the analysis of occupation. Out of the total remaining 3162 Displaced Persons, 2159 reported to be unemployed (including housewives and persons above the age of 60 years). The total working population is 1003 taking the workforce participation rate to 31.72%. Overall, the contribution of females in the workforce is 14.26% and that of males is 85.74%. Analysis of work force data also points to the fact that the main occupational sector affected is Business (19.89%) (12.76%) and Business sector, followed by the Private Services (3.32), Govt. Services and (3.86%) are Agricultural sector only 0.79 along with agricultural laborers (0.76) making overall dependency on agriculture at (1.55%). Therefore, there will be more impact on people in business sector in comparison to people engaged in Agriculture as well as Services.

Table 5- 3: Occupational Profile of the affected population

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Agriculture	19	6	25	0.79%
Agriculture Labourer	22	2	24	0.76%
Non-Agriculture Labourer	23	1	24	0.76%
Business/ Trade	556	73	629	19.89%
Govt. Service	75	30	105	3.32%
Private Services	101	21	122	3.86%
Maid Servant	6	0	6	0.19%
Others	58	10	68	2.15%
Unemployed	746	1413	2159	68.28%
Total	1606	1556	3162	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.4 Physical and Economic Displacement

95 Out of 789 Displaced families 50 will be Physically displaced and 471 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.

- 96 Families (268) 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.

Table 5- 4: Physically and Economically Displaced Families

Type	No. of Families
Physical Displaced Families	50
Economic Displaced Families	471
Total	521

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.5 Educational status of Displaced Persons

- 97 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 3604. Out of which 3.19% reported to be illiterate, 1.22% reported that they are only literate as they can sign their name in the local language but never had any formal schooling, 13.71% of the Displaced Persons have education up to primary level, 63.37% up to secondary/ higher secondary, 17.34% up to graduation, 1.05% (38 persons) technical qualification and only 0.11% (4 persons) were reported to be having vocational knowledge.

Table 5- 5: Educational Status

Educational Status	Male	Female	No. of Displaced Persons	Percentage
Illiterate	46	69	115	3.19%
Literate (can only sign)	19	25	44	1.22%
Primary	240	254	494	13.71%
Secondary & Higher Secondary	1183	1101	2284	63.37%
Graduate & Higher	313	312	625	17.34%
Technical	33	5	38	1.05%
Total	1	3	4	0.11%
	1835	1769	3604	100.00%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.6 Income and Expenditure

- 98 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 789 displaced families, 295 did not respond. Of the 494 families which responded to the survey, 7.69% (38) of the families reported a monthly income of above Rs 50,000, 20.24% (100) are between Rs 20,000 to Rs 50,000, 33.40% (165) are within Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 and 38.66% (191) 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	191	38.66%
10,000 to 20,000	165	33.40%
20,000 to 50,000	100	20.24%
50,000 & above	38	7.69%
Total Respondents	494	100%
Non-Respondent	295	

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

- 99 The average expenditure on food and cooking fuel is 26.59% and 7.98% respectively thereby implying that a major part of the income, 34.57%, is spent on preparation and consumption of food. Expenditure under different heads like clothing, transport & communication, health & sanitation, and education are in between 2.89% to 11.42%. Miscellaneous (other categories) expenditures accounts to 37.50% (refer **Table 5-7**).

Table 5- 7: Expenditure of the Displaced Families

Expenditure Head	% of Expenditure
Food	26.59
Cooking Fuel	7.98
Clothing	2.89
Transport	6.67
Health, Sanitation	11.42
Education	6.95
Others	37.50
Total	100

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.7 Adverse Impacts and Suggested Mitigation Measures

- 100 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

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

population is Business/ Trade and agriculture supplemented by animal husbandry and fishing. The total displaced population in the working group (excluding population from 0-14 years) is 3162. It is reported that, 68.28% of the affected population falling in workforce group is unemployed (this includes housewives as well). 1.55% of the Displaced Persons are engaged in agricultural activities; 3.32% in government services, 3.86% in private services and maximum among these i.e.,19.89% 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 27.07% whose livelihood is directly or indirectly associated with services and business.

- 102 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

- 103 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	1884
2	Sex ratio	21-40 Years
3	Age Group (Maximum)	906
4	Women Headed Family	163
5	Women Headed BPL Family	99
6	Illiterate*	69
7	Literate*	1700

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

- 104 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

- 105 Out of the 1633 project displaced families 1092 (66.87%) families reported to be vulnerable. Of these, 977(89.47%) families reported to be below poverty line and 79 (7.23%) reported to

be headed by a woman. 20(1.83%) cases of single elderly (above 60 years) and 15(1.37%) 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.

- 106 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 Sivasagar and the area does not come under the purview of Scheduled Area as per Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.
- 107 17 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 religion. 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	

Sr. No.	Characteristics of Tribal/Indigenous people	Yes	No	Assessment	Outcome
				not distinctive from those of the dominant society and culture as they have also adopted the modern way of living style.	
4	A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.		No	All 10 Scheduled Tribe households speak official language of the country as well as region. Their children are going to school and colleges.	

5.11 Impact on Access to Services and Amenities

- 108 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.
- 109 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

- 110 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.
- 111 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

- 112 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.

- 113 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

- 114 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.
- 115 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

- 116 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.
- 117 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

- 118 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

119 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

120 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 49.10% and the sex ratio is 965. 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 greater in the age group 21-60 years and nearly similar in the age groups 0-14 years and 15-20 years but less in and above 60 years.

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

S. No.	Age-group	Total	Male	Female
1	0-14	675	347	328
2	15-20	303	151	152
3	21-60	2455	1219	1236
4	Above 60 years	404	236	168
	Total	3837	1953	1884

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

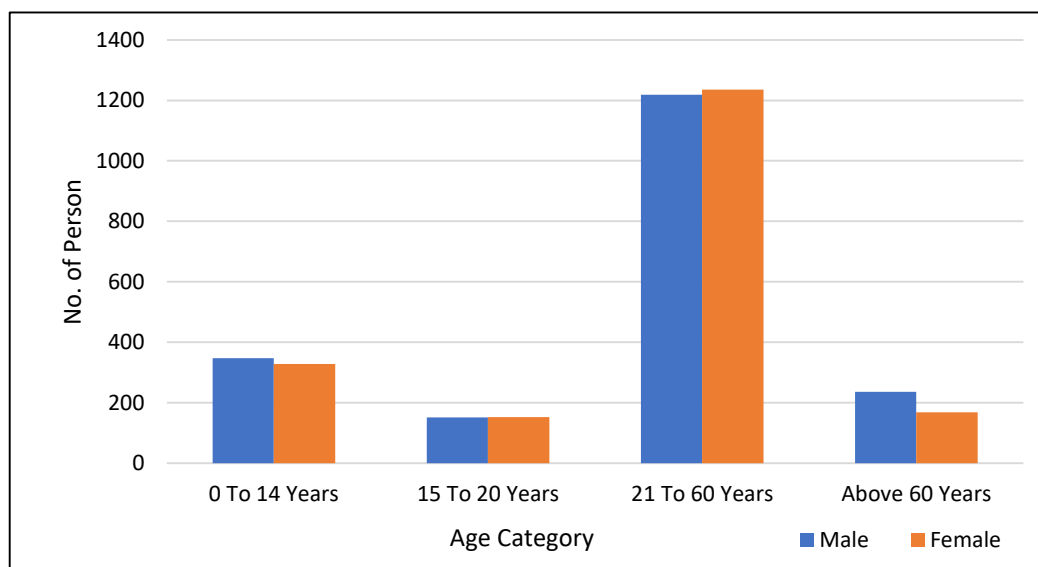


Figure 6- 1: Gender wise distribution of PAPs

6.2 Educational Pattern

121 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	46	1.28%	69	1.91%
2	Literate (can only sign)	19	0.53%	25	0.69%
3	Primary	240	6.66%	254	7.05%
4	Secondary & Higher Secondary	1183	32.82%	1101	30.55%
5	Graduate & Higher	313	8.68%	312	8.66%
6	Technical	33	0.92%	5	0.14%
7	Vocational	1	0.03%	3	0.08%
	Total	1835	50.92%	1769	49.08%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

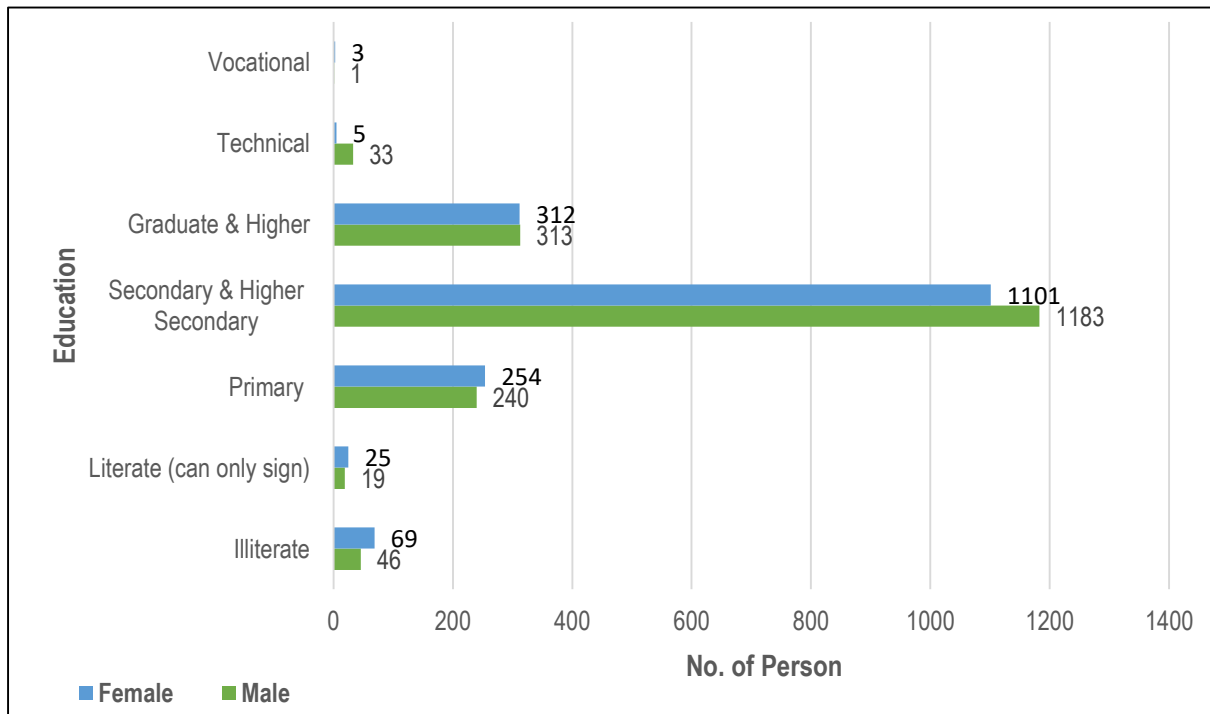


Figure 6- 2: Gender -wise Educational Pattern

6.3 Occupational Pattern

122 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 49.10% of the total project affected population and a vast majority of them are unemployed; 44.69 % of the total 49.21% working female population. Of the 4.52% women who are gainfully employed or are engaged in any type of economic activity, the majority are in business/trade at 2.31%, followed by government services at 0.95%. About 0.25% 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	19	0.60%	6	0.19%
2	Agriculture Labourer	22	0.70%	2	0.06%
3	Non-Agriculture Labourer	23	0.73%	1	0.03%
4	Business/ Trade	556	17.58%	73	2.31%
5	Govt. Service	75	2.37%	30	0.95%
6	Private Services	101	3.19%	21	0.66%
7	Maid Servant	6	0.19%	0	0.00%
8	Others	58	1.83%	10	0.32%
9	Unemployed	746	23.59%	1413	44.69%
	Total	1606	50.79%	1556	49.21%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

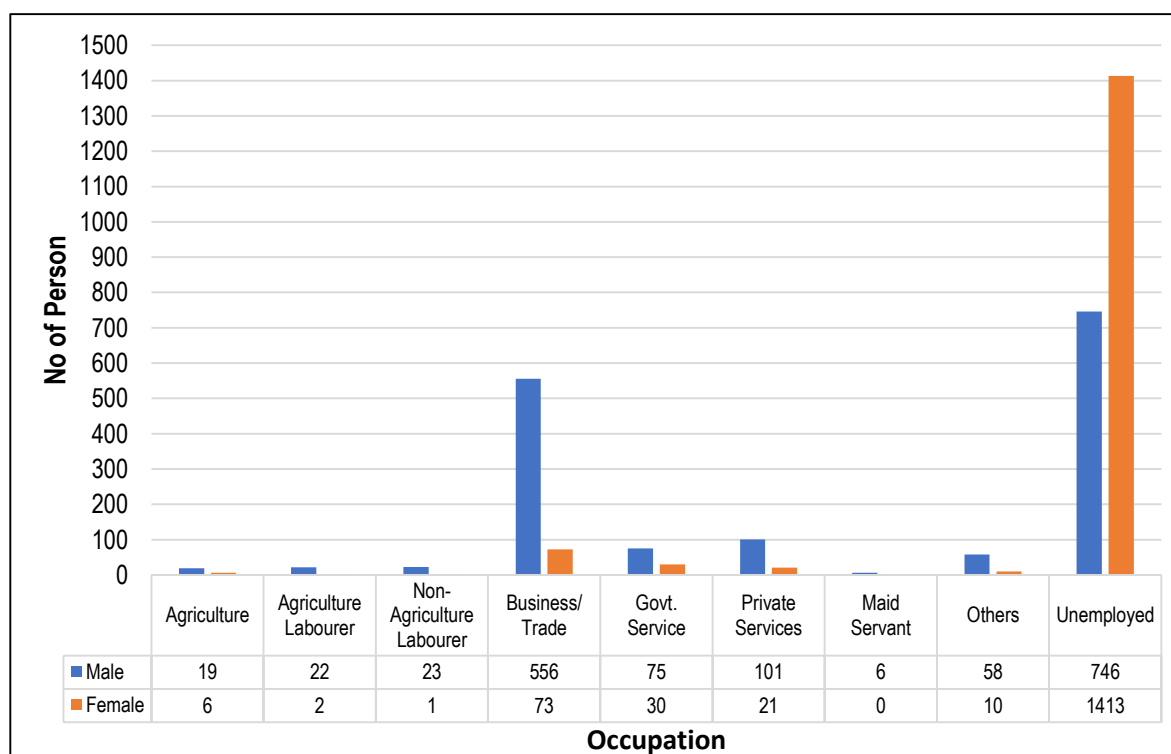


Figure 6- 3: Gender-wise occupation profile

6.4 Income profile

123 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 143 working women, 47 earn less than INR 10,000/- per month, 54 earn between INR 10,000/- to INR 20,000/- and 42 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	325	32.40%	47	4.69%
2	10,000 to 20,000	288	28.71%	54	5.38%
3	20,000 to 50,000	247	24.63%	42	4.19%
4	50,000 & above	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Total	860	85.74%	143	14.26%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

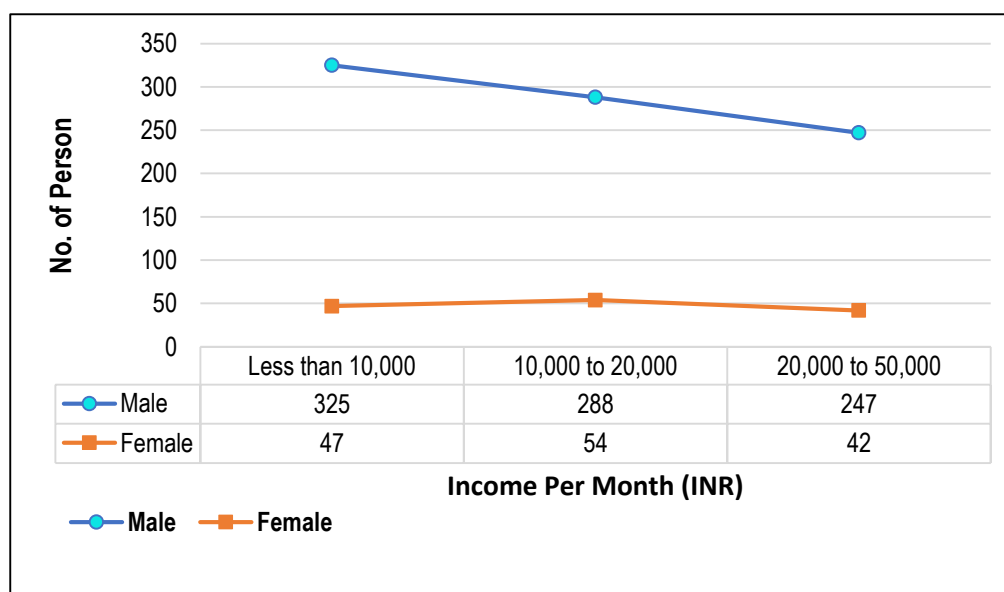


Figure 6- 4: Gender-wise Income Profile

6.5 Impact on Women Headed Households

124 Out of 789 affected households there are 163 women headed households affected by both impact on structures and land. (**Table 6-5**) Of these, 158 will have impact on structures, 5 will have impact on land and all the five will be facing insignificant impact affecting less than 40% of their land. (**Table 6-6**)

125 In terms of displacement, 52 WHH will be significantly affected which includes 47 having more than 40% loss of commercial structures, 1 having loss of residential cum commercial structure and 2 having impact on residential structure. 43 WHH will be partially affected which includes 34 with partial loss of commercial structures, 2 with partial loss of residential cum commercial

structures and 7 having impact on residential structure. 52 (excluding 63 HH under others category) WHH will be physically displaced having significant impact on their structures, commercial, residential and those under mixed 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	5	3.07%
2	Structures	158	96.93%
	Total	163	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%)	5
	Total	5

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)	47	1	4	52
Partially Impacted (Less than 40%)	34	2	7	43
Total	81	3	11	95

**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

- 126 Women consulted (1 women group consultation) 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.
- 127 The census survey and discussion with women in the project area show that close to 89% 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.

- 128 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.
- 129 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

- 130 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

- 131 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.
- 132 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.
- 133 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	➤ Engage women in project planning and implementation

Objective	Activity
development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Incorporate women’s feedback in project design and construction schedule ➤ Organize systematic consultations with women to ensure continuous feedback on projects and identify any gender-sensitive adverse impacts
Training – women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sensitization of women on GBV and women’s rights to avoid/avert such incidents ➤ Sensitization of women on actions to be taken in case of GBV
Training – Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sensitization of male workers on GBV and women’s rights to avoid/avert such incidents ➤ Sensitization of male workers on actions to be taken in case of GBV ➤ Sensitization of male workers on appropriate socially and culturally acceptable behavior towards women ➤ Training of managers on methods of dealing with cases of GBV
Awareness generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Distribution of leaflets propagating gender-appropriate behavior ➤ Signing of self-declaration format on commitment towards gender-sensitive behavior

6.9 Gender Action Plan

- 134 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.
- 135 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.
- 136 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.
- 137 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:

- 138 **Equal Remuneration Act, 1973** provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and womenworkers 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 enactedthe Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act 2008.
- 139 The **Maternity Benefit Act, 1961** and **The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017** regulateemployment of women in certain establishments for a certain period (26 weeks) before and afterchildbirth and provides for maternity and other benefits.
- 140 **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.
- 141 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.
- 142 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.
- 143 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

144 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

145 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

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

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

6.12 Special Measures for Controlling STD and AIDS

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

6.13 Gender Monitoring Indicators

149 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

- 150 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.

- 151 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

152 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

153 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

154 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

- 155 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.
- 156 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.
- 157 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

- 158 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.
- 159 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.

160 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.

161 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

162 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

- 163 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.
- 164 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 - 1 No.	Borkola Garh gaon	26.08.2020	Males-13
		Simulaguri	16.10.2020	Males- 12
2	Women consultation - 1 No.	Cherekapar Village	15.10.2020	Females- 16
3	Commercial Affected Consultations - 2 No.	Lakhmi Nagar, Shivsagar Town	16.10.2020	Males-09
		Sivasagar Main Town	23.02.2021	Males-15
4	Common Property Resources - 2 Nos.	Cherekapar Masjid	07.03.2020	Male- 6
		Kajubali hahsora, Shiv Mandir	22.02.2021	Male- 12
5	Land less/ Daily labour Consultation - 1 No.	Sivsagar	17.02.2021	Males- 12
	Total	08 Consultations		94 Participants (79 Males & 18 Females)

7.6 Summary of Consultations Performed

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

Table 7- 4: Public Consultation Summary 1

Date	26.08.2020	
Venue	Borkola Garh gaon	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	13 Males	
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"> • What are the benefits of this road? • Are there any benefits for the women empowerment? • Appropriate compensation should be given for the affected land and structure 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits of the roads are - Market Connectivity, getting good product value, facilitate access to better health and educational facilities, development of villages, saving travel time, etc. • Yes, after the implementing the project Assam government has plans for skill training program for the Women under Self Help Group (SHG). • It will be a fair compensation based on LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 and R&R policy framework.

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axommala Road Project
 Road No.: A-20 Road Distance: 14+500
 Participants: M- 13
 Surveyor/ Supervisor: PRANOB DUTTA
 Place of Consultation: Borkola Garh. Date of Consultation: 26/08/2020

S.No.	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Anjan Id	9954908257	A. Id
2.	Abdul Kh	9954301657	Abd
3.	ABDUL	9954311704	Abd
4.	Opel Khm	7002611918	Opel
5.	Mansinder Singh	9954342231	Mansinder Singh
6.	Sankar	9101074509	Sankar
7.	Pranob Dutta		Pranob
8.	Srinivasa Phukan	9954106870	Srinivasa
9.	Taluk	9954332597	Taluk
10.			
11.	Md. Imran Shah	9954304821	Imran
12.	Touan Jangiel	9954681562	Touan
13.	Pranob Dutta		Pranob
14.			
15.			



Table 7- 5: Public Consultation Summary 2

Date	16.10.2020	
Venue	Char Ali, Simulguri Town	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	12 Males	
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"> • As the junction point are too congested, they requested to develop the junction point with traffic control system. • They demand for sufficient road safety protocol during construction and after construction • The rate of land in Simulguri is very high. But official circle rate of government is very low as we expect. • The villagers were willing to part with their land and structures for road improvement provided adequate compensation is paid. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of junction is considered while designing the road. We will discuss with the Authority if any specific junction needs to be developed. • Contractor will be instructed to follow the safety protocol during construction of road. • As per the LARR Act 2013, Assam LARR Rules 2015 and R&R policy framework compensation will be paid. • Adequate compensation will be paid through cheque based on LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 and R&R policy framework.



Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axommala Road Project
 Road No.: A-20/ AMR Road Distance: 15+000/62 km
 Participants:
 Surveyor/ Supervisor: Arup Borman, Pranab Goswami
 Place of Consultation: Simulguri Date of Consultation: 16/10/2020

S. No	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Palash Saha	9435059728	[Signature]
2.	Suman Saha	99543 42982	[Signature]
3.	Manoj Raj Saha	9101852453	Manoj Raj Saha
4.	Pratik Saha	8822451034	[Signature]
5.	Laju Chetia	9957064899	Chetia.
6.	Momaj Manoj Saha	9959328611	Momaj Manoj Saha
7.	Sanjay Saha	9854188156	Sanjay Saha
8.	Gouraj Saha	8876 251251	Gouraj Saha
9.	Manu Saha	9678432647	Manu Saha
10.	Biraj Saha	9957674510	Biraj Saha
11.	Arjay Saha		Arjay Saha
12.	Nandan Saha	9085904417	Nandan Saha
13.			
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15.			

Table 7- 6: Public Consultation Summary 3

Date	15.10.2020	
Venue	Cherekapar	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	16 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"> • The commercial and residential community are willing to give their land on the basis of good compensation • Women employment facilities are not well in this area. • People are demanding for street light; water tap and drainage facilities on road side. • Weekly Market on the road side will be impacted by the project. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compensation will be given through the LARR Act 2013, Assam LARR Rules 2015 and R&R policy framework. • As part of the project a Gender Action Plan will be prepared to help in upliftment of the condition/ status of the women • Provisions of adequate street lighting, drainage facility and road safety measures will be incorporated in the road design. • Govt. will either provide any alternative place for market or allow running of market at nearby place. The Livelihood Action Plan will be included in Resettlement Policy Framework



Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axommala Road Project

Road No.: AMR/A-20 Road Distance: 7500/62000

Participants: Women Group & Admin Dept. (Gram Pradhan)

Surveyor/ Supervisor: Arup Barman

Place of Consultation: CHEREKAPAR Date of Consultation: 15/10/2020

S. No	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Pankaj Chetia	600056763	Chetia (G.P)
2.	Sahin Chetia	9957685708	Chetia (Secretary)
3.	Inumoni D. Gogoi	8638145593	Inu Gogoi
4.	Ranu Gogoi	9957441532	R Gogoi
5.	Bikash M Gogoi		Bikash M Gogoi
6.	Mousumi Bheerwah	6003388085	Mou
7.	Mamata Chetia Bhandari	7896606990	M. Bhandari
8.	Asha ulin Bhandari	7435588072	Ashu
9.	Madhumita Gogoi	8761836783	M. Gogoi
10.	Prakash Chetia	8819069362	P Chetia
11.	Alchini Gogoi	9957995565	A
12.	Minu Chetia	9959600213	Chetia
13.	Boniti Gogoi		Boniti Gogoi
14.	Shri Lila Bora	8876216513	Bora
15.	Biswajit Gogoi	8822653682	B
16.	Hemay Borah	9678780041	Hemay
17.			
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Table 7- 7: Public Consultation Summary 4

Date	16.10.2020	
Venue	Lakhmi Nagar, Sivasagar Town	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	09 Males & 2 Females	
Stakeholder Category	Commercial Consultations	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People suggested to provide Street light, water tap and drainage facilities on the road • Road safety measures have to be taken by the project proponent. • Women empowerment is also good in the area, basically shopkeeping being the common occupation of the women in this area. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of adequate street lighting, drainage facility and road safety measures will be incorporated in the road design. • Yes, all road safety measurement will be taken care at the time of designing of road • Livelihood Action Plan will be included in the resettlement policy and Gender Action Plan will be prepared for upliftment the condition/ status of the women.



③

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axommala Road Project

Road No.: A-20/ AMR Road Distance: 027000/62 km

Participants:

Surveyor/ Supervisor: Arup Barman

Place of Consultation: Lakhimi Nagar, Sivasagar Date of Consultation: 16/10/2020

S.No	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Kiran Boruah	9957612094	K. Boruah
2.	Bharati Mohan	9678390183	B. Mohan
3.	Mr. Apurba Borah	6900125375	Apurba
4.	Bishal Singh	6001696577	Bishal
5.	Mr. Nizanta Goswami	8658496009	Nizanta
6.	Gopali Mohan	7002482303	Gopali
7.	Mr. By. Gogoi	9954551299	By. Gogoi
8.	Kunjilana Goswami	9954764844	K. Goswami
9.	Kamesh Mey	9678812438	K. Mey
10.	Kumud Borah	9957187321	K. Borah
11.	Mr. Anand Goswami	9365707047	Anand
12.			
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Table 7- 8: Public Consultation Summary 5

Date	23.02.2021	
Venue	Sivasagar Town, City main road	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	15 Males	
Stakeholder Category	Commercial Consultations	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People welcomed the project and willing to provide the land/ structure for the development of road. • Will we lose our land or structures? • In case there will be loss of land and structure, what will be the rate of compensation? • Issues regarding congested road and traffic on the project road and the parking issues occurring due to this congestion were raised. • Tenant of shops should also be paid compensation 	<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. • All efforts will be made to keep the loss at minimum. • It will be a fair compensation based on LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 and R&R policy framework. • Government is improving and upgrading the existing road to solve the daily traffic problem in the city area. • Tenants will also be paid compensation as per the Resettlement Policy Framework.

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axom Mala Road Project
 Road No.: A-20 Road Distance: 18.540
 Participants: M-15
 Surveyor/ Supervisor: PRANOB HOGOI
 Place of Consultation: Sivasagar City Date of Consultation: 23-02-2021
 CH. NO. 004246

S. No.	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	ALISHA ALI	9435743005	ALISHA
2.	Rishi Babu Ali	8133836945	Rishi
3.	Tofigua AL	8811806600	Tofigua
4.	BJAY KUMAR	0102933330	BJAY
5.	MURBAN HUSEIN	967225275	M. Husein
6.	Sulaiman Begum	8471845538	SUL
7.	Abdous Ahmed	9957393148	Abdous Ahmed
8.			
9.	MADAN	9002662433	MADAN
10.	RICH BABA ALI	9430744530	RICH
11.	Rafiq Ahmad	9425756602	Rafiq
12.	Latif Raza Jigeli	9856760512	Latif
13.	Munir Chand Khatun	8638721179	Munir
14.	Ranjeet DEV		Ranjeet DEV
15.	Pranob HOGOI	9954257791	Pranob
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Table 7- 9: Public Consultation Summary 6

Date	07.03.2020	
Venue	Cherekapar Masjid	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	6 males (including Maulavi of masjid)	
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"> • How much portion of the Masjid will get affected due to road improvement project? • Will Masjid get compensation for impacting the Boundary wall? Or Govt will reconstruct the wall after improvement of road? • The road condition is poor and absence of street lights leads to accidents during night. • As part of road improvement, street lighting should be done, footpath along the school boundary should be constructed and plantation should be done along the road. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only boundary wall and small portion of land is getting impacted. • The Government will appoint a contractor for reconstruction of boundary wall of Masjid. • Provision of Street light will be incorporated in the designs. • Government will take decision for all these facilities. As a consultant, we will forward your suggestions to the authority and discuss it while designing the road.

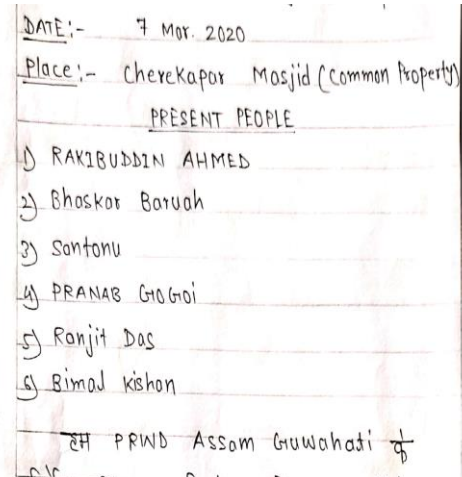


Table 7- 10: Public Consultation Summary 7

Date	22.02.2021	
Venue	Kajubali hahsora, (shiv mandir)	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	12 males	
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"> • People suggested to slightly shift the alignment for saving the Temple. • How much portion of Temple is affecting? • The road condition is poor hence accident occurs in this area 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All efforts will be made to save the structure or loss at minimal. • Only 0.5m length of structure is getting impacted. • Road will be designed with all safety measures and curve improvement to minimize the accidental prone area.



Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axom Mala Road Project
 Road No: AMR- A-20 Road Distance: CH. No. 7+250
 Participants: M-12
 Surveyor/ Supervisor: P. A. O.
 Place of Consultation: Kajubali Hahsora Date of Consultation: 22/02/2021
 G.M.N.

S. No.	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	ASHOK KR. SAHU	9135052203	[Signature]
2.	Rajni H. Gogoi	913508370	[Signature]
3.	Rajesh	900211534	[Signature]
4.	Amal Barua	970626657	[Signature]
5.	Manoj Kumar	9811906685	[Signature]
6.	Deepak KR. Jyoti	9435757513	[Signature]
7.	Bhaskar Gogoi	94325515	[Signature]
8.	Shyam Mehta	943512236	[Signature]
9.	Ravi Das	943512236	[Signature]
10.	Bishu Kumar	9101809090	[Signature]
11.	Devi Boruah	986901412	[Signature]
12.	Pranab Majumdar		[Signature]
13.			
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Table 7- 11: Public Consultation Summary 8

Date	17.02.2021	
Venue	Sivsagar Main Road	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	12- Males	
Stakeholder Category	Land Less/ daily wages labour	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This proposed road should improve as soon as possible because it connects to other city for our work. • Because of the congested road the accident rates are increasing day by day. • Daily wages are very low in this area because of the road connectivity and migrants from the other city/district/state • Women are getting lesser wages as compared to men. They are not paid equally in the region 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road construction will start as soon as designs get approved. • Government is improving/widening the road with all safety provision, which will decrease rate of accidents. • Contractor will be asked to give preference to the local labor’s including women at the time of construction. • Women will be paid equally for same type of work and hours. As part of the project a Gender Action Plan will be prepared to help in upliftment of the condition/ status of the women.

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: Axommala Road Project
 Road No.: AMR-A-20 Road Distance: 0+00/0+150
 Participants: M-12
 Surveyor/ Supervisor: P. Gogoi, Ranjeet Dev
 Place of Consultation: Sivasagar Date of Consultation: 17/02/2020

S.No.	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Rupam Das		Rupam Das
2.	Ramni Gogoi		Ramni Gogoi
3.	Abulje Ahmed		Abulje Ahmed
4.	Anjanee Devi		Anjanee
5.	Ranjit Gogoi		Ranjit Gogoi
6.	Ganesh Kumar Mondal	9896191180	G.K. Mondal
7.	Hannan Khan	9954305027	H Khan
8.	Bigyan Dikshit	8486094573	Bigyan Dikshit
9.	Bishnu Jyoti Gogoi	9638325378	B J Gogoi
10.	Nisa Dutta		Nisa
11.	Ranjeet Dev.		Ranjeet Dev.
12.	Pranab Gogoi		Pranab
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
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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	Appropriate compensation should be given for the affected land and structure	Compensation for land and structures has been calculated as per the LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 and R&R policy framework. The Entitlements have been defined in the Entitlement Matrix which is a part of the RAP
2	Government should give us good compensation for the affected land as we don't have other livelihood options.	Compensation will be paid as per the LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 and R&R policy framework and all other assistance, including livelihood assistance will be paid as per the Entitlement matrix of the RPF and included in the RAP.
3	Skill development training should be provided to the affected persons.	Skill development trainings are a part of the RAP
4	women in the region are socially and economically active. They get less pay as compared to the Men.	Employment opportunities and equal pay will be given for equal work. The Gender Action Plan, a part of the RAP, has been prepared to cater to the needs, safety and security of women in the project affected area.
5	Weekly Market on the roadside will be impacted by the project.	Govt. will either provide any alternative place for market or allow running of market at nearby place. The Livelihood Restoration Plan has been included in the RAP to mitigate adverse impacts of the Project on the livelihood of the project affected persons
6	People are demanding for streetlight; water tap and drainage facilities on roadside.	Provisions of adequate street lighting, drainage facility and road safety measures will be incorporated in the road design.
7	In case there will be loss of land and structure, what will be the rate of compensation?	Compensation will be based on LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 and R&R policy framework. The details of compensation have been included in the Entitlement Matrix of the RAP
8	Issues regarding congested road and traffic on the project road and the parking issues occurring due to this congestion were raised.	Care has been taken to solve the issues of parking and traffic congestion in the new design of the road
9	Tenant of shops should also be paid compensation	Tenants will also be paid compensation as per the Entitlement Matrix of the RAP
10	As shops are in the market area, compensation should be more if any shop/structure being affected.	All owners of commercial structures will be compensated for loss of structures. Additional livelihood assistance will be provided to all livelihood losers, the quantum which has been defined in the Entitlement Matrix in the RAP

S. No.	Issues raised by the stakeholders	Mitigation measures proposed in the DPR/RAP
11	Who will reconstruct the religious structures affected by the project?	All the religious structures affected by the project will be reconstructed in case of minor impact, and relocated in case of major impacts, by the government.
12	How much portion of the Masjid will get affected due to road improvement project? Who will reconstruct the damaged portions?	Only boundary wall and small portion of land is getting impacted which will be rebuilt by the state government through the PWD
13	People suggested to slightly shift the alignment for saving the Temple.	All efforts have been made in the road design to minimize structural loss to the temple.

7.7 Feedback/Community Perception about the Project/ Alignment

- Provision of water taps on roadside should be taken into consideration.
- The rates are very high in Sivasagar as compared to circle rate of the area. Therefore, it should be taken into consideration.
- Provisioning of compensation and alternate livelihood options for shopkeepers as well as tenants.
- The road should have proper safety and drainage feature.
- 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.
- Equal pay for equal work for both the genders and issues of less employment opportunities for women.
- Shifting of alignment of road to save the Temple.

7.8 Information Disclosure

- 166 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.
- 167 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.

- 168 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

169 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

170 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**.

171 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)

172 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

- 173 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.
- 174 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.
- 175 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

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

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

177 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.

178 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.

179 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

180 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

181 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

182 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**.

183 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)

- 184 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
- 185 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.
- 186 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.
- 187 The salient features of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework and ESS2. Involuntary Resettlement:
- 188 **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.
- 189 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.

- 190 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.
- 191 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.
- 192 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.
- 193 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.

- 194 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.
- 195 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.
- 196 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.
- 197 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.
- 198 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.

- 199 **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.
- 200 **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.
- 201 **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.
- 202 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

- 203 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

204 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

205 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.

206 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

207 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.

208 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.
- 209 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.
- 210 **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.
- 211 **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.
- 212 **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.

213 **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.

214 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)

215 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.

216 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.

217 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.

218 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

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

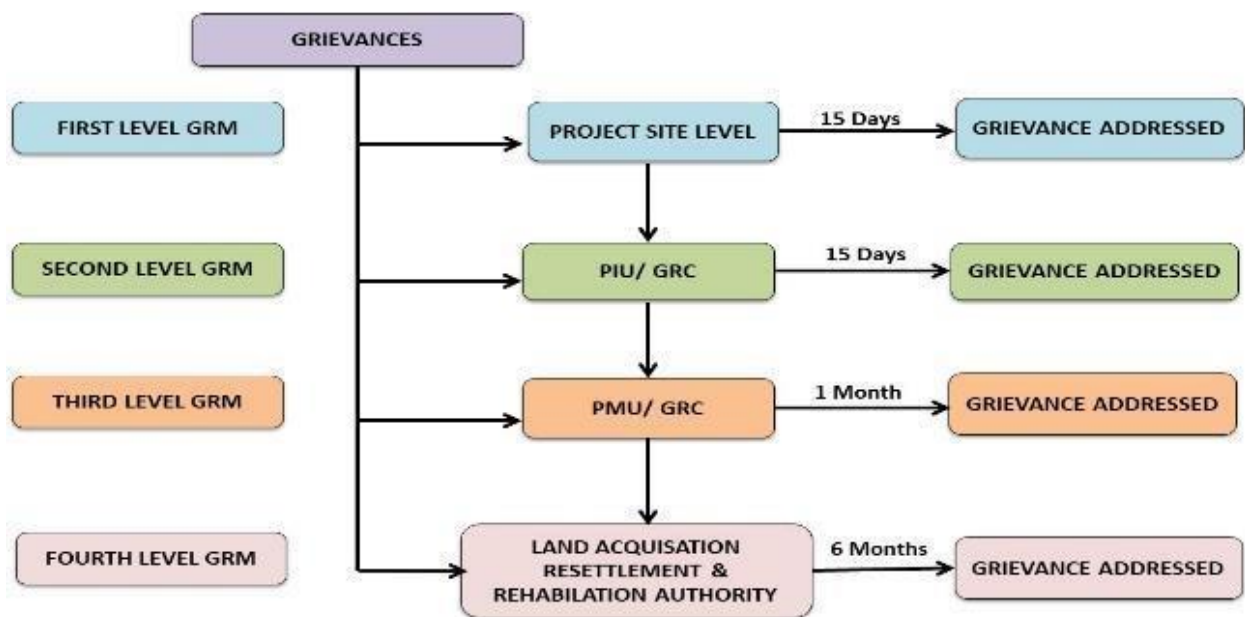


Figure 9- 1: Social and Environmental Grievance Redress Process

9.6 GRM Process Flow

220 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**.

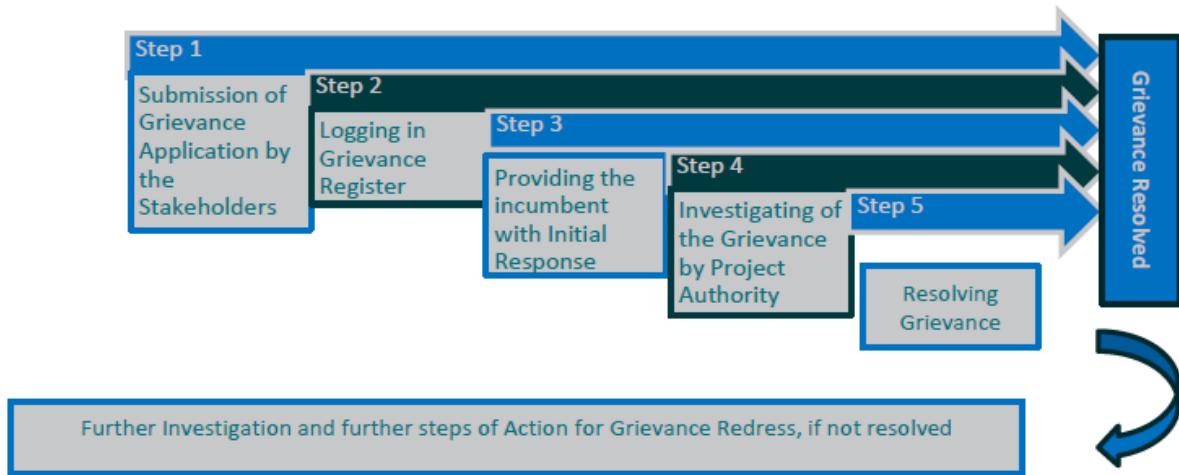


Figure 9- 2: Figure: GRM Process Flow

- 221 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
- 222 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.
- 223 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.
- 224 All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU.

10. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

225 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.

226 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, ▪ 1.50 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area 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"> ▪ 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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>B is the market value of Buildings O be cost of all immovable assets & standing crops Y is the proper or improper fraction of year from date of notification to award of compensation</p> <p>Compensation shall not account for any depreciation.</p> <p>The Eksonia holder, whose Eksonia land cannot be converted to Myadi Patta Land, will be considered as Leaseholder.</p>
		B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing crops, attached to the land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field (Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29) <u>Or</u>, A few typical specifications of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through 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. 2. Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be (Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29). 	<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
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>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</p>				
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement of land for land, where feasible. Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax, value added tax incurred for replacement land, and other charges related to the replacement of the land <p><u>OR,</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>If land for land is offered, title will go to both husband and wife. Retitling to be completed before project completion.</p> <p>If B is the base rate of land, M is the Multiplication factor & A is the affected area, then the compensation L will be, $L = 2 \times (B \times M \times A)$.</p>



Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<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>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</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>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)</p> <p>Or, A few typical specifications of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective asset.</p> <p>b) Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be (Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29).</p> <p>c) Market Value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 29).</p>	<p>Compensation Building/ structures will be determined by PWD (Building) Department. Valuation for trees on timber value to be determined by the Forest Department; and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees to be determined by Agricultural Department.</p> <p>Ascertain work schedules to consider avoiding harvest season</p> <p>Request for harvesting prior to acquisition to be</p>



Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<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>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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 3. One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family 	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$

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>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>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 Eksonia, which cannot be converted	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 for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, as per Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will be</p>	<p>Users of Eksonia land, whose land cannot be regularised by whatsoever the reason, will also be considered as Leaseholder.</p> <p>The RP Implementation Agency will verify the reimbursement</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
			provided to all those landowner families, whose livelihood is primarily dependant on land acquired.	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 Assurances⁶	<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 3. Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>) 	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
			<p>4. Any displaced family losing cattle sheds, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed.</p> <p>5. If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the 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.</p>	<p>$Inflation Rate = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%$, say 14% 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, attached to the land</p>	<p>1. 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.</p> <p>2. 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.</p> <p>1. At least 3 months advance notice to shift or to demolish the partial structure.</p> <p>2. Encroachers and squatters shall be paid the replacement cost of affected part of the structures and all other immovable assets attached to the land.</p> <p>3. Right to salvage materials without any fee or charge in favour of the structure owner/occupier of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.</p>	<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 defined u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</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
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances⁸	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any for families getting physically displaced (require relocation). One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family Subsistence allowance @ Rs. 3420/- per month or one-time allowance of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) to displaced family (in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013) 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. 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 ⁹
5.	Tenants and Leaseholders of Residential/ Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures	A. Loss of Land Homestead Land/ Commercial Land	No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Tenants or Leaseholders occupy their residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial structure under tenancy/ lease holding with some financial arrangements with the landlords, which may or may not be properly documented or legalized.	
		B. Loss of Structure and	<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 	

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

(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
		other immovable assets	<p>to be continued after reconstruction of the partly affected but feasible remaining structure, as the case may be</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>) 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 	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, CPI_{Jan 2014} = 139.7 & CPI_{Apr 2021} = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 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
			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

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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

- 227 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.
- 228 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.
- 229 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

- 230 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

- 231 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

232 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

233 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

234 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

235 The need assessment of the training program for the PAP's is a part of the income restoration and a form of assistance of the livelihood losses that occurred to them due to the project implementation. Training is always aimed at individuals and as such their selection is crucial.

That is why a TNA is necessary. TNA not only aims at changing the individuals' performance, but also aims at the individual in the context of his job, task, and responsibility. The main objective of the assessment of the training needs of the PAPs is to enhance their capabilities and capacity so that they are able earn their livelihood

- 236 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
- 237 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
- 238 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 10-1** below.

Table 10- 2: 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

Sr. No.	Department	Scheme
7	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Margin Money Scheme for Artisans under MUDRA Yojna
8	Department of MSME & Export Promotion	MSME Schemes
9	Export Promotion Bureau,	Export Promotional Schemes
10	MSME Policy – 2017	Department of MSME & Export Promotion,
11	Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy – 2012	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

239 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

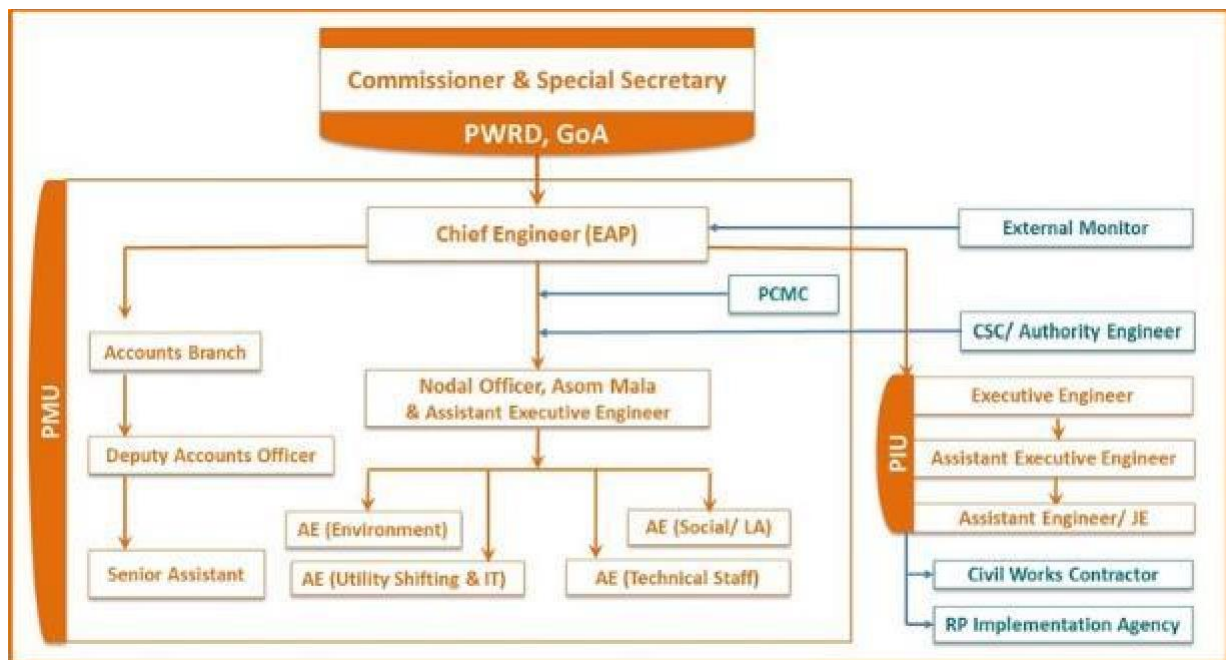


Figure 12- 1: Implementation Arrangement for Environmental and Social Safeguards

12.2 Program Management Unit (PMU)

240 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).

241 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.

242 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)

243 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.

244 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.

245 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)

246 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.

247 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)

248 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)

- 249 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.
- 250 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

- 251 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.
- 252 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

- 253 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.
- 254 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

- 255 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.
- 256 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

- 257 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

258 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.

259 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.

- 260 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

- 261 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.
- 262 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.
- 263 An illustrative list of indicators is given in **Table 13-2**, 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

264 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

- 265 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.
- 266 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

- 267 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

- 268 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

269 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

270 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.

271 The budget for RAP implementation comes to Rs. 34,77,08,602/- 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	24,38,96,134/-
2	R&R Assistance to Non-Title Holders	6,72,03,536/-
3	Relocation of CPRs	28,51,380/-
4	Administrative Expenses (RAP Implementation, GRM, Trainings and M&E)	1,72,00,000/-
5	Contingency @ 5% of total	1,65,57,552/-
6	Grand Total	34,77,08,602/-

S. No.	Expenses Category	Budgetary Provision in (INR)
A	Direct Purchase Price	
1	Base rate of land = area in bigha *circle rate (R)	2,34,94,593/-
2	Rate of multiplier (M=1.5) = R x 1.5	3,52,41,890/-
3	Land area (A) in bigha	103.880
4	cost of land (R x M x A)	3,52,41,890/-
5	compensation for structures on land (B)	5,59,83,645/-
6	compensation for trees and crops on land (T)	12,33,466/-
7	compensation for other immovable assets on land (O)	50,99,453/-

S. No.	Expenses Category	Budgetary Provision in (INR)
8	Compensation for LA without solatium = (R x M x A) + (B + T + O)	9,75,58,454/-
9	Add 100% solatium (100% on S l. No. 8)	9,75,58,454/-
10	Land compensation as per RFCTLARR 2013 (u/s 26-30 & Schedule 1)	19,51,16,907/-
11	Additional 25% on Sl. No. 10 for Direct Purchase (All R & R benefits are deemed included in this additional 25%)	4,87,79,227/-
12	Total Direct Purchase price = (10 + 11)	24,38,96,134/-
	R&R Assistance (NTH)	
B	Non-Titleholders (in case of Externally Aided Projects)	5,85,73,436/-
C	Livelihood losers	86,30,100/-
	Total(B+C)	6,72,03,536/-
D	Relocation of CPRs	28,51,380/-
E	Administrative Expenses (RAP Implementation, GRM, Trainings and M&E)	1,72,00,000/-
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	33,11,51,049/-
F	Contingency @ 5% of total	1,65,57,552/-
	Grand Total	34,77,08,602/-

**Note: The base rate of land has been multiplied by the area as the circle rate is variable in the 18.416 km stretch of road.*