

ASOM MALA PROGRAM

Government of Assam
Public Works Roads Department (PWRD)



Project Title: Improvement and Upgradation of Road from
Majuli to Bhogalmara via Dhunaguri under Asom Mala
[From Ch. 0+000 to Ch. 19+240]

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

October 2021

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
DF	Displaced Family
DP	Displaced Person
CPR	Common Property Resources
CoI	Corridor of Impact
DPR	Detailed Project Report
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
PIA	Project Influence Area
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GoI	Government of India
GoA	Government of Assam
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LA	Land Acquisition
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LHS	Left Hand Side
RHS	Right Hand Side
NA/NR	Not Available/Not Responded
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SH	State Highway
PIA	Project Influence Area
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PWRD	Public Works (Roads) Department
RP	Resettlement Plan
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RoW	Right of Way
RFCTLARRA	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
ARFCTLARRR	Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
OBC	Other Backward Class
ST	Scheduled Tribes
BPL	Below Poverty Line
WHH	Women Headed Household

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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 Corridor Number A31 from Majuli to Bhogalmara via Dhunaguri of length 19.240 km, traverses through Districts of Majuli (chainage 0+000 to 5+200) and Lakhimpur (chainage 5+200 to 19+240), is classified under Group 4 of Axom Mala. The start point (chainage 0+000) of the project road is in front of Balichapori Post Office near Baligaon on Gormur Road in Majuli district and the end point (chainage 19+240) is T-junction with SH-43 in Bhogalmara village. The project road crosses River Luit and River Subansiri. The project road has mostly 2 lane configuration. The Right of Way (RoW) is 24m from chainage 0+000 to 2+790 and RoW varies between 8m to 60m in chainage 10+322 to 19+240. The proposed RoW varies between 15m to 80m. The existing road has carriageway width of 3.5m and the shoulder is constructed with earthen materials with width varying between 1 to 3.5m and at majority locations the shoulder width is 2.5 m, the condition is generally poor to very poor. The construction of sub-project road works will include geometric improvement in terms of horizontal and vertical alignment improvement, as well as widening to two lanes with or without paved shoulders depending on the necessity and feasibility. Roads are to be improved mainly following the existing alignment, with realignments or new alignments at some stretches. New Reinforced Concrete Construction (RCC) bridges would be constructed wherever required and existing structurally weak bridges in poor condition would be rehabilitated. The portion between Luit River and Subansiri River (chainage 5+200 to 8+242) remain submerged under 2m to 3m water for almost 2 months during peak monsoon season, thereby necessitating the need of high embankment for road. While River Luit has a temporary wooden bridge, River Subansiri does not have any kind of bridge. At present people commute across these rivers through ferry service. In the entire project stretch of 19.24 km, the road exists between chainage 0+000 to 2+790; and 10+322 to 19+240 only.
- B. 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, 16 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, Majuli and Lakhimpur District Gazetteer, Majuli and Lakhimpur District Revenue Department Majuli and Lakhimpur 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 19.24 km long passes through fourteen villages. As per 2011 Census the project road has a total population of 19322, of which ST population is 9837. The number of households in these fourteen villages is 3402. As per the road alignment design and the available RoW, land acquisition is required only along 7.68 km of 19.24 km long road stretch. The total land to be acquired is 116.55 acre, out of which 78.28-acre (67.16%) is government land; 29.37-acre (25.20%) is private land while ownership status of remaining 8.90-acre (7.64%) 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 823, out of which 799 are private structures and 24 are common property resources. Of the 799 private structures being affected by the project, 330 are residential, 223 commercials, and 49 under mixed use. In addition, boundary wall of 197 structures will get impacted due to road improvement. Out of total 799 affected private structures, 92 (11.51%) are permanent in nature; 244 (30.54%) are semi-permanent in nature and the rest 463 (57.95%) are temporary structure. 24 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** - 578 families will get displaced due to the project. The total number of Displaced Persons is 2776 with 1433 (51.62%) males and 1343 (48.38%) females. In terms of families, 578 families including 258 Titleholders, 70 encroachers, 238 squatters, 11 tenants and 1 kiosk will get affected by the project.
- G.** Out of the 578 project displaced families 561 (97.06%) families reported to be vulnerable. Of these, 442(76.47%) families reported to be below poverty line and 13(2.25%) cases of single elderly (above 60 years) and 2(0.35%) cases of differently - abled persons was reported. 104 (17.99%) families reported to be headed by a woman and of these women headed families 84 are BPL families.
- H.** Social categorization of the displaced families suggests that 282 i.e., 48.79%% of the displaced families are Schedule Tribes.144 i.e., 24.91% are OBC's, followed by the General Category at 95 i.e., 16.44% and Scheduled Caste at 57 i.e., 9.86%. Separate IPP has been prepared for the project affected STs.
- I.** The total number of Displaced Persons, of more than school going age of 6 years, is 2633. Out of which 5.01% reported to be illiterate, 23.55% reported that they are only literate as they can sign their name in the local language but never had any formal schooling, 16.22% of the Displaced Persons have education up to primary level, 43.60% up to secondary and higher secondary, 11.39% up to graduation and higher education, and only 6 persons i.e., 0.23% had technical qualifications.
- J.** Out of the total displaced population of 2776, children below 14 years (375 in number) have not been included in the analysis of occupation. Out of the total remaining 2401 Displaced Persons,

1319 reported to be unemployed (including housewives and persons above the age of 60 years). The total working population is 1082 taking the workforce participation rate to 45.06%. Overall, the contribution of females in the workforce is 48.73% and that of males is 51.27%. Analysis of work force data points to the fact that population engaged in businesses is 6.62% followed by Govt. services at 3.25%, Private Services at 1.92% and other's category at 0.83%. Out of the impacted population the major impact is on people engaged in agriculture and related occupation. 25.91% are engaged in Agriculture and another 5.08% as agricultural labourers making overall dependency on agriculture as 30.99%.

- K. Gender Assessment** - Gender impact assessment is the estimation of the effects and subsequent impacts of any policy or activity implemented to specific items in terms of gender equality. In any project, the aim of the RAP is provisioning for adequate compensation and assistance to the population adversely affected by the project and to restore their livelihoods. For successful livelihood restoration, the social equilibrium between men and women in a household and their respective contributions to its economy needs to be incorporated in resettlement plans. Care must be taken to avoid empowering one gender at the expense of another. Empowering both genders will help to re-establish livelihoods for men and women at household level more successfully. A detailed assessment of the existing gender scenario and Gender Action Plan has been presented. In road corridor A31, 1343 females are affected and out of these only 104 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", 16 village consultations and FGDs with women groups, ST PAPs and owners of commercial properties were carried out.
- M. Legal and Regulatory Framework & AIIB's ESP** - The Policies and Legal Framework applicable to the project are: Assam Government Direct Purchase Policy, 2021; Assam Government Policy on conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land; Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA300/20013/Pt-II/7 dated 22 December 2014; Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR) 2013; Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015; Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018; and, AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework including Environmental Social Standards (ESS) of Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1), Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2), and AIIB's Policy on Project-affected People's Mechanism.
- N. Grievance Redress Mechanism** - A project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, acknowledge, evaluate, and facilitate their solution to the complainant with

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

- O. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits** - The adverse impacts of the project have been identified and quantified in terms of loss of land, assets, livelihood, gender and other vulnerable sections and the eligibility of the PAPs and the quantum of financial compensation and assistance has been detailed in the Entitlement Matrix. All affected households will be entitled to receive assistance and compensation for their losses at replacement cost, as per the Entitlement Matrix of APWD. Special assistance will be provided to physically displaced households and those losing their land. Financial assistance measures are also in place for those losing any of their productive assets and income including vulnerable families. Compensation and other resettlement benefits will be paid to APs prior to any physical or economic relocation. The cut-off date for eligibility under this project for title holders will be the date of notification of Direct Purchase Policy 2021 of Assam and for non-titleholders the last date of project census survey, which is November 2020. Other short-term adverse impacts like impacts of labour influx and access to services and amenities has also been taken-up in the RAP and suitable mitigation plans for the same have been incorporated in this document.
- P. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation** - To ensure sustainability of income restoration options introduced through administrative support, a wide range of income restoration options planned through active participation of the PAPs. Special emphasis has been made on capacity building and skill development trainings. The Income Restoration Plan thus prepared and incorporated in the RAP will be shared with the affected community and modifications, if any, will be made based on feedback received in these consultations, before rolling out the IRPs for implementation.
- Q. Institutional Arrangement** - The Government of Assam's Public Works Roads Department (PWRD) will be the executing agency. The Chief Engineer (EAP) will be the Project Director (PD) of Project Management Unit (PMU), based in Guwahati will be designated as person in charge for project implementation. PD PMU will be assisted by an Executive Engineer as Nodal Officer of Asom mala program. The PMU will be responsible for overall execution and technical supervision, monitoring, and financial control of the project. The PMU will be assisted by Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC). A Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC) has been mobilized to provide high quality technical advice and implementation support to PWRD for all the project components under Asom Mala program. PMU

will be responsible for appointing an Independent External Monitors Consultant, RP Implementing Agencies, Authority Engineers, Contract Supervision Consultants, Civil Work Contractors, Other Implementing Agencies for PIU level. The PMU will seek government clearances for submission and disclosure of the social and resettlement monitoring report to AIIB. It will also coordinate with national and state agencies to resolve inter-departmental issues, if any. PIUs have been established at the district/division level for implementing all the project related activities in their respective jurisdiction.

- R. Implementation Schedule** - The project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely subproject preparation, land acquisition and rehabilitation of Displaced Persons i.e., Stage 1 - project preparation activities, Stage 2- RP implementation activities, Stage 3 - monitoring and reporting activities. In line with the principles laid down in this RPF, the PMU and PIU, assisted by RIA, will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the Resettlement Plan implementation activities as well as the subproject implementation activities. The RP will be implemented over a period of 3 years.
- S. Monitoring and Reporting** – Monitoring of the project will be done by the PIU by developing suitable progress monitoring indicators. This would mainly encompass physical and financial monitoring besides assessing the initial project impacts on social issues. Project monitoring will be taken-up at two levels: internal and external. While internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMU with assistance from PCMC and Resettlement Implementing Agencies (RIA). External monitoring or the Project Evaluation will be carried out by an external agency which will be engaged in carrying out the evaluation of the implementation of the RAP.
- T. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan** - A provisional RAP Implementation budget has been prepared containing the estimated value of compensation of land, structures, and other assets, and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to project affected persons cost of CPRs, contingency, etc. the land will be evaluated by the District Level Direct Purchase Committee (DLLPC) according to sections 26 to 30 & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 along with Multiplication factor of Assam. The total resettlement cost for the project is Rs. 36,00,18,825 Crores. This resettlement budget is indicative, and modifications will be made to it after the RAP implementing agency is in place for preparation of micro plans based on valuation of land and assets for compensation and payment of R&R Assistance as per the entitlement matrix.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1 The State of Assam has about 7,547 km of State Highways (SH) and Major District Roads (MDR), which are being maintained and managed by the Public Works Roads Department (PWRD), Government of Assam (GoA). Government of Assam has initiated a flagship program, named as Asom Mala as a long-term program for fueling economic growth as well as improving the road infrastructure towards Sustainable Development Goals and achieving Assam Vision 2030.
- 2 The Asom Mala Project covers 1268 km of SHs and MDRs in the state. The Asom Mala program is planned to have (i) Planning and Construction of project roads, (ii) Road sector strengthening and institutional development and (iii) Road safety improvement.
- 3 The Assam Secondary Road Network Improvement Project (ASRIP), to be financed under Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), is to enhance road connectivity, safety, and climate resiliency in project districts of Assam, and to support modernization of the PWRD's asset management system.

1.2 Project Component

- 4 ASRIP comprises two components, Component A: focuses on the physical improvements on the State Highway (SH) and Major District Road (MDR) in Upper Assam & Component B: focuses on the soft measures to enhance PWRD's capacity to manage their assets efficiently.
- 5 Component A: Improvement on road connectivity, resilience, and safety. About 1000 km of road sections of existing SH and MDR are proposed in this component for improvement, including construction of two bridges. The design of the improvements and new construction pays special attention on the climate adaptation and road safety measures. To ensure sustainability, maintenance is proposed to be part of each construction contract.
- 6 Sub-Component A.1: Rehabilitation of secondary road network. This Sub-component includes rehabilitation and capacity augmentation of around 260 km roads in the Upper Assam districts, including construction of two bridges. The main rehabilitation works include enhancement of road sub grade, selective road widening, paving, drainage, slope protection, and road signage and safety improvements. Both climate resilient and safety features will be considered for the rehabilitation. The roads list for rehabilitation will be finalized during appraisal. Sub-component A.1 mainly includes civil works. These two bridges, within Assam, connect Majuli Island with Lakhimpur district of Assam, over Subansiri River and Luit River, which are tributaries to the Brahmaputra River.
- 7 Sub-Component A.2: Road safety enhancement. This sub-component aims to integrate road safety enhancement measures along the existing 750km of secondary road network in Upper Assam, identified through PWRD's asset management system as alignment without any road safety measures. The sub-component would support safety audits and improved design along these alignments and upgrade the existing asset management platform to incorporate road safety management. This sub-component would entail civil works, goods and consultancy services. The anticipated safety measures include, but not limited to, road markings, signage,

pavement rehabilitation, crash barriers, traffic calming facilities, streetlights, guardrails, pedestrian paths, road widening and road alignment adjustments.

- 8 **Component B:** Modernization of PWRD’s asset management system and capacity building. Modernization and maintenance are the key issues of Road Asset Management. Rehabilitation of roads and safety enhancement of the existing network will have to be supported by proper maintenance of the created assets by combining engineering disciplines with solid business practices. Modernization of road asset management will benefit PWRD with stronger institutional capacity to plan, procure and execute.
- 9 The GoA through PWRD will be executing the above components. Assam PWRD (Externally Aided Project Division) has selected six roads comprising eight packages for widening/upgrading, rehabilitation and strengthening.
- 10 The six roads selected for improvement (upgrading/widening/rehabilitation and strengthening) under Asom Mala are provided in **Table 1-1**. All the six roads are located in Upper region i.e., Northeastern part of the State.
- 11 The Axom Mala project roads/ Corridor (Group 3 and 4) selected for upgrading/ widening/ rehabilitation are proposed to be implemented through loan assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is provided in **Table 1.1** below.

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

Sl. No.	Name of project road/ corridor	No.	Category of road	Length of road (km)	
			SH/MDR	As per contract	Actual
Group-3 Roads					
1	Dalgaon to Dev Pukhuri	A 11_1	MDR	14.3	14.588
2	Dhupguri to Dhekiajuli via Gupteshwar Temple	A 11_3	MDR	28.6	26.287
3	Kalasthan to Depota	A 11_4	MDR	-	27.278
4	Barbari to Andherighat	A 13_2	MDR	7.1	7.170
5	Sipajhar to Dolong Ghat	A 14_1	MDR	20	19.865
6	Kharamakha to Ghoirali	A 17_2	MDR	33.3	36.937
7	Dhakuakhana to Telijan	A 22	MDR	33.3	32.777
8	Ghagrabasti to Dholpur	A 28	MDR	24.7	28.136
9	Moran to 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	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 Dhunaguri	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**

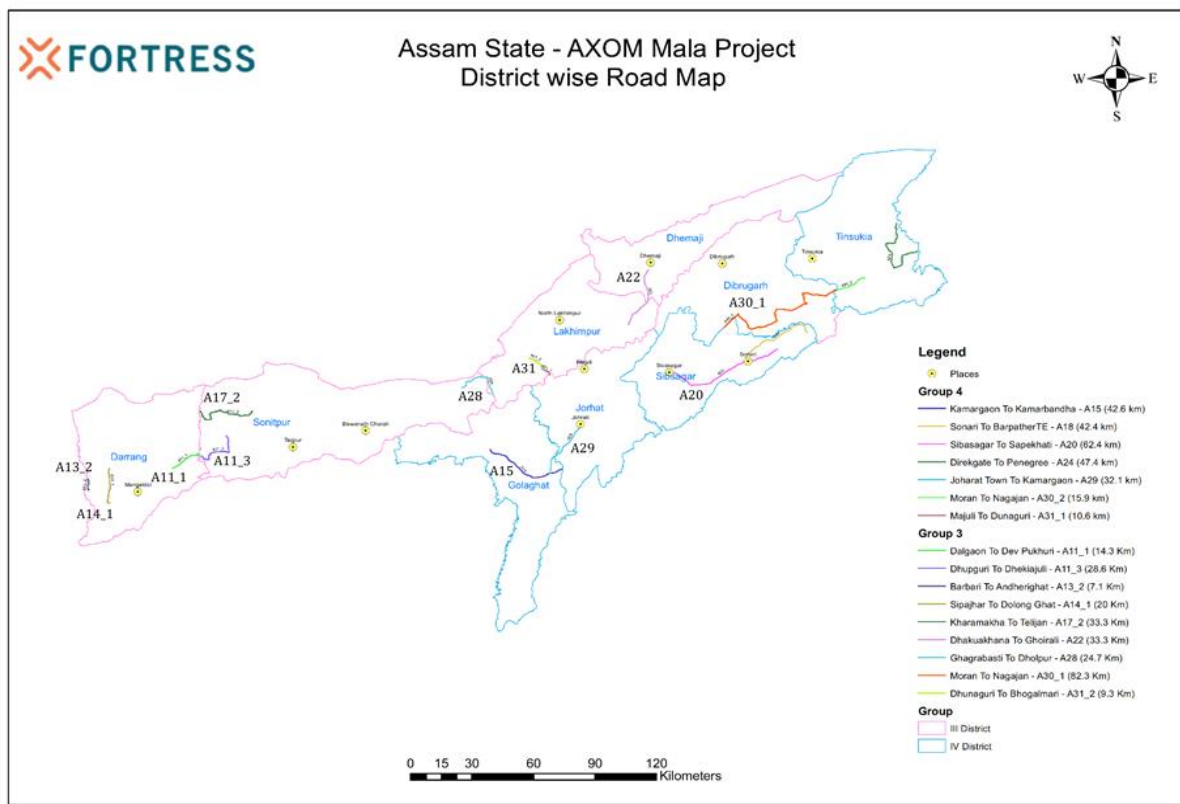


Figure 1- 1: Project Roads (Group 3 & 4) under Asom Mala

13 Corridor Number A-31 from Majuli to Bogalmara via Dhunaguri 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 31	Majuli to Bogalmara via Dhunaguri	19.240

- 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, there is no wildlife sanctuary and national park within 10 km from the project road.
- 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 Majuli to Bhogalmara 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 Majuli to Bhogalmara (A31) which is one of the six roads selected for DPR preparation. The existing road length is 19.240 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 Majuli to Bhogalmara (Corridor Number A – 31) to be implemented through loan assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The project road traverses through the Districts of Majuli and Lakhimpur.

1.5 Sub-project Location

- 20 The sub-project road Majuli to Bhogalmara [A31] starts from Balichapori at Gormur Road near Baligaon in Majuli District¹, crosses the rivers of Luit and Subansiri and ends at a T-junction at Bhogalmara in District Lakhimpur on SH-43. As per the topographic survey and alignment

¹Majuli District is the largest river island in the world, situated on the Brahmaputra River in North-Eastern Assam. It used to be a sub-district of Jorhat District prior to becoming the first island district of India in 2016

design, the total length of the road is 19.240 km. The project road stretches from chainage 0+000 to 5+200 falls in Majuli District while the remaining stretch falls in Lakhimpur District. The portion between Luit River and Subansiri River (chainage 5+200 to 8+242) remain submerged under 2m to 3m water for almost 2 months during peak monsoon season, thereby necessitating the need of high embankment for road. In the entire project stretch of 19.24 km, the road exists between chainage 0+000 to 2+790; and 10+322 to 19+240 only.

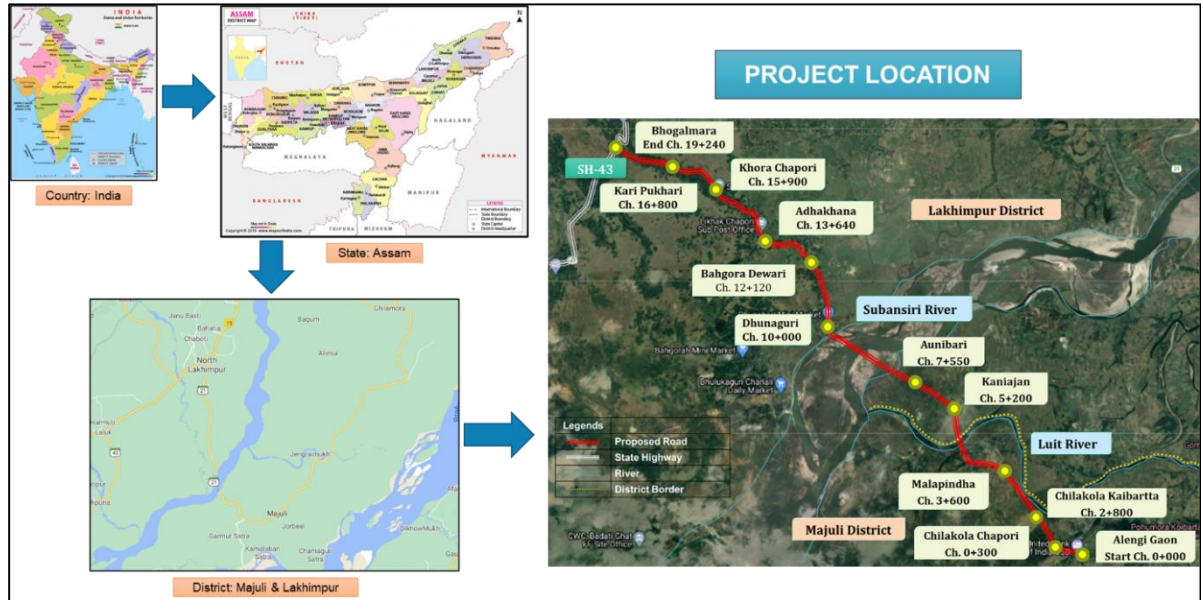


Figure 1- 2: Map representing Majuli to Bogalmara road via Dhunaguri

Table 1- 3: Project Road/Corridor

District	From (km)	To (km)	Length (km)
Majuli	0.000	5.200	5.200
Lakhimpur	5.200	19.240	14.040
		Total	19.240

Start and End point of road A31 – Majuli to Bogalmara via Dhunagiri



Start Point (Balichapori post office, Majuli) at the Junction at Ch. 0+000



End Point (Bogalmara Thoingal, Lakhimpur) at Chainage 19+240

Photographs of Existing Road Condition



Exhibit-1: Road Condition



Exhibit-2: Earthen Road



Exhibit-3: Road condition



Exhibit-4: Road Condition

- 21 A view of few locations of the project sections is shown in the above photographs. The carriageway width varies upto 3.50m. The shoulder is constructed with earthen materials with width varying between 1 to 3.5m and the condition is generally poor to very poor. The Right of Way (RoW) is 24m from chainage 0+000 to 2+790 and RoW varies between 8m to 60m in chainage 10+322 to 19+240. The soft shoulders are generally in poor to very poor condition with varying width from 1 to 3.5m and at majority locations the shoulder width is 2.5 m. The proposed RoW varies between 15m to 80m. The existing road has more or less straight alignment except some locations where geometric corrections/improvements would be required.

- 22 The project road traverses through plain area from the starting point to the end point. The Majuli district falls under the belt of flooded land. Being a river island, Majuli still does not have a road or rail connectivity. The nearest railhead and airport are at Jorhat (approximately 50 km distance). People use ferries to commute to and from Majuli. Besides being the largest river island in the world. The nearest railhead to Bhogalmara is North Lakhimpur (approximately 80 km distance). Most of the portion of the project stretch is non-motorized earthen type and passes through the settlements resided by tribal people. At present people of Majuli commute by using Majuli to Dhunaguri ferry Service. There is a wooden bridge over river Luit which becomes non-operational during rainy season so local people use to travel by boats. The land

use pattern for the proposed project road stretch is a mix of Residential, Commercial and Agricultural land. The land-use pattern in the project section has major share of settlements and agricultural area. The main crops are rice wheat, jowar, bajara, oil seeds etc. The business establishment includes petty shops, grocery shops, vegetable shops, hotels, dhabas, tea stalls, petrol pumps, automobile workshops etc. There are no industrial establishments along the project road. Besides, there are schools, colleges, hospitals, statues, and religious structures along the project road.

- 23 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**.
- 24 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.
- 25 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) is 24m from chainage 0+000 to 2+790 and RoW varies between 8m to 60m in chainage 10+322 to 19+240. The proposed RoW varies between 15m to 80m. The 3 most congested villages and areas along the road – 1. Chilakola Elengi gaon- ch. 0+000 to 0+200 (due to presence of major junction and built up section in Elengi village, the road gets congested). 2. Dhunaguri village – 10+600 to 11+000. (due to built-up section the portion of road gets congested). 3. Bogalmara Thengal – 19+100 to 19+240 (due to Major junction with SH 43, 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 religious 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 (%)
Majuli to Bhogalmara via Dhunaguri Road	19.240	-	-
Single Lane	-	11.708	60.85
Intermediate lane	-	-	-
Two Lane without paved Shoulders	-	-	-
Two Lane with paved Shoulders	-	-	-



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, Chilakola Elangi Gaon, Dhunaguri village, Bahgora Deori, Adhakhona Gaon & Bogalmara Thengal are major villages/settlements.

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

Sr. No.	Village Name	Sub district	District	From ch.	To ch.
1	Alengi Gaon (Balichapori)	Majuli	Majuli	0+000	0+285
2	Chilakola Chapori	Majuli	Majuli	0+285	1+335
3	Chilakola Kaibartta	Majuli	Majuli	1+335	3+593
4	Malapindha Chilakola	Majuli	Majuli	3+593	5+200
5	Kaniajan	Bihpuria	Lakhimpur	5+200	7+550
6	Aunibari No 1	Bihpuria	Lakhimpur	7+550	9+080
	Subansiri river	-	Lakhimpur	9+080	10+015
7	Dhunabari Gaon	Bihpuria	Lakhimpur	10+015	10+958
8	Dhunabari Khanikar	Bihpuria	Lakhimpur	10+958	11+810
9	Bahgora Deori	Bihpuria	Lakhimpur	11+810	13+240
10	Adhakhona Gaon	Bihpuria	Lakhimpur	13+240	14+465
11	Khandkhowa Gaon	Bihpuria	Lakhimpur	14+465	15+540
12	Khara Chapori	Bihpuria	Lakhimpur	15+540	16+355
13	Kari Pukhuri	Bihpuria	Lakhimpur	16+355	17+035
14	Bongalmara Thoingal	Bihpuria	Lakhimpur	17+035	19+240

Photographs of Settlements



Chilakola Elengi village



Mola Pindha Gaon



Adhakhona Gaon



Dhunaguri village

1.7 Identification of Built-up locations

28 Built-up locations identified along the project road are provided in Table 1.4. It may be observed that built-up locations comprise approximately 46.82% 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	0+300	300	Elangi Gaon
2	0+300	1+400	1100	Chilakola
3	1+320	2+800	1400	Chapori
4	2+800	3+600	800	Koibot Gaon
5	3+600	5+140	1540	Mala Pindha
6	5+140	6+600	1460	Aunibari No. 1
7	6+600	8+350	1750	Kaniajan No.1
8	10+000	10+920	315	Dhunaguri
9	10+920	11+720	800	Khanikar
10	11+720	13+240	1520	Bahgora Dewari
11	13+240	14+480	1240	Adhakhona Gaon
12	15+500	16+400	900	Khara Chapori
13	17+060	19+240	2280	Bhogalmara Thoingal

Source: Village maps & Highway Design

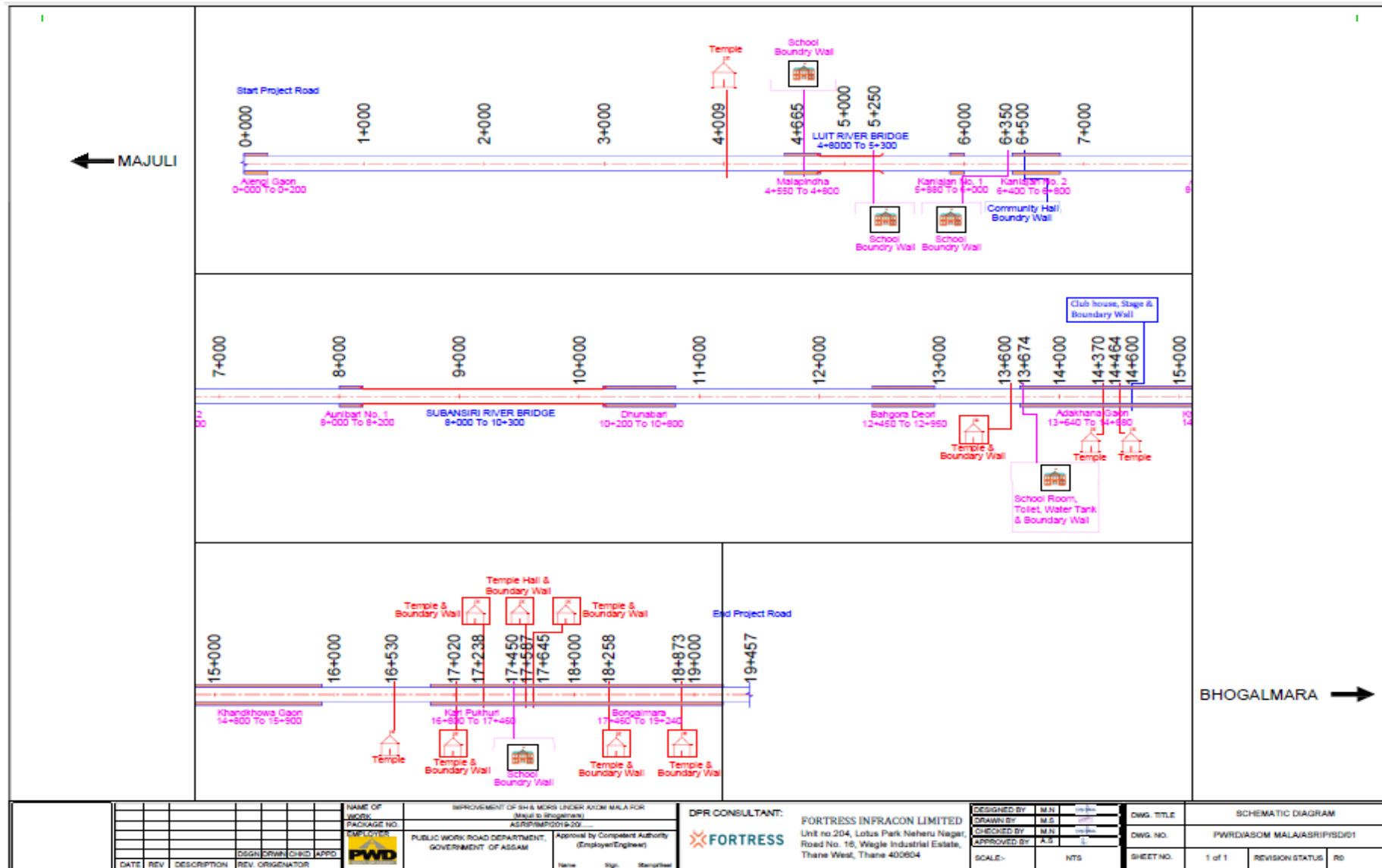


Figure 1-1: Schematic Diagram of Project Component

1.8 Right of way and Corridor of impact

29 Right of way is the public land owned by the State Government and administered by the PWRD for the existing road. In other words, RoW is lawfully acquired land for public purpose. The existing Right of Way (ROW) along the project road is not uniform it is 24m from chainage 0+000 to 2+790 and varies between 8m to 60m in chainage 10+322 to 19+240. The proposed RoW varies between 15m to 80m. The existing RoW along the road is provided in **Annexure-1**.

1.9 Land use along the project road

30 The terrain along the project road is generally plain. The portion falling in Majuli district gradually slopes towards Luit River while the portion of the proposed road in Lakhimpur district gradually slopes towards Subansiri River. There are no hillocks around the stretch. The land use pattern (which has been derived from the topographic survey) for the proposed project stretch is a mix of agriculture and built-up area. The land use along the project road is mainly agricultural with some settlements and marketplaces. All types of structures (mainly temporary, semi-permanent and permanent) can be seen along the road. The structures are used for residential, commercial, and other purposes. These comprise private, government and community assets. Common Property Resources (CPR) existing along the project road includes religious structures, Schools, Library, Government buildings etc.

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



Tea Stall



Vegetable Shop



Temporary Market



Kiosk/Paan Shop

1.10 Need of RAP

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

1.11 The possible adverse impacts of the project land acquisition:

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

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

Name of Road	Length (km)	Required land (acres)			Affected families (Nos.)			Affected population
		Pvt.	Govt.	Total	TH	NTH	Total	
A -31 (From Majuli to Bhogalmara via Dhunaguri)	19.24	39.91	76.64	116.55	258	320	578	2776

1.12 Structure of the report

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

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

2. Study Methodology

2.1 Introduction

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

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

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

2.1.1 Social Assessment Process

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

2.1.2 Sub Project Categorization

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

38 The steps followed for RAP preparation are as follows:

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

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

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

40 The right of way status of the road was ascertained from Land Circle Office as well as the revenue department. The right of way information is important to understand the requirement of additional area for widening and upgrading of the project road. The census and the socio-

economic surveys were conducted for all project affected properties falling within the proposed right of way/CoI as per the design. The census survey covered 100 % of the potentially affected persons within the CoI. The survey was conducted by administering the questionnaire. The existing center line provided the benchmark line for the survey i.e., 8m-40m either side of the carriageway as finalized by the TCS. The census and socio-economic survey questionnaire are provided as **Annexure-3**.

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

Table 2- 1:Surveys and Consultations

Activity	Sample
Census Survey	578
Socio-Economic Survey	144
Consultations	20

➤ **Step 3: Identifying Social Hotspots**

- 45 This step involved identification of social hotspots/road sections which needed realignments. This was executed by measuring the distance of structures from the existing centerline. If the width available fails minimum requirement, then the option of a demolition of structures is considered.
- 46 The proximity of settlements along the project road was one of the deciding factors in addressing the degree of impact. This was achieved through local level consultations the needs and opinion of local people were taken into consideration with regard to impacts and widening/upgrading of existing road.

➤ **Step 4: Social Input to Design**

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

➤ **Step 5: Identifying Actual PAPs**

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

➤ **Step 6: Preparing RAP**

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

any. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared based on the findings of the SIA and the guidelines of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF). The details of methodology adopted has been discussed in the following section.

2.2 Consultations

50 Considering the importance of people’s participation in the project planning, consultations by way of FGDs and individual consultations with PAPs, local communities and women were conducted during project preparation stage. The objectives of the consultation were to disseminate information about the project to the potentially affected population in order to know their views and understand their concerns, issues, and suggestions, if any. Details of consultations conducted are provided under **Chapter-5**.

2.3 Local level Consultations

51 For local level consultations, villages were selected. It was ensured that information regarding consultations is disseminated in the concerned village at least two days prior to consultations. The participants included village head and/or opinion leader of the village, community, and potentially affected persons. The targeted segments included men and women affected by loss of residential structures; commercial structures; livelihood or sources of livelihood. A total of 20 mixed consultations were held.

2.4 Consultation with Government Officials

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

53 Findings of the meetings based on the interviews conducted has been photographed, recorded, names & signature of all participants who have attended the meetings were attached. 20 Public consultations were conducted between 1st February 2020 to 1st September 2020 during the census and socio-economic survey.

2.5 Collection of Data from Secondary Sources

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

2.6 Data Interpretation

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

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

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

2.7 Data Analysis

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

3. Proposed Improvements

3.1 Introduction

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

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

Element Characteristics	Design Value	
Cross section	II, III, IV, V & VI	
Carriageway width	7.0 m	
Shoulder	Paved	1.50 m
	Earthen	Varies from 0.6 m to 2.0 m
Slope of embankment, if applicable	1:2	
Roadway width	Varies from 20.0 m to 80.0 m	
Footpath	-	
Drain width	-	
Minimum land width required including safety zone and working space	20.0 m	
Design Speed	A design speed in rural areas has been adopted as 80-100 kmph,	
Source: - DPR		

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

Element Characteristics	Design Value	
Cross section	I, VII	
Carriageway width	7 m	
Shoulder	Paved	1.50 m
	Paved area	0 to 6.50 m
Earthen shoulder	Varies from 1.0 m to 2.0 m	
Slope of embankment, if applicable	Not Applicable	
Roadway width	15.0 m to 42.0 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 60 to 80 kmph.
Source: -DPR	

- 59 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.
- 60 Proposed widening options of the project road are given in **Table 3-3**. It may be observed that concentric both side widening has been proposed in 21.62% of the project road length in order to minimize the impacts. 8 realignments comprise 62.80% (9.003 km) of the project length. Curve improvements and approaches to Minor Bridge proposed for reconstructions are proposed for 15.58% 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			

- 61 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	19.90 Km (existing)	19.240 Km
2.	Geometric Improvement and realignment for approaches of bridges proposed for reconstruction.	Nil	Nil
3.	Provision of Paved Shoulder	16.450	-

Sr. No.	Project Features	Quantity	Proposal under Improvement Plan
		km	
4.	Proposed By-Pass	Nil	Nil
5.	Raising of Highway Formation	1.989 km	-
6.	Major Bridges	2	PSC I -Grider with Well Type Foundation at Ch. 4+891 and 9+302 over Luit and Subansiri river respectively
7.	Minor Bridges	3 Nos.	2 new box type minor bridges are proposed at chainage1+340 and chainage 13+260 and 1 box type minor bridge is proposed to replace existing wooden bridge at chainage 6+405 km
8.	Culverts - Pipe	4 Nos.	Box culvert 2 new box culverts are proposed at chainages 0+830 and 18+900
9.	ROB	Nil	-
10.	Fly Over	Nil	-
11.	Grade Separated Structures	Nil	-
12.	Service Roads	-	Not Proposed
13.	Roadside Covered RCC Drains	2.600 km	In built-up section.
14.	Major Junctions	2 Nos.	At Grade Improvement proposed for all the Major Intersection.
15.	Truck Parking	Nil	-
16.	Bus Stops	2 Nos.	At 2 locations
17.	Toll Plaza	-	Not Proposed
18.	Footpath and Pedestrian Guard Rails in Built-up sections	2.600 km.	Total 2.600 km length footpath proposed over drain in built-up section.
	Source: -DPR		

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

62 The project road is proposed for up-gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulders configuration. 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
Fig.1.6	Typical Cross section Type TCS-VI
Fig.1.7	Typical Cross section Type TCS-VII

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

3.2 Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

63 In view of existence of two rivers across the project road and submergence of land between the two rivers up to a depth of 3m to 4m during monsoons, the main guiding factor to fix the road alignment was location of major bridges on river Luit and river Subansiri and the height of the embankment required to avoid submergence during monsoons/ floods. Further as the road is not in existence between chainage 2+790 to chainage 10+450, the alternative alignment options were explored keeping chainage 2+790 and the location of proposed bridges on river Luit and Subansiri fixed. The alignment option best fitting to the road geometrics and having least impact on existing settlements was finally adopted for the design purpose. The requirement of proposed RoW was government by the height of the embankment required to avoid submergence of road during monsoons. The proposed RoW along the project road varies from 15m to 80m. The low figure of 15m for RoW was adopted for some of the sections just to fit the required proposed cross-section and to keep the social impacts minimum. 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

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

65 Based on the land and socio-economic parameters of Existing and New alignment options at five locations, it is observed that the Existing alignment involves partial land acquisition as compared to new alignment. So, the cost incurred for land acquisition for Existing alignment will be minimal as compared to new alignment. However, by considering the geometric deficiency of existing road, safety, and comfort of driver it is suggested to follow the New Alignment for all locations. The alignment is improved from Ch. 0+250 to Ch. 0+890, Ch.1+290 to Ch. 1+470 and from Ch. 2+810 alignment gets deviated up to Ch. 10+322. The improvement of existing horizontal alignment is carried out to possible extent considering the site constraints

deficiency of geometry, structure improvement proposal. The alignment is improved from Ch. 10+850 to Ch. 11+450, Ch.11+575 to Ch. 12+000, 12+600 to 13+100, 13+450 to 14+975, 16+060 to 16+760. The improvement of existing horizontal alignment is carried out to possible extent considering the site constraints deficiency of geometry, structure improvement proposal.

- 66 Existing alignment is followed at many locations wherever straight portion and horizontal curves of adequate radius prevails. The length of project stretches wherever existing alignment retained is 4160 m, the length of project stretches wherever existing alignment retained with improvement is 2998 m & the length of the improved alignment of the project road is 12082 m.

3.4 Proposal for New Bridges:

- 67 There are total 2 Major bridges and 3 minor bridges. Among these, 2 new minor bridges have been proposed at chainage 1+340 and 13+260 over local nallahs and 1 new Major bridge has been proposed on Subansiri river of 2040 m length at chainage 9+302. Proposed deck width of the bridge is 17.8 m and carriageway width are 14 m and it is designed for 4-lane configuration. As the existing Subansiri river is classified as National waterway-95, IWAI guidelines have been followed for designing this bridge. This major bridge will provide better connectivity between Majuli and Lakhimpur, as, presently, people travel by ferry services. Another major bridge of length 702 m is proposed to replace the existing wooden bridge over Luit river at chainage 4+891 and 1 minor bridge of length 48 m is proposed to replace the existing wooden bridge over local nallah at chainage 6+405. These wooden bridges are reconstructed every rainy season as they get completely submerged in water. Hence it was highly needed to replace them.

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	1+340	Local Nallah	-	6	1 X 6.0 X 5.0	Box Type	Minor	New Construction
2	9+302	Subansiri River	-	2040	36x60+26x30	PSC I – Box Grider with Well Type Foundation	Major	New Construction
3	4+891	Luit River	Wooden	702	9X30+9X48	PSC I - Grider with Well Type Foundation	Major	New Construction
4	6+405	Local Nallah	Wooden	48	1 X 48	PSC I - Grider with Well Type Foundation	Minor	New Construction
5	13+260	Local Nallah	-	9.4	3 X 3.2	Box Type	Minor	New Minor Bridge Proposed at 1+950 (3 X3.2 X3)

Source: Structure Condition & Inventory Survey

3.5 Intersection/Junction Improvement Proposals:

68 There are 2 major and 1 minor junction including earthen and gravel roads. All are ‘T’ type junctions. Crossroads with paved carriageway are only considered for development. The pavement area is widened at the intersection which 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+000	T	Balechapori	Major	Chikala gaon	Garmur satra	At Grade Intersection
2	3+280	T	-	Minor	-	Village road	At Grade Intersection
3	19+240	T	Bhogalmara	Major (SH 43)	Bihpuria	Laluk Tinali	At Grade Intersection

Source: Design Report

3.6 Improvement Proposals for Existing Horizontal Curves

69 The curves are improved at 15 locations throughout the stretch to avoid broken back curves and improvement considering settlements for safety point of view and maintain the design speed of minimum 80-100 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	0+300	0+375	50	400	Improvement of Alignment
2	Right	0+450	0+525	40	500	-
3	Right	0+900	0+975	125	-	-
4	Left	1+060	1+300	300	2000	-
5	Right	2+600	2+700	500	500	
6	Left	2+850	3+800	-	1200	Alignment deviated
7	Left	12+925	13+050	100	400	Improvement considering Settlement (junction)
8	Right	13+525	13+575	70	600	Introducing single curve
9	Right	13+725	13+775	70	250	Improvement considering Settlement

Sr. No.	Curve	Existing Chainage (Km)		Existing Radius (m)	Proposed Radius (m)	Remark
		From	To			
10	Right	14+150	14+225	150	250	Improvement considering Settlement (junction)
11	Left	14+675	14+750	40	400	Improvement considering Settlement
12	Right	15+775	15+875	80	380	Improvement considering Settlement
13	-	17+675	17+775	80	400	Improvement considering Settlement
14	-	17+950	18+025	150	600	-
15	-	18+525	18+625	300	750	-

3.7 Proposal for Bus Bays and Bus Shelters

- i. Four Bus bays have been proposed on the alignment to allow traffic to flow freely without the obstruction of stopped buses and provide protected area away from the moving vehicles for both the stopped bus and the bus patrons.
- ii. The bays are designed on both sides of road at Balechapori & Bhogalmara villages.
- iii. Bus shelters with Signposts have been proposed in Adhakhona village at different chainages on either side of road to provide a place to sit, protection from weather, and to board and alight buses safely.

70 The details of the Bus Bays and Bus Shelters are presented in **Table 3-8** and **Table 3-9** respectively.

Table 3- 8: Bus Bay Details

SI. No.	Location	Existing Chainage	Design Chainage	Side
1	Balechapori	0+410	0+400	LHS
2	Balechapori	0+410	0+400	RHS
3	Bhogalmara	19+625	18+730	LHS
4	Bhogalmara	19+725	18+830	RHS

Table 3- 9: Bus Shelter Details

SI. No.	Location	Existing Chainage	Design Chainage	Side	Proposal
1	Adhakhona Gaon	Alignment Improvement	14+690	LHS	Bus Stop with Signpost
2	Adhakhona Gaon	15+350	15+540	RHS	Bus Stop with Signpost

- 71 The construction and improvement of sub-project road corridor A31 through improvement measures enumerated above will help in facilitating faster and smooth movement between Majuli to Bogalmara via Dhunagiri. 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

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

Table 4- 1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent/Numbers		
	TH	NTH	Total
Total Land Required (in Acre)	116.55		
Private Land Acquisition (in Acre)	39.91		
Government Land required (in Acre)	76.64		
Affected Families	578		
Physically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence)	TH	40	163
	NTH	123	
Economically Displaced Families (Loss of land, Shop, Artisan and Commercial Tenants)	TH	40	111
	NTH	71	
Titleholders losing agricultural land, facing significant economic impacts	TH	115	115
	NTH	-	
Physically and Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	TH	7	19
	NTH	12	
Significant impact on Structures	758		
Non-Significant impact on structures	2		
Total affected persons	2776		
Titleholders - affected Families/persons	258/1239		
Non-titleholders affected Families/persons	320/1537		
Affected Vulnerable Families	561		
Affected Tenants	11		

Source: Census and Social Survey, 2020

73 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. 23rd September 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

74 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

75 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 308 Daag Numbers (Survey Numbers) are getting impacted due to road improvement, out of which 78 Daag Numbers are under the ownership of government and 230 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%	90	23	113
10-20%	41	23	64
20-30%	34	9	43
30-40%	26	7	33
40% & above	39	16	55
Total	230	78	308

76 The total land to be acquired is 116.55 acre, out of which 78.28-acre (67.16%) is government land; 29.37-acre (25.20%) is private land, while ownership status of remaining 8.90-acre (7.64%) land is yet to be established, as the revenue records are not available for these stretches. The revenue department officials are in the process of compiling this information and the same will be updated on the availability of such records and/ or verification and updation of records through Joint Measurement Survey. However, in all such cases, the present occupants have been treated as owners taking them to be residing at the same place for the last 40 years as per the feedback obtained during consultations taking the total private land for acquisition to 38.27 acres. No forest land is impacted in the proposed project stretch. The government land within RoW is under PWRD. The revenue maps for the project area date backs to 1967-68 and as per the records no further land has been acquired in last 52 years. Category of ownership of land to be acquired for the project is presented in **Table 4-3**.

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

Village Name	Revenue Circle & District	Total Impacted Pvt Land (in acre)	Government Land (in acre)	Total Land to be acquired (in acre)
Chilakola Elangi gaon	Revenue Circle: Kamalabari & District: Majuli	0.35	0.36	0.72
Chilakola Koibat gaon		4.68	1.30	5.98
Chilakola Chapori gaon		0.00	20.79	20.79
Molapinda		0.40	14.36	14.76
Kanijan No.1	Revenue Circle: Bihpuria & District: Lakhimpur	0.00	21.43	21.43
Kanijan No.2		1.13	1.40	2.53
Aunibari No. 1		0.00	8.32	8.32
Dhunaguri		9.95	2.29	12.24
Dhunaguri-2		0.80	0.00	0.80
Khanikar		3.41	0.30	3.71

Village Name	Revenue Circle & District	Total Impacted Pvt Land (in acre)	Government Land (in acre)	Total Land to be acquired (in acre)
Bhagora Deuri		3.76	2.55	6.31
Adhakhona Gaon		2.31	0.95	3.26
Khanda Khowa Gaon		5.77	0.51	6.28
Khora Chapori Gaon		2.81	0.37	3.18
Karhi Pukhuri		2.73	0.37	3.11
Bongalmara Thoingal		1.79	1.36	3.15
Total			39.91	76.64

Source: Revenue Circle

- 77 The private land to be acquired is predominantly agricultural and commercial, whereas the government land to be acquired is predominantly barren. Traditionally, villagers cultivate rice in rainy season. Tea cultivation is the major economic activity; aim is to develop it as a commercial hub. It may be noted that in absence of land ownership data for some of the affected land parcels, those land parcels for the purpose of this analysis have been classified as private. The Revenue Department is in the process of collating the information on these land parcels and the information on the same will be updated during preparation of Resettlement Plan
- 78 Village-wise distribution of land acquisition is provided in **Table 4-4** below:

Table 4- 4: Village-wise Land Acquisition Requirement

Name of Village	Existing Chainage		Length (m)	LA Required		LA Not Required	
	From	To		Left	Right	Left	Right
Alengi Gaon (Balichapori)	0+000	0+285	285	285	210	0	75
Chilakola Chapori	0+285	1+335	1050	800	215	250	835
Chilakola Kaibartta	1+335	3+593	2258	2258	115	0	2143
Malapindha Chilakola	3+593	5+200	1607	1107	100	500	1507
Kaniajan	5+200	7+550	2350	2030	170	320	2180
Aunibari No 1	7+550	9+080	1530	970	830	560	700
Subansiri River	9+080	10+015	935	-	-	935	935
Dhunabari Gaon	10+015	10+958	943	760	943	183	0
Dhunabari Khanikar	10+958	11+810	852	70	852	782	0
Bahgora Deori	11+810	13+240	1430	1280	300	150	1130
Adhakhona Gaon	13+240	14+465	1225	180	880	1045	345
Khandkhowa Gaon	14+465	15+540	1075	420	650	655	425
Khara Chapori	15+540	16+355	815	500	655	315	160
Kari Pukhuri	16+355	17+035	680	455	295	225	385
Bongalmara Thoingal	17+035	19+240	2205	690	570	1515	1635
			19240	11805	6785	7435	12455

- 79 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

- 80 As per the Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020, in all 823 structures are getting affected by the project, out of which 799 are private structures and 24 are common property resources. Out of total 799 affected private structures, 92 (11.51%) are permanent in nature; 244 (30.54%) are semi-permanent in nature and the rest 463(57.95%) are temporary structures. The residential structures are typical Assamese houses which are single storied, with wooden walls, tin shaded and mud flooring.
- 81 The Structures are categorized as Permanent (Pucca), Semi-Permanent (Semi-pucca) and Temporary (Kutchha) as per their building construction. The Permanent Structures are defined as structure with wall; roof and floor are made up with construction materials of high durability, i.e, at least of more than 20 years. On the contrary, the Temporary Structures are defined as structures whose wall, for and floors are made up with temporary materials, i.e., whose durability is within couple of years. The Semi-permanent structures fall in between these two extremes of Permanent and Temporary structures.



Exhibit-1: Permanent Structure



Exhibit-2: Semi-Permanent Structure



Exhibit-3: Temporary Structure

- 82 After plotting the structures on the alignment map, the extent of impact on the 602 structures (excluding 197 cases where only boundary wall/ fencing is getting impacted) was worked out and it is observed that out of 602, 563 (93.52%) structures are getting impacted by more than 40%. The extent of impact on structures has been presented in **Table 4-5**, Impact on structures on the basis of type of construction in **Table 4-6** & others category is presented in **Table 4-7**.

Table 4- 5: Impact on Private Structures

Impact	Residential	Commercial	Residential cum Commercial	Others	Total
Less than 10%	2	0	0	0	2
10-20%	4	1	4	0	9
20-30%	1	5	1	1	8
30-40%	5	15	1	1	22
40% & above	318	202	43	195	758
Total	330	223	49	197	799

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

Table 4- 6: Type of Construction

Type of structure	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total	%
Residential	208	90	32	330	41.30%
Commercial	82	91	50	223	27.91%
Residential & Commercial	19	24	6	49	6.13%
Others (Boundary Wall)	154	39	4	197	24.66%
Total	463	244	92	799	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	175	155
Shed	2	2
Cow Shed	9	5
Bathroom	1	1
Hand-pump	6	4
Pvt Temple	4	3
Total	197	170

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

4.4 Impact on families

- 83 The total number of Displaced Persons is 2776 with 1433 (51.62%) males and 1343 (48.38%) females. Almost 40% of the Displaced Persons are in the age group of 21 to 40 years. In terms of families, 578 families including 258 Titleholders, 70 encroachers, 238 squatters, 11 tenants

and 1 kiosk 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	258
Encroacher	70
Squatter	238
Kiosk	1
Tenant	11
Total	578

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	10	12	10	32
Comm	4	12	11	27
Resi cum Comm	1	7	1	9
Others	2	0	0	2
			Total	70
Details of Squatter				
Resi	61	29	1	91
Comm	14	15	3	32
Resi cum Comm	2	0	1	3
Others	94	18	0	112
			Total	238

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

4.5 Impact on other Vulnerable Sections

84 Out of the 578 project displaced families 561 (97.06%) families reported to be vulnerable. Of these, 442 (76.47%) families reported to be below poverty line and 104 (17.99%) reported to be headed by a woman. 13(2.25%) cases of single elderly (above 60 years) and 2 (0.35%) cases of differently - abled persons was reported. Details of the impacted vulnerable family is presented in the **Table 4-10.**

Table 4- 10: Impact on Vulnerable Families

Vulnerability Classification	Resi.	Comm.	Resi Cum Comm	Others	Open Land/ Agriculture Land	Total
Women Headed Family	4	4	2	4	6	20
WHF (BPL)	38	16	4	12	14	84
BPL	143	81	10	119	89	442
Differently Abled (BPL)	1	1	0	0	0	2
Orphans/ Destitute	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elderly Person Living Alone (BPL)	3	3	1	4	2	13
Total	189	105	17	139	111	561

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

4.6 Impact on Common Property Resources

85 During enumeration of CPRs in the socio-economic survey and transect walk, it was found that, in all, 24 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	11	45.83%
2	Educational Properties	5	20.83%
3	Community Properties	1	4.17%
4	Government Properties	7	29.17%
	Total	24	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

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

Sr. No.	Type of Properties	Chainage	Side	Description
1	Education Properties	04+665	LHS	School BW
2		05+250	RHS	School BW
3		06+350	RHS	School BW
4		14+674	RHS	Classroom + Toilet + WT + BW
5		17+415	RHS	School BW
6	Religious Properties	04+009	LHS	Temple
7		13+660	RHS	Temple + BW
8		14+370	RHS	Temple
9		14+464	RHS	Temple
10		16+530	RHS	Temple
11		17+020	RHS	Temple Wall
12		17+238	LHS	Temple Hall + BW
13		17+587	LHS	Conference Hall + BW
14		17+645	LHS	Temple + BW
15		18+258	LHS	Temple BW
16		18+873	RHS	Temple BW
17	Government Properties	00+000	LHS	Bus Stand
18		0+040	LHS	Public Toilets (3 No. in single structure)
19		06+600	RHS	Government office Hall + BW
20		16+562	RHS	Public Rest Room
21		18+850	LHS	Animal Health Care office BW
22		19+078	RHS	Rehabilitation Centre
23		19+102	RHS	Panchayat BW
24	Other Community Structure	14+600	LHS	Club house + Stage + BW

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020



Temple along the project road



Public Toilet along the Road



Under construction Temple along the project



School at the Roadside

4.7 Impact on Crops and Trees

- 86 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.
- 87 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

88 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

89 The social fabric of the project area predominantly comprises of four social groups, a) Scheduled Tribes (ST) b) Scheduled Castes (SC) the Other Backward Class (OBC) and d) General Castes. The ST population accounts for 48.79 percent in the project area as compared to the state’s average of 12.4 percent (Census 2011). Of the total 578 families displaced by the project, 144 i.e., 24.91% are OBC’s, followed by the General Category at 95 i.e., 16.44% and Scheduled Caste at 57 i.e., 9.86%. 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	282	48.79%
Schedule Caste	57	9.86%
Other Backward Class	144	24.91%
General	95	16.44%
Total	578	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

90 Among the project displaced families all 578 families reported to be following the Hindu Religion. The Scheduled Tribes follow Doni- Poloism, the worship of Sun and Moon. Most of them have adopted Vaishnavite Hinduism but still follow many animistic beliefs and rituals as remnants of their original beliefs.

5.2 Demography of Displaced Persons

91 The total number of Displaced Persons is 2776 with 1433 (51.62%) males and 1343 (48.38%) females. The age-wise distribution of Displaced Persons is presented in **Table 5-2**. Almost 40% of the Displaced Persons are in the age group of 21 to 40 years.

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

Age Category	Total Males	Total Females	Total Persons	Percentage
0 to 6 Years	78	65	143	5.15%
7 to 14 Years	124	108	232	8.36%
15 to 20 Years	179	170	349	12.57%
21 to 30 Years	302	380	682	24.57%
31 to 40 Years	283	226	509	18.34%
41 to 50 Years	184	162	346	12.46%
51 to 60 Years	149	121	270	9.73%
Above 60 Years	134	111	245	8.83%
Total	1433	1343	2776	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.3 Occupational Profile

92 The occupational status of the Displaced Persons is presented in **Table 5-3**. It is reported that out of the total displaced population of 2776, children below 14 years (375 in number) have not been included in the analysis of occupation. Out of the total remaining 2401 Displaced Persons, 1319 reported to be unemployed (including housewives and persons above the age of 60 years). The total working population is 1082 taking the workforce participation rate to 45.06%. Overall, the contribution of females in the workforce is 48.73% and that of males is 51.27%. Analysis of work force data points to the fact that population engaged in businesses is 6.62% followed by Govt. services at 3.25%, Private Services at 1.92% and other's category at 0.83%. Out of the impacted population the major impact is on people engaged in agriculture and related occupation. 25.91% are engaged in Agriculture and another 5.08% as agricultural labourers making overall dependency on agriculture as 30.99%.

Table 5- 3: Occupational Profile of the affected population

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Agriculture	426	196	622	25.91%
Agriculture Labourer	72	50	122	5.08%
Non-Agriculture Labourer	28	3	31	1.29%
Business/ Trade	136	23	159	6.62%
Govt. Service	58	20	78	3.25%
Private Services	40	6	46	1.92%
Maid Servant	3	1	4	0.17%
Others	12	8	20	0.83%
Unemployed	456	863	1319	54.94%
Total	1231	1170	2401	100%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.4 Physical and Economic Displacement

93 Out of 578 Displaced families 163 will be Physically displaced and 147 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.

- 94 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	163
Economic Displaced Families	147
Total	310

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.5 Educational status of Displaced Persons

- 95 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 2633. Out of which 5.01% reported to be illiterate, 23.55% reported that they are only literate as they can sign their name in the local language but never had any formal schooling, 16.22% of the Displaced Persons have education up to primary level, 43.60% up to secondary and higher secondary, 11.39% up to graduation and higher education, and only 6 persons i.e., 0.23% had technical qualifications.

Table 5- 5: Educational Status

Educational Status	Male	Female	No. of Displaced Persons	Percentage
Illiterate	60	72	132	5.01%
Literate (can only sign)	306	314	620	23.55%
Primary	209	218	427	16.22%
Secondary & Higher Secondary	605	543	1148	43.60%
Graduate & Higher	169	131	300	11.39%
Technical	6	0	6	0.23%
Total	1355	1278	2633	100.00%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.6 Income and Expenditure

- 96 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 578 displaced families, 56 did not respond. Of the 522 families which responded to the survey, 2.11% of the families reported a monthly income of above Rs 50,000, 9.96% between Rs 20,000 to Rs 50,000, 31.99% within Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 and 55.94% 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	292	55.94%
10,000 to 20,000	167	31.99%
20,000 to 50,000	52	9.96%
50,000 & above	11	2.11%
Total Respondents	522	100%
Non-Respondent	56	

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

- 97 The average expenditure on food and cooking fuel is 23.33% and 12.98% respectively thereby implying that a major part of the income, 36.31%, is spent on preparation and consumption of food. Expenditure under different heads like clothing, transport & communication, health& sanitation, and education is between 8.68% and 12.09%. Miscellaneous (other categories) expenditures accounts to 23.06% (refer **Table 5-7**).

Table 5- 7: Expenditure of the Displaced Families

Expenditure Head	% of Expenditure
Food	23.33
Cooking Fuel	12.98
Clothing	12.09
Transport	10.02
Health, Sanitation	8.68
Education	9.84
Others	23.06
Total	100

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

5.7 Adverse Impacts and Suggested Mitigation Measures

- 98 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

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

population are Business/ Trade and agriculture supplemented by animal husbandry and fishing. The total displaced population in the working group (excluding population from 0-14 years) is 2401. It is reported that, 54.94% of the affected population falling in workforce group is unemployed (this includes housewives as well). 30.99% of the Displaced Persons are engaged in agricultural activities; 3.25% in government services, 1.92% in private services and 6.62% are engaged in trade and business. Since the livelihood of the displaced population is largely agriculture and associated activities, the impact of the project will be felt directly by 30.99% whose livelihood is directly or indirectly associated with agriculture.

- 100 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

- 101 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	1343
2	Sex ratio	937
3	Age Group (Maximum)	21-40 Years
4	Women Headed Family	104
5	Women Headed BPL Family	84
6	Illiterate*	72
7	Literate*	1206

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

- 102 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

- 103 Out of the 578 project displaced families 561 (97.06%) families reported to be vulnerable. Of these, 442(76.47%) families reported to be below poverty line and 104 (17.99%) reported to

be headed by a woman. 13(2.25%) cases of single elderly (above 60 years) and 2(0.35%) cases of differently - abled persons was reported.

- 104 Additional provision of financial assistance to all PAPs under vulnerable category has been made in the Entitlement matrix.

5.11 Impact on Access to Services and Amenities

- 105 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.
- 106 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

- 107 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.
- 108 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

- 109 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.
- 110 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

- 111 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.

112 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

113 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.

114 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

115 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

116 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

117 Though the Social Impact Assessment does not identify any direct adverse impacts on women under the project, care has to be taken to enhance the quality life of the women living along the project corridor, if any issue emerges during the project. Out of all the PAPs, the females are 48.38% and the sex ratio is 937. The details of PAPs being affected gender wise in the project are summarized in **Table 6-1** below and graphically represented in **Figure 6-1**. It also reflects that the ratio of female to male population is less in all the age groups 0-14 years to above 60 years.

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

S. No.	Age-group	Total	Male	Female
1	0-14	375	202	173
2	15-20	349	179	170
3	21-60	1807	918	889
4	Above 60 years	245	134	111
	Total	2776	1433	1343

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

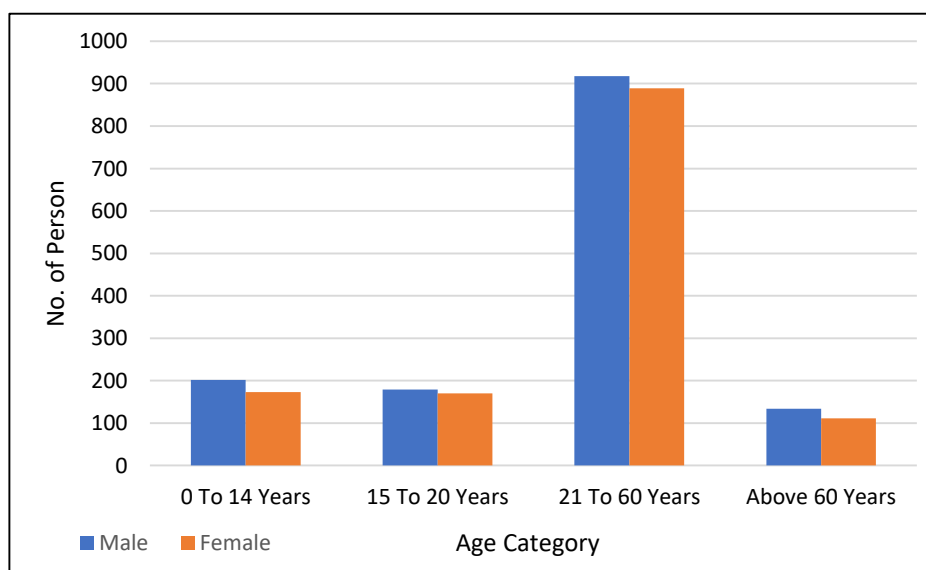


Figure 6- 1: Gender wise distribution of PAPs

6.2 Educational Pattern

118 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	60	2.28%	72	2.73%
2	Literate (can only sign)	306	11.62%	314	11.93%
3	Primary	209	7.94%	218	8.28%
4	Secondary & Higher Secondary	605	22.98%	543	20.62%
5	Graduate & Higher	169	6.42%	131	4.98%
6	Technical	6	0.23%	0	0.00%
	Total	1355	51.46%	1278	48.54%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

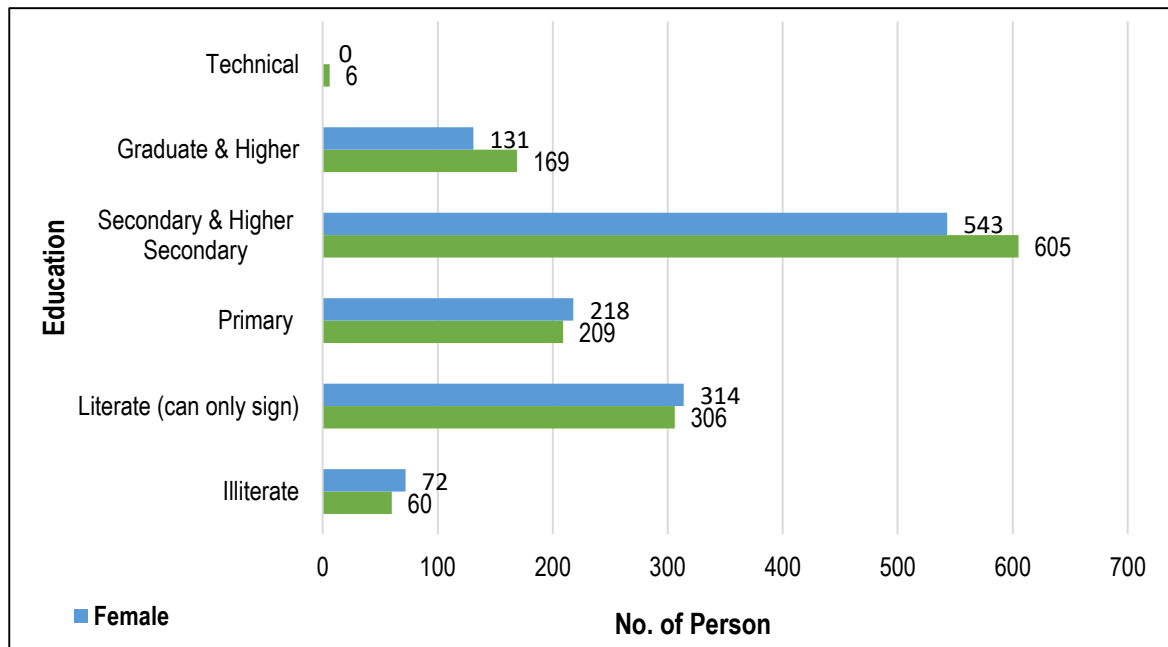


Figure 6- 2: Gender -wise Educational Pattern

6.3 Occupational Pattern

119 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

48.38% of the total project affected population and a vast majority of them are unemployed; 35.94 % of the total working population. Of the 12.79% women who are gainfully employed or are engaged in any type of economic activity, the majority are engaged directly in agriculture or are working as agricultural labour at 10.25%, followed by business/trade at 0.965%, and government services at 0.96%. 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	424	17.66%	196	8.16%
2	Agriculture Labourer	72	3.00%	50	2.08%
3	Non-Agriculture Labourer	28	1.17%	3	0.12%
4	Business/ Trade	136	5.66%	23	0.96%
5	Govt. Service	58	2.42%	20	0.83%
6	Private Services	40	1.67%	6	0.25%
7	Maid Servant	3	0.12%	1	0.04%
8	Others	12	0.50%	8	0.33%
9	Unemployed	458	19.08%	863	35.94%
	Total	1231	51.27%	1170	48.73%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

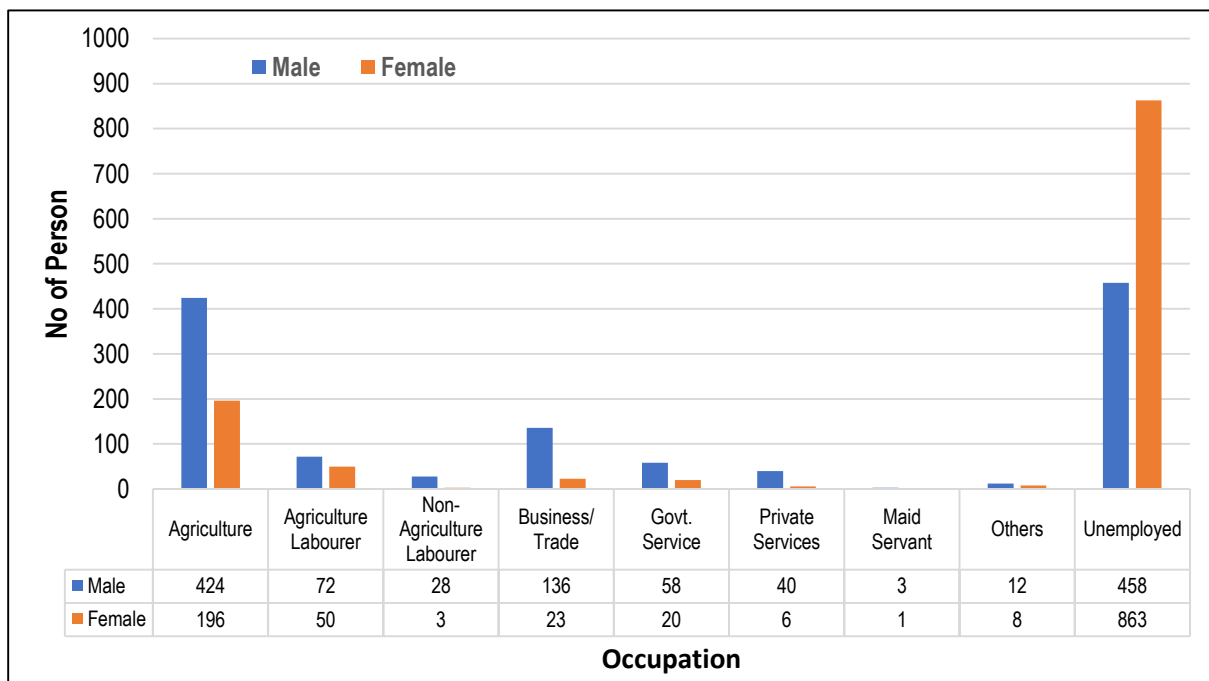


Figure 6- 3: Gender-wise occupation profile

6.4 Income profile

120 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 307 working women, 269 earn less than INR 10,000/- per

month, 25 earn between INR 10,000/- to INR 20,000/- and 13 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	571	52.77%	269	24.86%
2	10,000 to 20,000	137	12.66%	25	2.31%
3	20,000 to 50,000	67	6.19%	13	1.20%
4	50,000 & above	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Total	775	71.63%	307	28.37%

Source: Primary Census Socio Economic Survey, 2020

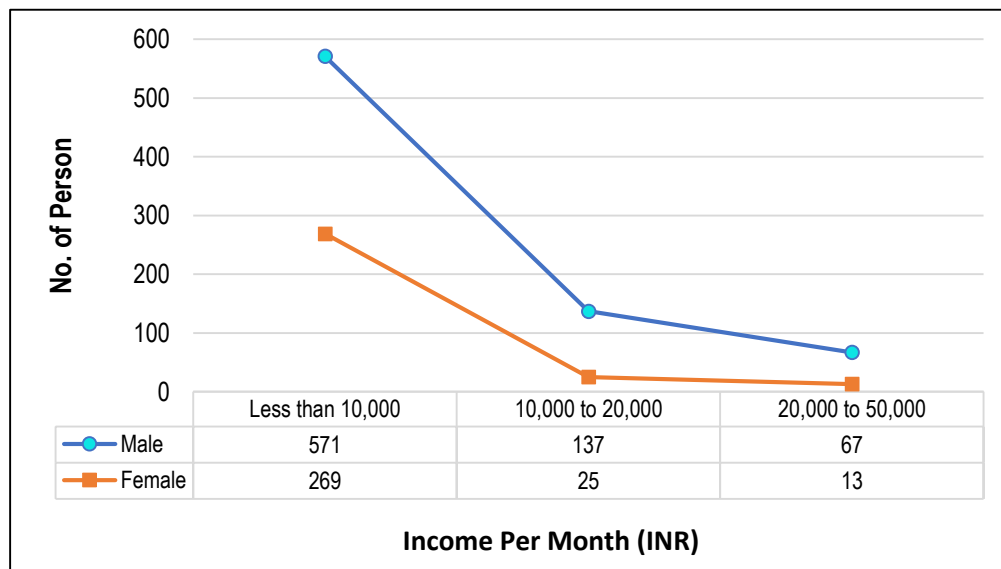


Figure 6- 4: Gender-wise Income Profile

6.5 Impact on Women Headed Households

- 121 Out of 578 affected households there are 104 women headed households affected by both impact on structures and land. (**Table 6-5**) Of these, 84 will have impact on structures, 20 will have impact on land with 18 facing insignificant impact affecting less than 40% of the land and the remaining 2 will face adverse impact with more than 40% of their land being affected. (**Table 6-6**)
- 122 In terms of displacement, 64 WHH (land and structure) will be significantly affected which includes 18 facing more than 40% loss of commercial structures, 5 having loss of residential cum commercial structures and 40 having impact on residential structure. 5 WHH will be partially affected which includes 2 with partial loss of commercial structures, 1 with partial loss of residential cum commercial structures and 2 having impact on residential structure. 88 (excluding 16 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	20	19.23%
2	Structures	84	80.77%
	Total	104	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%)	2
2	Insignificant Impact (Losing less than 40%)	18
	Total	20

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)	18	5	40	63
Partially Impacted (Less than 40%)	2	1	2	5
Total	20	6	42	68

**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

- 123 Women consulted during census survey and consultations perceived little negative impacts of the road improvement for the loss of land, assets, livelihood, and road safety concerns. They suggested for minimization of land acquisition, avoidance of structures demolition and restoration of livelihood. Regarding road safety concerns, design of the road should be planned in a proper way and road safety awareness campaigns for roadside residents should be conducted by the RAP implementing NGO/Consultant. They also proposed that the RAP implementing NGO/Consultant will also inform residents of the safety designs of the road.
- 124 The census survey and discussion with women in the project area show that close to 92% of women spend time supporting their male partner in agricultural and 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.
- 125 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.

- 126 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

- 127 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

- 128 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.

- 129 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.

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

Table 6- 8: Sample GBV Prevention Action Plan

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

Objective	Activity
	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

- 131 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.
- 132 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.
- 133 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.
- 134 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:

- 135 **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.
- 136 **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.
- 137 **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.
- 138 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.
- 139 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.
- 140 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

- 141 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

142 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

- 143 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.
- 144 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

- 145 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

- 146 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

- 147 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.

- 148 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

149 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

150 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

151 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

- 152 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.
- 153 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.
- 154 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

- 155 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.
- 156 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.
- 157 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.
- 158 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 labourers.
7	Surrounding Community	Regular Direct Contact	Common Interest on social and environmental issues	Monthly	Community event and open dialogue
8	Gram Panchayat	Regular Direct Contact	Common Interest on employment, livelihood trainings, CSR activities, and social & environmental issues	Monthly	Information dissemination and suggestions and feedback.
9	Tehsil/District Officials	Occasional Direct Contact	Documentation of land deeds and local permits	As required	Formal meetings
10	Central and State Level authorities	Occasional Direct Contact	Permits and clearances	As required	Formal meetings
11	Local Political groups	Occasional Direct Contact	Common interest with that of the local community and administrative issues	As required	Information dissemination
12	NGOs and CBOs	Occasional Direct Contact	Common interest with that of the local community	As required	Information dissemination

7.4 Objectives of the plan

159 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

- 160 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”, 20 village consultations and FGDs with women groups, ST PAPs and owners of commercial properties were carried out.
- 161 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 20 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	Participants
1	ST Consultation – 3 No.	MalapindhaChilakola	01.02.2020	Males-23
		Dhunaguri	02.03.2020	Males- 6
		Dhunaguri	27.08.2020	Males- 4
Females- 10				
2	Women consultation - 3 Nos.	Aunibari No. 1 Village	24.02.2020	Females-11
		Kaniajan Village	16.08.2020	Females-22
		Bhongalmara	27.08.2020	Females- 9
3	Village Consultation – 2 No.	Chilakola Village	14.08.2020	Males-10
				Females- 10
		Khandahkowa	27.08.2020	Males-5
Females- 14				
4	Commercial Affected Consultations – 1 No.	MalapindhaChilakola Village	10.02.2020	Males-4
				Females-2
5	Boatsman Consultation – 1 No.	Luit River	17.08.2020	Male-1
6	Common Property Resources - 5 Nos.	Lohit Priya Junior College, Balichapori Village	10.02.2020	Male- 2 (Including School Principal)
		L.P. School, Nalduwar Village	15.02.2020	Male- 2 (Including School Principal)
		K.K.B Missing Janaati High School, Kaniajan	24.02.2020	Male- 2 (Including School Principal)
		Dhunaguri	12.03.2020	Females- 1
			11.02.2020	Females- 1

Sr. No.	Type of Consultations	Village Name	Date	Participants
7	Departmental Level Consultations - 4 Nos.	Electricity Department, Majuli	05.02.2020	Male- Junior Engineer - 1
		PWRD, Majuli	07.02.2020	Male- Assistant Executive Engineer -1
		Revenue Department, Majuli	15.02.2020	Male- Revenue Circle Officer -1
		Executive Engineer, Lakhimpur	05.02.2020	Males- 2
8	NGO Consultation – 1 No	Bhogalmara	01.09.2020	Male- 1
	Total	20 Consultations		145 Participants (65 Males & 80 Females)

7.6 Summary of Consultations Performed

162 Summary of consultations has been appended below in **Tables 7-4 to 7-20**

Table 7- 4: Public Consultation Summary 1

Date	01.02.2020	
Venue	Village Malapindha Chilakola, District Majuli Chainage: 4+200	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	23 Male Participants	
Stakeholder Category	Scheduled tribes Consultation	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the bridges over river Luit and Subansiri will get constructed? • Whether it will be all weather roads? • Whether land, structures and trees will get affected due to the proposed project? • Apart from compensation for land, structure and other assets, what other benefits and support will be provided under the project? • During construction phase local village laboures should be given employment • The villagers were willing to part with their land and structures for road improvement provided adequate compensation is paid, preferable in cash. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. The bridges will be constructed. • It will be all weather roads. • All care will be taken to keep the impact on land, structures and trees minimum. Wherever acquisition will happen adequate compensation as per the LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 will be paid. • The government of Assam is preparing a Resettlement Framework which will have provisions for other benefits and support. This document will be shared with all concerned as soon as it is finalized. This activity will be completed before any acquisition under the project. • Preference will be given to the local workers including women. • Adequate compensation will be paid through cheque. No cash payment will be made. The participants were also cautioned to remain careful from anyone if he promises payment of compensation in cash.

Table 7- 5: Public Consultation Summary 2

Date	02.03.2020	
Venue	Dhunaguri Village, District Lakhimpur	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	6 Males	
Stakeholder Category	ST Village Level- Land Impacted	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All weather road with bridges over river Luit and Subansiriis required. The road should have all safety features particularly near the settlements. • During construction phase local village labours should be given employment 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All weather road with bridges over river Luit and Subansiri will be constructed with all required features such as adequate lighting, speed breakers, roadside drainage, underpasses, etc. • Preference will be given to the local workers including women.



Table 7- 6: Public Consultation Summary 3

Date	27.08.2020	
Venue	Dhunaguri Village, District Lakhimpur	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	4 Males & 10 Females	
Stakeholder Category	ST village Level	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How soon the road will be constructed? Whether the bridges over river Luit and Subansiri will get constructed? • What compensation will be paid for our properties and assets? • During construction phase local village labours should be given employment 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The engineering designs are under preparation and the road construction work will start as soon as the design works get approved. The bridges over both the rivers will be constructed under this project. • It will be a fair compensation based on LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 and Resettlement Framework. • Preference will be given to the local workers including women.



Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: AXOM MALA
 Road No.: A 31- 2
 Road Distance:
 Participants:
 Surveyor/ Supervisor: Sankar Choudhury
 Place of Consultation: Dhunaguri
 Date of Consultation: 27-08-2020

S. No	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1	Shaili Bora	7002778036	Shaili Bora
2	Mrs. Rupali Bora	8486724813	M. Rupali Bora
3	Jyoti Bora	8876203639	Jyoti Bora
4	Dilpa Borkia	8486560676	Dilpa Borkia
5	Manjamma Borkia	8876961802	Manjamma Borkia
6	Mrs. Borkia	8876961802	Borkia
7	Miss. Borkia		Borkia
8	Kaushika Chulia	6002298067	Chulia
9	Borkia	8339424204	Borkia
10	Borkia		Borkia
11	Borkia	8721899836	Borkia
12	Borkia	848688792369	Borkia
13	Borkia	9869166856	Borkia
14	Borkia	8010378531	Borkia
15			
16			
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Table 7- 7: Public Consultation Summary 4

Date	24.02.2020	
Venue	Village Aunibari No 1, District Lakhimpur Chainage: 7+400	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	11 women	
Stakeholder Category	Women Consultation	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They welcomed the project as they feel it will help their children in better access to educational/ training facilities and enquired how soon the road improvements and bridge works will be completed? • They are also looking forward for any skill development program for themselves and their children as part of this road project. • For acquisition and compensation related matters they informed that they are open to discuss the same with the authorities. 	<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. It a matter of few months. • The Resettlement Framework is under preparation. It will specify the provisions of skill development. The framework will be shared with all concerned as soon as it is ready. • It will be a fair compensation based on LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 and Resettlement Framework. The method of payment of compensation will be informed to all concerned before any acquisition.



Table 7- 8: Public Consultation Summary 5

Date	16.08.2020	
Venue	Kaniajan village, District Majuli, Chainage: 5+400	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	22 Women Participants	
Stakeholder Category	Women Consultation	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants welcomed the project and expressed that the bridges over the rivers are required. They also highlighted the need to street lighting, police post and medical facilities. • Women mainly are involved in household chores. Women are respected in villages however major decisions are taken by head of the households • Those women who work they are not paid equal to men. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent bridges over river Luit and Subansiri will be constructed. The provision of road light is being kept wherever it is required. The requirement of police post and medical facilities will be informed to the project authorities. • As part of the project a Gender Action Plan will be prepared to help in upliftment of the condition/ status of the women. • During construction of road the payments for any engagement will be as per the law of the land.

Table 7- 9: Public Consultation Summary 6

Date	27.08.2020	
Venue	Bhogalmara, District Lakhimpur	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	9 Females	
Stakeholder Category	Women Consultation	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants welcomed the project and expressed that the road should be constructed soon with all safety measures near the settlements. • Women mainly are involved in household chores. The women who work are not paid equal to men. • Women take decision only at household level. 	<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. It a matter of few months. • During construction of road the payments for any engagement will be as per the law of the land. • 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

Name of Project: AXOM MALA
 Name of Project Road: A31- 2
 Project package no:
 Surveyor/Supervisor: Shankar Choudhury
 Participants: Date: 27-08-2020
 Place/Village: Bhogalmara District: Lakhimpur

List of Stakeholders/Participants who attended public consultation meeting

Sr. No.	Name of Respondent	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Mrs. Pallabi Hazarika		600695131	P. Hazarika
2	Mrs. Manita Hazarika		9435643496	M. Manjari
3	Min. Bonali Bharali		9854702746	B. Bharali
4	Supali Choudhury		8134876783	Supali Choudhury
5	Supali Hazarika		8761093642	Supali Hazarika
6	Supali Hazarika		9854695171	Supali Hazarika
7	Supali Hazarika		690067985	Supali Hazarika
8	Supali Hazarika		9954649890	Supali Hazarika
9	Min. Maini Bharali		9854702746	M. Bharali
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				

Table 7- 10: Public Consultation Summary 7

Date	14.08.2020	
Venue	Chilakola village, District Majuli Chainage: 2+000	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	10 Male Participants, 10 Female Participants	
Stakeholder Category	DPs	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will we lose our land or structures? • Will compensation be given for the affected structure? • Will locals be involved in the road construction work? • Requirement of bridge on the rivers is must. • In case there will be loss of land and structure, what will be the rate of compensation? • Women are not paid equally as men in the region 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All efforts will be made to keep the loss at minimum. • Yes. Compensation will be paid as per LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 and Resettlement Framework. • Yes. Preference will be given to the local workers including women. • Bridge over river Luit and Subasiri is planned as part of the project. • It will be a fair compensation based on LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 and Resettlement Framework. • During construction of road the payments for any engagement will be as per the law of the land.

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: ~~AXOM MALA~~ AXOM MALA
Road No.: A31-1 Road Distance:
Participants: 20
Surveyor/ Supervisor: Shankar Chandany
Place of Consultation: Chilakola Date of Consultation: 14-08-2020

S. No.	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	ATUL DAS	8900287859	[Signature]
2.	[Name]	[Phone]	[Signature]
3.	[Name]	7896896614	[Signature]
4.	Gagan Das	9957810756	[Signature]
5.	[Name]	8622062286	[Signature]
6.	Sunil Hazarika	637454420	[Signature]
7.	Rahul Bhakari	6088572023	[Signature]
8.	Bubai Das	[Phone]	[Signature]
9.	[Name]	[Phone]	[Signature]
10.	Habibul Das	90823270	[Signature]
11.	Purnima Das	[Phone]	[Signature]
12.	Barduti Das	[Phone]	[Signature]
13.	Aiti Das	[Phone]	[Signature]
14.	Dhanu Das	[Phone]	[Signature]
15.	Sakshi Das	[Phone]	[Signature]
16.	Sunmai Das	[Phone]	[Signature]
17.	Sini Das	[Phone]	[Signature]
18.	Mamun Das	[Phone]	[Signature]
19.	Keteki Das	[Phone]	[Signature]
20.	Sunsumittra Das	[Phone]	[Signature]

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Name: AXOM MALA
Road No.: A31-1 Road Distance:
Participants:
Surveyor/ Supervisor: Shankar Chandany
Place of Consultation: KANIGRAH Date of Consultation: 16-08-2020

S. No.	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Purnima Das	NIL	[Signature]
2.	Lata Das	8134015395	[Signature]
3.	Banani Das	NIL	[Signature]
4.	[Name]	NIL	[Signature]
5.	[Name]	NIL	[Signature]
6.	[Name]	NIL	[Signature]
7.	[Name]	8144867895	[Signature]
8.	[Name]	[Phone]	[Signature]
9.	[Name]	NIL	[Signature]
10.	[Name]	[Phone]	[Signature]
11.	[Name]	9160905825	[Signature]
12.	[Name]	NIL	[Signature]
13.	[Name]	7093439283	[Signature]
14.	[Name]	7896000777	[Signature]
15.	[Name]	[Phone]	[Signature]
16.	[Name]	6900380415	[Signature]
17.	[Name]	9101363495	[Signature]
18.	[Name]	3127302104	[Signature]
19.	[Name]	20112000223	[Signature]
20.	[Name]	8154015395	[Signature]
21.	[Name]	8154015395	[Signature]
22.	[Name]	7086129877	[Signature]



Table 7- 11: Public Consultation Summary 8

Date	27.08.2020	
Venue	Khandahkowa Village, District Lakhimpur	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	5 Males & 14 Females	
Stakeholder Category	Village Level Consultation	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently only kuccha road is available. Road development in the region is required. Will this project be executed, or it is just a DPR work? • Cultivation is the major source of employment. • Women in the region takes decision at household level only. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Assam is serious about the project and the construction work will start soon with your support. • All care will be taken to keep the land acquisition minimum. • 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: AXOM MALA

Road No: A 21... 2 Road Distance:

Participants: (Place:- Khandahkhowa)

Surveyor/ Supervisor: Shankar Choudhury

Place of Consultation: Bhogalmara Date of Consultation: 27-08-2020

S.No	Name of the Participants	Phone Number	Signature
1	Ruchi Dasgupta		Sri Ruchi Dasgupta
2	Rammanan Das	730354891	Rammanan Das
3	Reshmi Das	8761061223	Reshmi Das
4	Mahila Das	8761061223	Das
5	Sri Anil Das	9678124482	A. Das
6	Rajmoni Das	9678124483	Das
7	Pradip Das	8211883501	Das
8	Hari Prasad Das	8397003223	Das
9	Chaitanya Das	9707378407	Das
10	Gauri Das	9954335764	Das
11	Rinkumoni Das	do	R. Das
12			
13	Anurupa Das		
14	Lakshmi Das		
15	Hemopova Das		
16	Somi Das	7086412826	Somi
17	Ruomi Das	8761880311	Ruomi Das
18	Mahila Das	8761883311	
19	Pampi Dutta Das	6000392826	Pampi Dutta
20			
21			
22			

Table 7- 12: Public Consultation Summary 9

Date	10.02.2020	
Venue	Malapindha Chilakola village, District Majuli Chainage: 4+000	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	4 Male Participants and 2 Female Participants	
Stakeholder Category	Owners and tenants of Commercial Structures	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether it is just a DPer work, or the road would actually be developed/ improved? • Bridge will be very useful for the shopkeepers and buyers, and it will reduce dependency on ferry service. • Appropriate cash compensation should be given for the affected land and structure. • If partial shop is being affected, we will prefer that the entire shop is being acquired • Tenant of shops should also be paid compensation • As the area has reasonable potential for commercial activities, the displaced people will relocate themselves in the same locality. Tourism will increase which will help in more income opportunities 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not a DPer work. The engineering designs are under preparation and the road construction work will start as soon as the design works get approved. • The bridges over both the rivers will be constructed under this project. • It will be a fair compensation based on LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015 and Resettlement Framework. However, no cash payment will be made. All the payments will be through account payee cheque. • Government of Assam is preparing a Resettlement Framework which will specify compensation for partial impacts to the property. Generally, if more than 10% of the shop is getting impacted than the entire shop is acquired. • Tenants will also be paid compensation as per the Resettlement Policy Framework. • The construction of all-weather road will boost the commercial activities in the region.



Table 7- 13: Public Consultation Summary 10

Date	17.08.2020	
Venue	Luit River, Majuli District	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	2 boatsman Male Participants	
Stakeholder Category	Boatmen	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What will happen to my livelihood after construction of the bridge? • In case of impact on property and earning appropriate compensation need to be paid. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Assam is preparing a Resettlement Framework which will specify compensation for project Displaced Persons. The provisions of policy document will be shared with all concerned before implementation of the project.



Table 7- 14: Public Consultation Summary 11

Date	10.02.2020	
Venue	Lohit Priya Junior College, Balichipora, Majuli Chainage: 0+450	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	2 (including School Principal)	
Stakeholder Category	Users of Common Property Resource	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much portion of the school will get affected due to road improvement project? • The road gets flooded during monsoon season and it becomes very difficult for students to reach school. • The road condition is poor and absence of streetlights leads to accidents during night. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is only the boundary wall and a small portion of land which is getting impacted. No impact on any other structure is envisaged. • The improved road will have proper drainage facility to protect the road and surroundings from flooding. • Provisions of adequate street lighting and road safety measures will be incorporated in the road design.



Table 7- 15: Public Consultation Summary 12

Date	15.02.2020	
Venue	Nalduwar Janajati L.P. School, Nalduwar Village, Lakhimpur, Chainage: 6+000	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	2 (including School Principal)	
Stakeholder Category	Users of Common Property Resource	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much portion of the school will get affected due to road improvement project? • Adequate provision for road safety and drainage to be kept while designing the road. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is only the boundary wall and a small portion of land which is getting impacted. No impact on any other structure is envisaged. • The improved road will have proper drainage facility to protect the road and surroundings from flooding. Provisions of adequate street lighting and road safety measures will be incorporated in the road design.

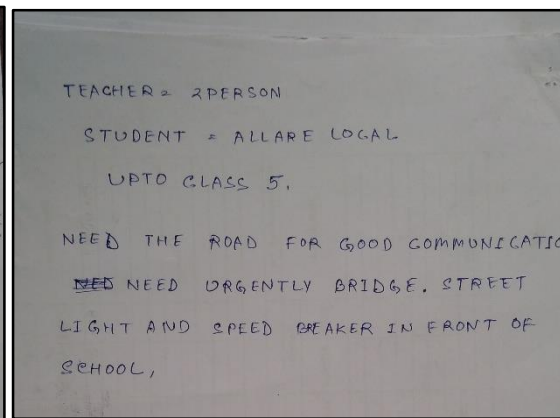
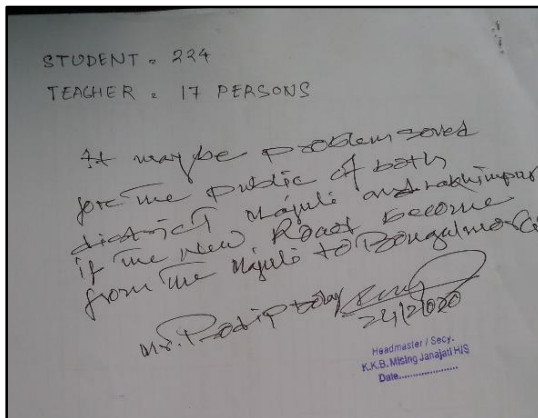


Table 7- 16: Public Consultation Summary 13

Date	24.02.2020	
Venue	K.K.B Missing Janaati High School, Kaniajan, Lakhimpur Chainage: 7+000	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	2 (including School Principal)	
Stakeholder Category	Common Property Resource	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much portion of the school will get affected due to road improvement project? • Adequate provision for road safety and drainage to be kept while designing the road. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is only the boundary wall and a small portion of land which is getting impacted. No impact on any other structure is envisaged. • The improved road will have proper drainage facility to protect the road and surroundings from flooding. Provisions of adequate street lighting and road safety measures will be incorporated in the road design.

Table 7- 17: Public Consultation Summary 14

Date	12.03.2020	
Venue	Likhak Chapori LP School, Dhunaguri Village, District Lakhimpur	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	1 Female	
Stakeholder Category	Common Property Resources Consultation	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much portion of the school will get affected due to road improvement project? • Adequate provision for road safety and drainage to be kept while designing the road. • Road amenities should be provided in the new road construction 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is only the boundary wall and a small portion of land which is getting impacted. No impact on any other structure is envisaged. • The improved road will have proper drainage facility to protect the road and surroundings from flooding. Provisions of adequate street lighting and road safety measures will be incorporated in the road design. • Appropriate provisions will be incorporated in the designs.



Table 7- 18: Public Consultation Summary 15

Date	11.02.2020	
Venue	Dhunaguri PHC, Dhunaguri Village, District Lakhimpur	
Number of Stakeholders Attended	1 Female	
Stakeholder Category	Common Property Resources Consultation	
Queries and feedback of Participants and Response from Consultant	<p>Issues Discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should be an all-weather road with proper drainage facility to avoid flooding during monsoon and all road safety features. 	<p>Response from Consultant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will be an all-weather road with permanent bridges over river Luit and Subansiri. The improved road will have proper drainage facility to protect the road and surroundings from flooding. Provisions of adequate street lighting and road safety measures will be incorporated in the road design.

Table 7- 19: Summary of discussion with government officials

Date	05.02.2020, 07-02-2020 and 15-02-2020
Venue	Electricity Department, Majuli, PWD Department, Majuli and Revenue Department, Majuli
Number of Stakeholders Attended	JE Electricity Department, AEE PWD, RI
Stakeholder Category	Government officials
View of Participants on the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road improvement and construction of bridges of Luit and Subansiri Rivers is needed for development of the region. • The people in general would be supportive to the project provided adequate compensation in a transparent manner is paid. • Some of the land records are not traceable. These records will be updated during joint field verification visits.

Table 7- 20: Public Consultation Summary 16

Date	01.09.2020
Venue	Khora Pathar Sanmilita Yuvak Samaj, Bhongalmara, District Lakhimpur
Number of Stakeholders Attended	1 Male (Secretary)
Stakeholder Category	NGO Consultation
View of Participants on the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the only road to commute in between Majuli and Lakhimpur hence should be made all-weather. • The road needs to be constructed with all safety and drainage features. • Post construction of road it is expected that the public transportation facility will be initiated.



KHORA PATHAR SANMILITA YUVAK SAMAJ
BHOGAL MARA MALAPINDHA ROAD
ESTD- 1936, (NGO AT A31-2)
PRESIDENT- DHIREN SAIKIA, RETD, PRINCIPAL (ROOF)
(BHOGALMARA H.S. SCHOOL)
PH:- 98545 80289
SECRETARY - HEM CHANDRA BARUAH (FROM 1988)
PH:- 8011827432, .

THIS IS A REGISTERED ORGN., THEY INVOLVED WITH AGRICULTURE WORKS WITH REHABILITATION CENTRE, THEY REHABILITATE PEOPLE WHICH ARE ADDICTED BY DRUGS, WINE ETC, THEY HAVE TEN (10) EMPLOYEE WITH MORE THEN THREE HUNDRED (300) MEMBERS, THEY ALSO HAVE A ANGANBADI TRAINING CENTRE THERE, THEY HAVE OLD HOME CENTRE AT BIHPURIA AND DHEMAJI,

DISADVANTAGES FROM THIS ROAD :-

1. ONE AND ONLY ROAD FROM LAKHIMPUR TO MAJULI AND JORHAT DISTRICT FOR COMMUNICATE,
2. NO. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITY,
3. THEY FACES FLOOD PROBLEM EVERY YEAR,
4. MOSTLY HAPPENED ACCIDENT DUE TO BAD CONDITION OF ROAD,
5. DUE TO BAD COMMUNICATION NO ONE REACHES DESTINATION AT TIME,

[Signature]
GENERAL SECRETARY
Khora Pathar Sanmilita Yuvak Samaj
P.O. - Sandakhowa
Dist. - Lakhimpur Assam
Signature of Respondent/HH & Date

[Signature]
01-09-2020
Signature of Surveyor & Date

Census and Socioeconomic Survey Questionnaire 8

Table 7- 21: 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	One of the major issues raised in consultation was of on priority basis construction of major bridges over Luit and Subansiri rivers.	All weather road with bridges over river Luit and river Subansiri will provide the much-needed connectivity to the villagers along the project corridor throughout the year. In the view of the same, 2 new permanent bridges have been proposed over these rivers.
2	Another issue raised by the locals during consultations was water logging and flooding of the roads during the rainy season and the steps being taken to mitigate this problem.	High embankment has been proposed in the flood prone sections of the project road to avoid waterlogging and flooding.
3	In rainy season the rainwater from the roads enters the houses impacting our life and livelihoods. What mitigation measures for waterlogging will be taken under the project.	The design of the improved road has proper drainage facility to protect the road and surroundings from flooding.
4	Will compensation be paid for private structures affected by the project?	Compensation will be provided for all private structures affected by the project at replacement cost on the basis of valuation as per the latest SOR of the PWD. This has been included in the Entitlement Matrix.
5	Another issue raised was about the problems faced by people due to the existing poor condition of road like delay in travelling, accidents, lack of public etc	The proposed road is an all-weather road with all safety measures including Curve improvement to minimize the road accidents.
6	Other participants of consultations asked whether they will get any employment during execution period of this road	Contractor may prefer hiring local labour in the semi-skilled and unskilled categories
7	Mitigation of adverse impact of the project on livelihoods	Financial assistance to all livelihood losers and livelihood training has been included in the Entitlement Matrix in the RAP
8	Title holders along with tenants had doubts about the basis of compensation they will be paid for loss of land and structures	Adequate compensation will be provided to all project impacted persons, titleholders as well as non-titleholders and tenants as per RFCTLARR2013 and Assam LARR2015. The details of entitlements have been provided in the Entitlement Matrix in the RAP.
9	What safety measures have been adopted in the design of the road?	Safety measures in the form of speed-brakers, signages, road markings, Junction/ Intersection improvement, Crash Barrier, guard rails, median etc. have been incorporated in the geometric design of road.

S. No.	Issues raised by the stakeholders	Mitigation measures proposed in the DPR/RAP
10	Will compensation be paid to commercial tenants impacted by the project?	Financial assistance to all commercial tenants adversely affected by the project has been included in the Entitlement Matrix in the RAP
11	What will be the timeline for payment of compensation for land and structures affected by the project?	All compensation will be paid before the start of civil works after verification of land measurement and legal documents of ownership of land and other property.
12	Principals and other authorities of educational institutions asked about the safety measures to be adopted in road design	Adequate safety measures like street lighting, signages near schools, pedestrian crossings, drainage, speed breakers etc. have been incorporated in the new design of the road.
13	Who will allot land for the affected school and who will construct the new building?	The State Government will allot alternate land for relocation of the school and will also construct the new building
12	Will the compensation be paid before the start of the project?	Yes, all compensation will be paid before the commencement of civil works of the project.
14	Who will reconstruct the religious and other community structures affected by the project?	All the religious and other community structures affected by the project will be reconstructed in case of minor impact, and relocated in case of major impacts, by the government.

7.7 Feedback/Community Perception about the Project/ Alignment

- All weather road with bridges over river Luit and river Subansiri will provide the much-needed connectivity to the villagers along the project corridor throughout the year
- The project will not only help in economic development of the region it will also provide better access to education and health facilities
- The present road has serious issues of flooding and water logging during rainy seasons, erosion, accident black spots, inadequate road width, damages surface, and signages. It is anticipated that during road improvement exercise all these issues will be adequately addressed
- The road improvements will result in establishing road connectivity, savings in travel time and enhancing the value of the land
- The road project should provide employment opportunities to the local people.
- The villagers are willing to part with their land and structures for road improvement provided adequate compensation is paid.

7.8 Information Disclosure

- 163 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.

- 164 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.
- 165 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

166 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

167 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**.

168 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)

169 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

- 170 Eksonia² 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.
- 171 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.
- 172 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

² 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

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

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

- 174 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.
- 175 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.
- 176 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

- 177 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

- 178 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

- 179 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**.
- 180 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)

- 181 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
- 182 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.
- 183 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.
- 184 The salient features of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework and ESS2. Involuntary Resettlement:
- 185 **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.
- 186 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.

- 187 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.
- 188 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.
- 189 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.
- 190 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.

- 191 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.
- 192 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.
- 193 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.
- 194 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.
- 195 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.

- 196 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.
- 197 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.
- 198 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.
- 199 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

- 200 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 ³ , 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

³ 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

201 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

202 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.

203 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

204 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.

205 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.
- 206 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.
- 207 **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.
- 208 **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.
- 209 **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.

210 **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.

211 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)

212 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.

213 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.

214 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.

215 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

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

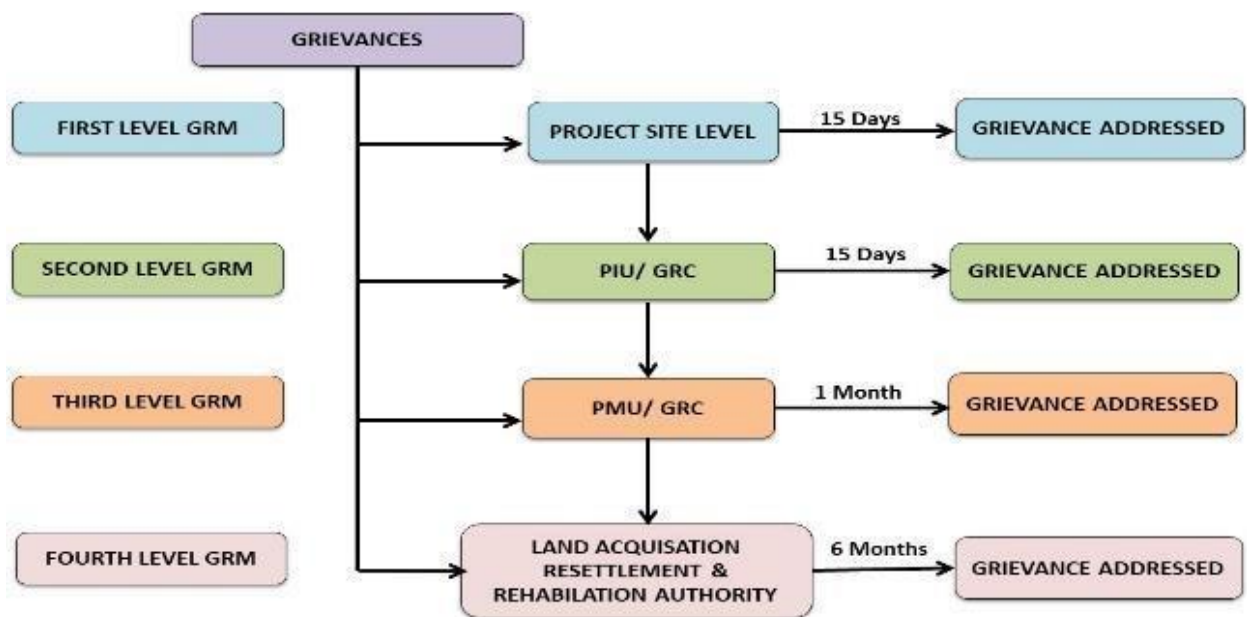


Figure 9- 1: Social and Environmental Grievance Redress Process

9.6 GRM Process Flow

217 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**.

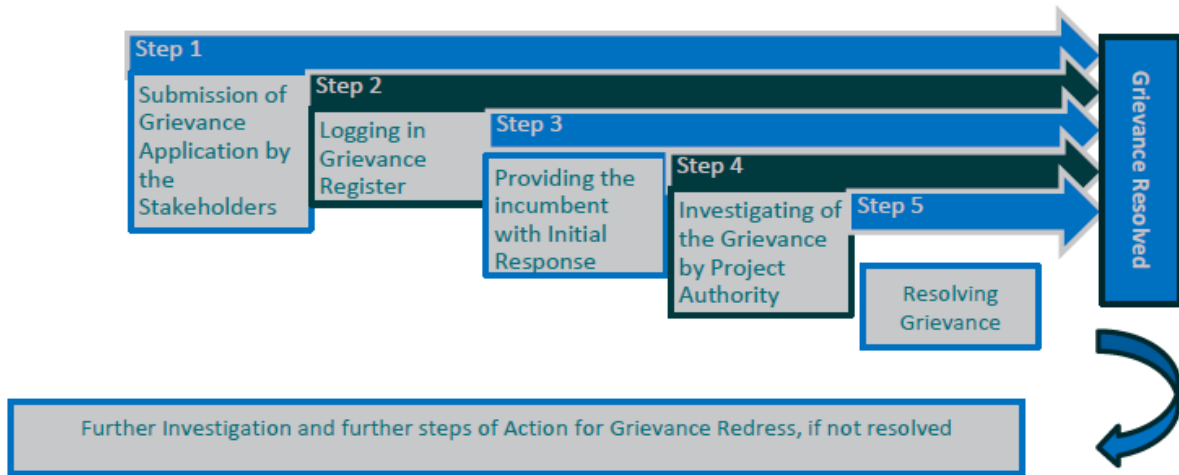


Figure 9- 2: Figure: GRM Process Flow

- 218 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
- 219 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.
- 220 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.
- 221 All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU.

10. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

- 222 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.
- 223 The Entitlement Matrix, summarizing all possible types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements, in accordance with the principles of this Resettlement Planning Framework, is presented in **Table 10-1**.

Table 10- 1: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	Direct purchase by negotiated settlement through the State Policy of “Direct Purchase Policy of private Land for Linear Projects of Asom Mala and EAP”			
	Direct purchase of Land with negotiation through District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary and comprising officials of the revenue, public works (buildings) and land acquisition departments.			
1.	Titleholder - Titleholder/Land owners and Interested persons (Eksonia holder/ Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, whose rights on the land assigned under any laws of the State, etc.	A. Loss of Land (Homestead Land, Commercial Land, Agricultural Land or Vacant Plot)	1. The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; ▪ The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; and ▪ Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects 2. The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor through Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014 of Govt. of Assam (Sub-section (2) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013), of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or, 	The land owners will get an incentive of 25%, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, Valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013. The Price of Direct Purchase (P) will be: $P = 2.5 \times \{(R \times M \times A) + (B + O)\} + [0.12 \times Y \times (R \times M \times A) + (B + O)]$ Where: R is the base rate of Land M is the Multiplier A is the affected area

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.50 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or, ▪ 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area <p>3. In case of acquisition of Eksonia Land, situated under permissible limits as per the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam, the Eksonia Holder is entitled to get the compensation of the landowner as described above, subject to conversion of the Eksonia land to Myadi Patta Land, as specified by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam.</p> <p>4. Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</p> <p>5. The land owner will also get an additional incentive of 25% on total compensation after Solatium, calculated as specified above</p> <p>6. The land value defined u/s 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will also attract an amount calculated @ 12% per annum for the period commencing on and from the date of notification⁴ till the date of award (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 30 of RFCTLARR Act 2013).</p>	<p>B is the market value of Buildings</p> <p>O be cost of all immovable assets & standing crops</p> <p>Y is the proper or improper fraction of year from date of notification to award of compensation</p> <p>Compensation shall not account for any depreciation.</p> <p>The Eksonia holder, whose Eksonia land cannot be converted to Myadi Patta Land, will be considered as Leaseholder.</p>
		B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing crops, attached to the land	<p>1. Replacement value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field (Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29)</p> <p><u>Or</u>, A few typical specifications of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective asset.</p> <p>2. Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry,</p>	<p>Compensation Building/ structures will be determined by PWD (Building) Department. Valuation for trees on timber value to be determined by the Forest Department; and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees to be determined by Agricultural Department.</p>

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

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be (Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29). 3. Market value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 29). 4. Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above. 5. The land owner will also get an additional incentive of 25% on total compensation after Solatium, calculated as specified above 6. Right to salvage materials in favour of the owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self.	
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit will be deemed included in the additional 25% allowances on Direct Purchase Price.	The direct purchase price shall be fixed on negotiations and mutual consent. Hence no rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be payable to land owners under Direct Purchase.
<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	1. Replacement of land for land, where feasible. Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax, value added tax incurred for replacement land, and other charges related to the replacement of the land OR, 2. Land will be acquired under Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Compensation at Replacement Value of land, (<i>calculated through RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP 2018</i>) will be the highest among:	If land for land is offered, title will go to both husband and wife. Retitling to be completed before project completion. If B is the base rate of land, M is the Multiplication factor & A is the affected area, then the compensation L will be, $L = 2 \times (B \times M \times A)$.

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>a) The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or ▪ The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects, <p>b) The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor through Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014 of Govt. of Assam (Sub-section (2) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013), of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or, ▪ 1.50 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or, ▪ 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area <p>c) Additional amount calculated @ 12% per annum, for period from date of notification of Social Impact Assessment study till date of award of the District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner, on market value of land calculated u/s 26 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 as a stand-alone component, i.e., not to be counted for the purpose of Multiplication factor and Solatium</p> <p>d) In case of acquisition of Eksonia Land, situated under permissible limits as per the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam, the Annual Patta Holder is entitled to get the compensation of the land as described above, subject to conversion of Eksonia Land to Myadi Patta Land as specified by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam.</p>	<p>If the Award of the compensation is after Y years from the date of SIA notification, then L will be incremented at 12% per annum to Ly, $Ly = L + (0.12 \times Y \times B \times A)$</p> <p>The expression of urban will be within the administrative border of any Municipality or Municipal Corporation</p> <p>Bank account will be in the name of husband and wife.</p>

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>e) If the left-over land plot is non-feasible or non-economic or unusable or if the land owner desires that the whole land to be acquired, the PWRD GOA or the Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector may acquire the total land of the land owner</p> <p>f) If the damage (if any) sustained by the landowner, at the time of the Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land and where land has been bisected by the acquisition an amount calculated at ten (10) per cent of the amount determined under sl. a) and b) above shall be paid.</p>	
		<p>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land</p>	<p>1. Replacement with a constructed house as per Prime Minister <i>Gramin Awas Yojana</i> (PMGAY) specification for rural areas or constructed house, not less than 50 square meter plinth area in urban areas, where feasible (<i>Ref. Schedule II of RFCTLARR 2013</i>). Provision of stamp duty, other fees payable for registration of house allotted and any other tax and other costs incurred for replacement house</p>	
			<p><u>OR</u></p> <p>2. a) Market value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field (Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29) Or, A few typical specifications of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective asset.</p> <p>b) Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be (Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29).</p>	<p>Compensation Building/ structures will be determined by PWRD (Building) Department. Valuation for trees on timber value to be determined by the Forest Department; and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees to be determined by Agricultural Department.</p> <p>Ascertain work schedules to consider avoiding harvest season</p>

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>c) Market Value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 29).</p> <p>d) Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</p> <p>e) The land owner will get additional 25% value on the replacement cost of the affected part of the structure without solatium, for any partially acquired structure (if the remainder is still viable).</p> <p>f) Right to salvage materials in favour of the structure owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.</p> <p>g) Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure</p> <p>h) At least 90 days advance notice to shift</p>	<p>Request for harvesting prior to acquisition to be accommodated to the extent possible</p> <p>Undertake valuation of standing crops and perennial crops, and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with affected people.</p> <p>Payment of compensation to the joint husband and wife bank account.</p> <p>The viability of the remainder structure will be certified by the PWD (Building) Department</p>
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances⁵	<p>1. Employment opportunity or Payment of lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,70,000 (Rupees five lakhs seventy thousand only) or Annuity of minimum of Rs. 2,280 (Rupees two thousand two hundred eighty only) per month per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, as per Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will be provided to all those landowner families, whose livelihood is primarily dependant on land acquired</p> <p>2. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any</p>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p>

⁵Financial assistance and/or allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was effected in January 2014.

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>3. One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family</p> <p>4. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,420/- (Rupees three thousand four hundred twenty only) per month for one year, or, Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family, require to relocate</p> <p>5. Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/ or Petty Shops are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed and/ or Petty Shops respectively Or, If Displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, One-time financial assistance of amount, as notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only).</p> <p>6. If the displaced family faced displacement or resettlement from any other project or this project previously, the displaced family will be entitled for an additional compensation equivalent to that of the compensation and assistance determined for all the cases as described above under Sl. 2A, 2B & 2C (1 through 7) for their second or successive displacements</p> <p>7. Three (3) months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest crops, fruits, flowers or product and by-products from the affected trees/ crops etc.</p>	<p>$Inflation Rate = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%$, say 14% where, $CPI_{Jan\ 2014} = 139.7$ & $CPI_{Apr\ 2021} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100⁶</p> <p>In addition to the Rs. 57,000 provided to all vulnerable affected people, the Vulnerable affected households will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project 2. Preference in employment under the project during construction, in accordance with qualification required. 3. Assistance to access to basic utilities and public services.
3.	Agricultural Tenants, Sharecroppers & Leaseholders of Land including Holders of	A. Loss of Leased/ Sharecropping/ Tenancy Land	<p>Landowners will reimburse tenants, sharecroppers and leaseholders with respective land rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease, if any.</p> <p>Employment opportunity or Payment of lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,70,000 (Rupees five lakhs seventy thousand only) or Annuity of minimum of Rs. 2,280 (Rupees two thousand two hundred eighty only) per month per family</p>	<p>Users of Eksonia land, whose land cannot be regularised by whatsoever the reason, will also be considered as Leaseholder.</p>

⁶ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf) and of May 2021 (http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf)

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	Eksonia, which cannot be converted		for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, as per Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will be provided to all those landowner families, whose livelihood is primarily dependant on land acquired.	The RP Implementation Agency will verify the reimbursement of rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease, if any.
		B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three months' advance notice to affected parties to shift and harvest crops, fruits, flowers or product and by-products from the affected trees/ crops etc. 2. Cash compensation at replacement value, for loss of immovable assets, and market value for standing crop/ trees/ horticulture, as estimated u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 & calculated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned PWD (Building) for Building/ structure and other immovable assets attached with the land • Concerned Forest Department or similar authority for Timber trees • Concerned State Agriculture Extension Department or similar authority for standing crops • Concerned Horticulture Department or similar authority for horticulture and/ or perennial trees 3. Right to salvage materials in favour of the structure owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period. 4. Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure 	
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances⁷	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any 2. One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family 	Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.

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

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>) Any displaced family losing cattle sheds, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed. If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,040/- per family and it will be borne by the Project Authority. 	$\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, $CPI_{Jan\ 2014} = 139.7$ & $CPI_{Apr\ 2021} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100⁸</p>
4.	Non-titleholders (Encroacher or Squatter)	<p>A. Loss of Land Land used residential/ commercial or any other purpose</p> <p>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Encroacher has extended their land boundary onto the existing government land or RoW, for residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial or any other purposes. No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Squatter have occupied public/ government lands, without any formal agreement, for residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial or any other purposes. At least 3 months advance notice to shift or to demolish the partial structure. Encroachers and squatters shall be paid the replacement cost of affected part of the structures and all other immovable assets attached to the land. Right to salvage materials without any fee or charge in favour of the structure owner/occupier of the affected building/ structure, if the 	<p>The replacement cost of structure and other immovable assets shall be determined in accordance with the typical specifications for immovable assets as defined and approved by Appropriate Authority</p>

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

Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
		attached to the land	incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.	defined u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances⁹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any for families getting physically displaced (require relocation). 2. One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family 3. Subsistence allowance @ Rs. 3420/- per month or one-time allowance of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) to displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>) 4. Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/ or Petty Shops, or the displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government. 5. If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,000/- per family and will be borne by the Project Authority. 	Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014. $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ where, CPI _{Jan 2014} = 139.7 & CPI _{Apr 2021} = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100 ¹⁰
5.	Tenants and Leaseholders of Residential/ Commercial or	A. Loss of Land Homestead Land/ Commercial Land	No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Tenants or Leaseholders occupy their residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial structure under tenancy/ lease holding with some financial arrangements with the landlords, which may or may not be properly documented or legalized.	

⁹Financial 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.

¹⁰ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014

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

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Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	Residential-cum-Commercial structures	B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders with rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease for fully impacted structure <u>Or</u>, Lease/ Rental agreement with reduced rent/ lease rate in appropriate to be continued after reconstruction of the partly affected but feasible remaining structure, as the case may be Replacement cost of part or whole of structure constructed by the tenant/ leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner. Right to salvage material of the portion constructed by tenant/ leaseholder 	
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances¹¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Three months' advance notice to affected parties to vacate the building/structure (residence, shop, etc.) On time Rental Allowances @ of Rs. 2,600/- (Rupees two thousand six hundred only) per month in rural areas and Rs. 3,900/- (Rupees three thousand nine hundred only) per month in urban areas, for 6 (six) months (<i>Ref. Addendum to Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP, Feb 2018 & regular rental increment of 10% per year</i>) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, belongings and cattle, if any (<i>Ref. Schedule II of RFCTLARR 2013</i>) for physically displaced family. Tenants of Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures will be entitled for one-time financial grant of Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) for loss of trade/ self-employment Tenants of Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures will be entitled Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>) 	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, $\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}} = 139.7$ & $\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100¹²</p>

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

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

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Sl. No.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			6. If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,000/- per family and will be paid by the Project Authority.	
6.	Any persons, other than the persons mentioned above, losing his/ her Livelihood/ source of Income	Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances ¹³	<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 ¹⁴
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 	

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

¹⁴ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014

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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

- 224 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.
- 225 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.
- 226 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

- 227 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

- 228 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

229 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

230 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

231 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

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

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

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

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

233 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

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

Table 11- 1: Identification of Relevant Schemes for Convergence

Sr. No.	Department	Scheme
1	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
2	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Mega Cluster
3	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Marketing Support & Services
4	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Research & Development
5	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana
6	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Aam Admi Bima Yojana
7	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	Margin Money Scheme for Artisans under MUDRA Yojna

Sr. No.	Department	Scheme
8	Department of MSME & Export Promotion	MSME Schemes
9	Export Promotion Bureau,	Export Promotional Schemes
10	MSME Policy – 2017	Department of MSME & Export Promotion,
11	Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy – 2012	Department of MSME & Export Promotion,
12	ODOP	CFC (Common Facility Centre) Scheme
13	ODOP	Market Development Assistance Scheme
14	ODOP	Finance Assistance Scheme
15	ODOP	Skill Development & Toolkit Distribution Scheme
16	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
17	Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce	How to Export (Step by Step Approach)
18	Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce	Foreign Trade Policy

12. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

12.1 Institutional Arrangements

235 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

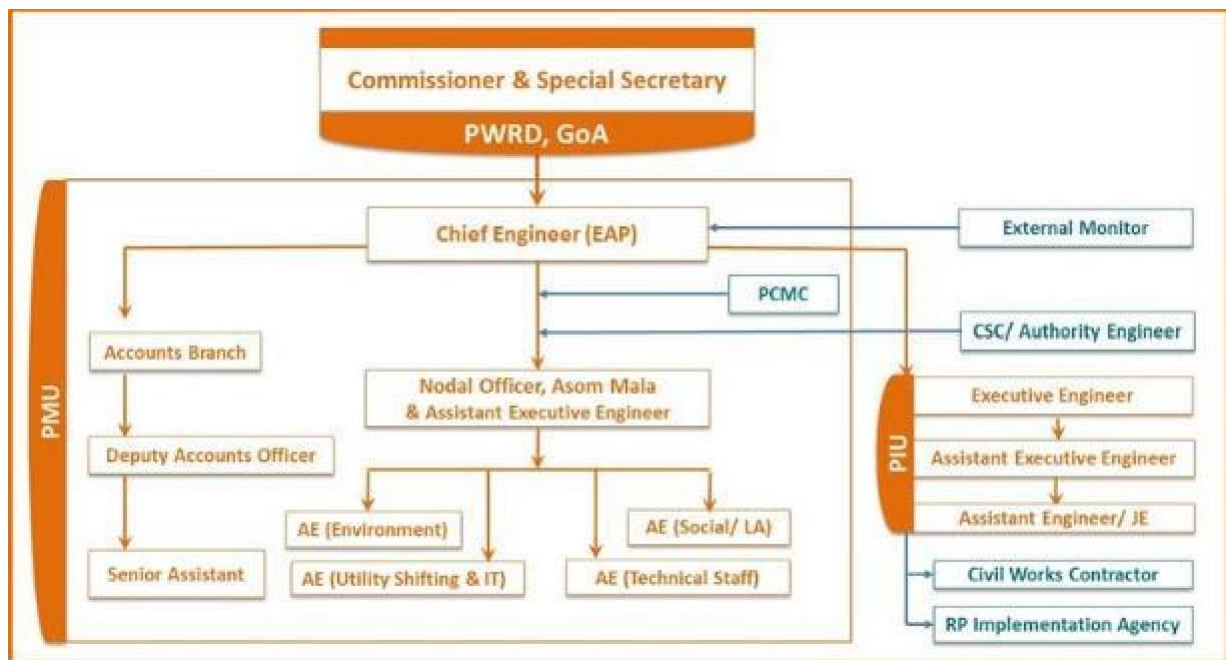


Figure 12- 1: Implementation Arrangement for Environmental and Social Safeguards

12.2 Program Management Unit (PMU)

236 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).

237 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.

238 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)

239 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.

240 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.

241 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)

242 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.

243 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)

244 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)

- 245 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.
- 246 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

- 247 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.
- 248 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

- 249 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.
- 250 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

- 251 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.
- 252 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

- 253 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 World Bank for review and observations. Based on the observations of the World Bank, 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

254 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.

255 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.

- 256 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

- 257 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.
- 258 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.
- 259 An illustrative list of indicators is given in **Table 14-2**, which would be measured against the baseline data collected for the preparation of RAP. The M&E agency will suitably select and include indicators for the evaluation for mid-term and end-term evaluations.

Table 14- 2: Impact Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator	Before project implementation	During / after RAP Implementation
1	Monthly income of family/household (Rs.)		
2	Number of earning members per family/household		
3	Occupation of head of family/household		
4	Possession of immovable properties and assets		
5	Dwelling units/ shops and other buildings (type and size)		
6	Ownership/tenancy of dwelling units (owner, encroacher, squatter)		
7	Ownership of transport, farm implements and other assets		
8	Possession of consumer durables/ material assets		
9	Possession of animal assets		
10	Indebtedness		
11	Size of loan (Rs.)		
12	Access to water and sanitation facilities		
13	Access to modern facilities		
14	Overall living conditions		
15	Education of children		
16	Health conditions of family members		
17	Migration for employment		

14.5 Reporting

260 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

261 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.

262 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

263 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

264 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

265 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

266 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.

267 The budget for RAP implementation comes to Rs. 36,00,18,825/- 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	24,08,93,043/-
2	R&R Assistance to Non-Title Holders	8,08,61,028/-
3	Relocation of CPRs	39,21,000/-
4	Administrative Expenses (RAP Implementation, GRM, Trainings and M&E)	1,72,00,000/-
5	Contingency @ 5% of total	1,71,43,754/-
6	Grand Total	36,00,18,825/-

S. No.	Expenses Category	Budgetary Provision in (INR)
A	Direct Purchase Price	
1	Base rate of land = area in bigha *circle rate (R)	2,10,86,170/-
2	Rate of multiplier (M=1.5) = R x 1.5	3,16,29,255/-
3	Land area (A) in bigha	120.730
4	cost of land (R x M x A)	3,16,29,255/-
5	compensation for structures on land (B)	68,13,680/-
6	compensation for trees and crops on land (T)	1,107,024/-
7	compensation for other immovable assets on land (O)	5,68,07,258/-

8	Compensation for LA without solatium = (R x M x A) + (B + T + O)	9,63,57,217/-
9	Add 100% solatium (100% on Sl. No. 8)	9,63,57,217/-
10	Land compensation as per RFCTLARR 2013 (u/s 26-30 & Schedule 1)	19,27,14,434/-
11	Additional 25% on Sl. No. 10 for Direct Purchase (All R & R benefits are deemed included in this additional 25%)	4,81,78,609/-
12	Total Direct Purchase price = (10 + 11)	24,08,93,043/-
R&R Assistance (NTH)		
B	Non-Titleholders (in case of Externally Aided Projects)	7,25,92,188/-
C	Livelihood losers	82,68,840/-
	Total(B+C)	8,08,61,028/-
D	Relocation of CPRs	39,21,000/-
E	Administrative Expenses (RAP Implementation, GRM, Trainings and M&E)	1,72,00,000/-
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	34,28,75,071/-
F	Contingency @ 5% of total	1,71,43,754/-
	Grand Total	36,00,18,825/-

**Note: The base rate of land has been multiplied by the area as the circle rate is variable in the 19.240 km stretch of road.*