



**GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM**

**Assam Integrated River Basin Management Project (AIRBMP) – Phase I  
(Funded by The World Bank)**

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**  
(Buridehing and Beki River Works)  
December 2022



**Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA)  
Water Resources Department**

### **List of Acronyms**

A/E	Anti-Erosion
ADC	Autonomous District Councils
AIRBMP	Assam Integrated River Basin Management Program
AOI	Area of Influence
ASDMA	Assam State Disaster Management Authority
AWRMI	Assam Water Research and Management Institute
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
CPC	Central Water Commission
DPR	Detailed Project Reports
E&S	Environmental and Social
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FREMAA	Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCP	Ground Control Points
GHG	Green House Gas
GIS	Geo Information System
GoA	Government of Assam
GoI	Government of India
GPN	Good Practice Note
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IWFMP	Integrated Water and Flood Management Plan
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
MPA	Multiphase Programmatic Approach
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OHS	Operational Health and Safety
PAP	Project-Affected People
PDO	Project Development Objective
PMTC	Project Management Technical Consultancy
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFCTLARR Act 2013	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013
SC	Schedule Caste
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse & Sexual Harassment
SEC	Special Environmental Clauses
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment

SOGI	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
ST	Schedule Tribe
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Treats
TDP	Tribal Development Plan
VEC	Valued Environmental and Social Components
WB	The World Bank
WRD	Water Resources Department

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## **Executive Summary**

### **Introduction**

Under Component 2 of AIRBMP phase I, no-regret emergency investments for Beki and Buridehing Sub-Basins are undertaken. These works include 31.82 kms of river Anti-Erosion (AE) works (18.155 Km for Buridehing and 13.67 Km for Beki) and 21 km (17 Km for Buridehing and 4 Km for Beki) of strengthening of existing flood embankment. The present Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) includes all these works for 31.82 kms of river erosion works (18.155 Km for Buridehing and 13.67 Km for Beki) and 17 Km for Buridehing embankment strengthening.

### **Impacts**

A total of 160.4 Ha of land is required for the proposed river works which includes both Government land (122.21 Ha) and Private land (38.39 Ha). Buridehing works require 116.43 ha of government land and 11.41 ha of private land. Beki works require 5.78 ha of government land and 26.98 ha of private land. There are total of 553 affected households (193 Buridehing and 360 Beki); out of that 476 are title holders (152 Buridehing and 324 Beki) and 77 are non-title holders (41 Buridehing and 36 Beki). 103 structures (44 Buridehing and 59 Beki) are impacted due to river works. Out of this, 87 are residential (44 title holders and 43 non-title holders), 2 are residential cum commercial structure belonging to 1 title holder and 1 non-titleholder, 13 commercial (1 Title holder and 12 non-titleholder) and one cattle shed. 30 orchids belonging to 10 title holder and 20 non-titleholders are also affected. A total of 2,949 trees (2012 Buridehing 937 Beki) need to be cut. In addition, 52,190 grass plants such as bamboo, sugar cane, etc. (11975 Buridehing and 40215 Beki) need to be cut. 11 Common Property Resources (2 Buridehing and 9 Beki) are affected, which include 2 Anganwadi Centers, 3 Mosques, 2 school buildings, 2 burial platforms, one temple and one Eidgah.

### **Objective of RAP**

The main objective of this RAP is to improve the overall living standards of the affected persons. Based on the Social assessment findings and in accordance with the proposed Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for AIRBMP, this RAP has enumerated the affected persons/families/households due to AE and Embankment strengthening works.

### **Census & Socio-economic Survey findings**

The key findings of census survey are; a) the majority of the households belong to the Muslim religion 58.1%, 39.5% are belongs to Hindu and remaining 2.4% of the households are Buddhist, b) More than half (52.3%) households are from other backward class (OBC) and 10.1% are Schedule Tribe (ST) and 9.3% are scheduled caste (SC), c) The occupation of 23.3% households are unskilled labours, 26.4% are engaged in agriculture, 17.4% are either old age or retired, 6.6% households are agriculture labours and another 7.8% are skilled labours, d) the average monthly income of affected households is Rs 2960 and about 29.9 % households are below poverty line and e) A significant percentage of heads of affected households (42.2%) are illiterate, 3.5% of them are had informal education, 34.1% of them are studied up to 9<sup>th</sup> standard and 10.9% are studied up to metric school.

### **Consultations**

Consultations were carried out through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and meetings with the PAPs and other community members in the project villages. Some of the suggestions given by the affected community are PAPs be given two months advance notice to move from the existing locations. Other suggestions are proper safety measures be provided at construction sites closer to the settlement/Community Structures and adequate support should be provided to the affected households for the restoration of their livelihoods.

### **RAP Implementation Process**

The Deputy Collectors of the districts will acquire land through consent. The land rate is calculated considering the guidance value of land and multiplied with a relevant factor (Ranging from 1 to 2) and further adding 100% solatium; thus, matching the market value. Additional 12% annual interest from the date of notification to award will be added. Also, additional 25% above will be provided on the total land and value of assets attached to the land or building rate. If the land owner does not agree to consent rate, then the land will be acquired using the RTCTLARR Act 2013. The valuation of structure will be calculated based on SoR without depreciation. FREMAA through NGO will ensure that the compensation and eligible assistances as per entitlement and provision of RAP shall be provided to the eligible PAPs/PAFs. The valuation of affected assets will be carried out by DLLPC committee through approved government valuator and no depreciation will be applied. NGO will make continuous efforts to track the absentee title holders, who did not avail the land compensation. Further, if any project lands recorded in the baseline census surveys are eroded before they are acquired, FREMAA will use the provisions under the policy “Rehabilitation policy for erosion affected families of Assam 2020” vide notification no. RGR.785/2014/91 dated 06/01/2021 to support and facilitate financial assistance to the eligible families. In case of non-titleholders, compensation will be provided using the project funds for loss of livelihood. Further, the Government shall pay compensation for land and assets prior to taking over land for construction works.

### **Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation**

The implementation of RAP will be overseen at PMU, FREMAA by the Chief Executive Officer, who is also responsible for the successful implementation of all project activities under AIRBMP. The FREMAA will appoint one NGO for implementation of RAP to coordinate with revenue departments and district administration as well as with PIU for effectively implementing the RAP provisions in accordance RPF. The Project has a Project Management and Technical Consultant (PMTTC) for implementation of ESMP at project levels. At contract package level, the Contractor shall be responsible for implementation of ESMP at field level under the guidance of the PMTC. Monitoring will involve periodic verification to ascertain whether proposed activities are conducted according to the plan. An external agency will be hired to conduct M&E of implementation of ESMP/RAP.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

GRM is formed at the 2 (two) levels, viz, (i) Project level, (ii) District level handled by WRD to address stakeholders’ grievances; and an Appellate Authority at FREMAA. The GRC at project level will have representatives from EE of concerned WRD division, AEE WRD, nominated official overseeing RAP implementation and two local communities (Female). The main responsibilities of the GRC are to provide support to PAPs on problems arising from land/property acquisition, record PAP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them. If the grievances not redressed at the Project level will be brought to the District Level GRC which shall be redressed. If the District Level GRC could not redress, the grievance will be referred to project Appellate Authority at PMU FREMAA Level. The PAP has the right to refer the grievances to competent administrative authority for Land Acquisition and appropriate courts of law at any stage of the process.

### **Co-ordination with Civil Works**

The RAP implementation schedule will be synchronized with the civil works implementation schedule. The contractor needs to start the work immediately, at the beginning of the working season, i.e., after award in the stretches/sites where there is government land available. The bid documents will specify the extent of unencumbered land to be handed over at the time commencement of works and subsequent milestones during which the acquired land will be handed over. The PIU will initiate the land acquisition process at the earliest to complete the same



and hand over the un-encumbered land to the contractor in time to start work as soon as the working season starts. The PMTC will certify the status of payment of compensation before taking over the land and hand over to the contractor.

### **Budget**

The preparation of the budget was guided by the parameters set in the entitlement matrix which provides for payment of land compensation including compensation and the relocation all affected persons. The budget also makes provisions for additional resettlement assistance for vulnerable PAPs. A contingency provision of 5% of the total resettlement budget is set aside to cover the unanticipated costs which may have to be incurred during RAP implementation. The total estimated resettlement budget is 68.90 crore which comes from state funding and approved by FREMAA. The cost of LA and R&R has been budgeted as part of the overall project costs and shall be met with Government of Assam funds and included in the counterpart funds. The World Bank's loan will be available for costs purchase of goods and NGO consultancy, M&E services, if required following the applicable procurement guidelines.

### **Disclosure and updating**

The FREMAA will ensure that PAPs and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the sub-project, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the sub-project. The RAP (summary in local language), list of eligible PAFs for various R&R benefits, progress reports on RAP implementation will be disclosed in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

## 1 Description of the Project<sup>1</sup>

### 1.1 Project Context

1. The State of Assam is strategically important as the largest and most populous State in the Northeast; it faces many of the challenges prevalent in other parts of the Northeast, but also holds tremendous potential for development through improved water resources management. Assam forms the physical and economic backbone of the region, connecting the other North-eastern States and joining them with the Siliguri corridor. Climate change is expected to exacerbate the water-related challenges in Assam. Climate modelling studies project an increase in the frequency of extreme flooding events for the period 2020-2059 due to higher monsoon precipitation over the Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra River basins, and accelerated glacial melting in the Himalayas and the Tibetan Plateau due to warmer temperatures.
2. The 2020 Brahmaputra floods that hit Assam between May and October impacted over 7 million people and forced more than 47,000 people into 564 relief camps<sup>2</sup>, raising fears of new COVID outbreak clusters. Floods can exacerbate COVID-19 transmission risks by interrupting preventive and essential health services such as water and sanitation, which already has poor coverage in this area. Disruptions in water supply due to floods make it more difficult for affected households to undertake basic hygiene practices such as handwashing. Building resilience to flood and erosion risks and achieving water security in Assam takes on greater urgency in the current COVID-19 crisis. Given the currently weak starting base and complexities, the reality is that considerable time and a gradual approach to tackling these challenges will be needed.
3. The Government of Assam (GoA) has approached the World Bank to provide support through the proposed Assam Integrated River Basin Management Program (AIRBMP)<sup>3</sup>. The proposed program focuses on strengthening institutions, filling critical knowledge gaps, and implementing integrated solutions to tackle the current challenges of floods and erosion, amongst others, and to seize opportunities for climate resilient growth and improved livelihoods. The proposed program is aligned with Government of India's initiative to make more optimal use of water resources and mitigated water-related risks in the Northeast to catalyse economic growth in the region.

### 1.2 Project Description

4. The AIRBMP is envisioned as a three-phase Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA). The Project Development Objective (PDO) of phase 1 is to “to reduce climate-related disaster risks and improve integrated water resources management in Assam.” The total estimated costs of Phase 1 is around US\$135 million.

### 1.3 Project Components

5. The Component 2 (Water Resources Management) of AIRBMP phase 1 involves land. Under this, no-regret investments of the Beki and Buridehing Sub-Basins and Emergency Works is taken. Under this 31.82 kms of river erosion works (18.155 Km for Buridehing and 13.67 Km for

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<sup>1</sup> This RAP is approved by FREMAA for implementation. This RAP has been approved for public disclosure on 24/11/2022

<sup>2</sup> Flood report as on July 25, 2020, Assam State Disaster Management Authority website, [http://www.asdma.gov.in/pdf/flood\\_report/2020/Daily\\_Flood\\_Report\\_25.07.2020.pdf](http://www.asdma.gov.in/pdf/flood_report/2020/Daily_Flood_Report_25.07.2020.pdf), accessed on July 26, 2020.

<sup>3</sup> The ESMF including RPP, IPPF, LMP, GAP & SEP and ESIA & RAP were prepared with support from **Scorpion**, Guwahati, Assam and **Center for Excellence in Management & Technology Pvt. Ltd.**, Hyderabad, Telangana

Beki) and 21 km (17 Km for Buridehing and 4 Km for Beki) of strengthening of existing flood embankment works are proposed. The details proposed works is provided in next Section. This RAP is prepared for 31.82 kms of river erosion works (18.155 Km for Buridehing and 13.67 Km for Beki) and 17 Km for Buridehing embankment strengthening.

6. Project activities related to Component 2 works under AIRBMP shall be implemented through project implementing units (PIUs) i.e., Water Resource Department (WRD), The Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) shall coordinate and oversee all the project preparation and implementation activities.

#### 1.4 Sub Project description

##### 1.4.1 Buridehing Sub Basin

7. The river Buridehing is one of the major tributaries of river Brahmaputra that originates from the hill ranges of Patkai in Arunachal Pradesh. It finally outfalls at the Brahmaputra at about 32 Km downstream of Dibrugarh town. The outfall is known as Dehingmukh. The total length of the river is 360 Km including that of the river Namchuk.
8. Since early fifties the entire area of Buridehing basin is chronically flood affected due to inundation caused by bank spilling and bank erosion during flood season. Moreover, these areas fall under highly intensive rainfall and therefore the surface runoff over catchment area is large enough to contribute large volume of discharge in the river.
9. Due to the frequent devastating floods in the Buridehing basin, it is proposed to take up flood control measures such Anti-Erosion works and Riverbank Strengthening works in identified critical reaches of Buridehing. The details of packages including land requirement and number of affected families is annexed (Annex 2).

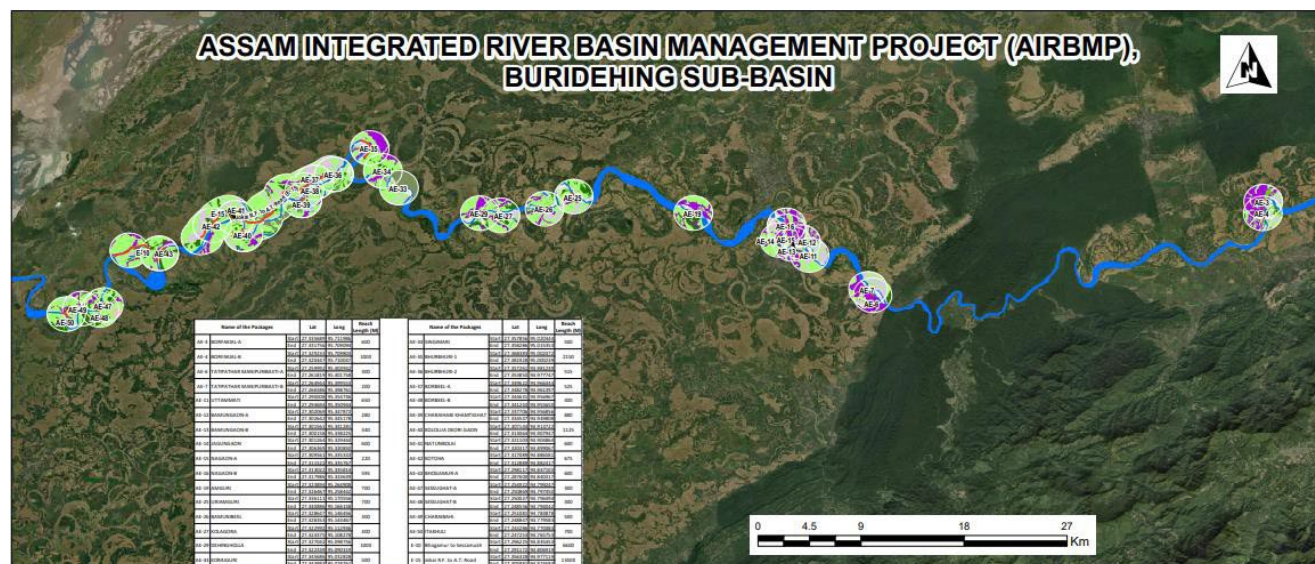


Figure 1: Investments on Buridehing Sub-basin

#### 1.5 Beki Sub-Basin

10. The river Manas is a transboundary river in the Himalayan foot hills between southern Bhutan and India. The river got its name after the Serpent God in Hindu mythology. The river, after

debouching from the foot hills, flows in two channels, namely Beki and Manas itself. In 2004 such an occurrence changed the river scenario in which the original course of Manas was silted up and nearly 80% of flood discharge flow through the river Beki. In addition, the flood of river Buradia (which drains a huge area and joins the river Beki).

- Year after year, this shifting of the river course is rendering a huge loss in the economy from an agriculture point of view as well as from a habitation point of view. To protect further shifting of the river Beki and to push the river to the original course, the closing of incoming channels as well as bank revetment to arrest further erosion area utmost necessary.

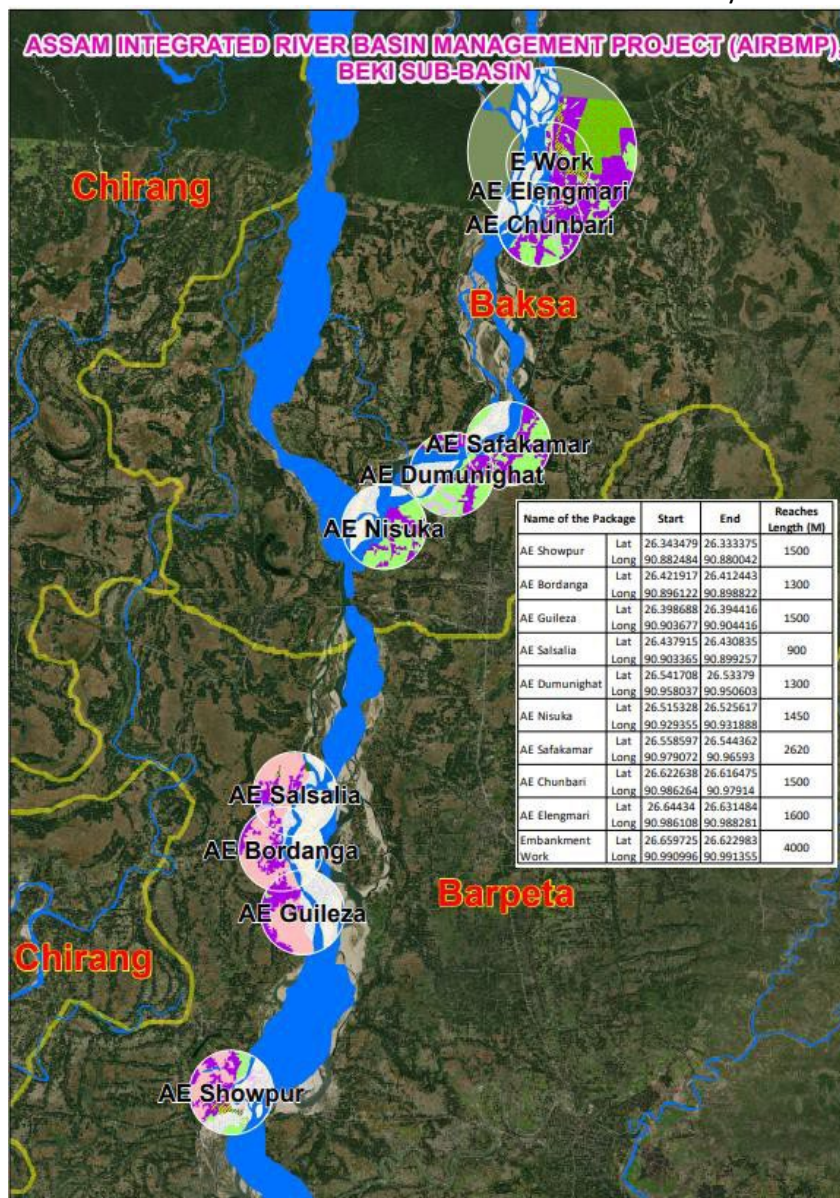


Figure 2: Investments on Beki Sub-basin

- Area of the project: The present proposal starts from Narayanguri (at L/B of Beki river), which is 16.20 km D/S of Mothanguri (where the river Beki enters into Assam) and up to Tinkunia part- III (at R/B of Beki River) covering the reaches of Baksa and Barpeta District. It is situated within a location from Longitude 90058'47"E to 90046'30"E and Latitude 26014'0"N to 26042'0"N.

## 2 Potential Impacts

### 2.1 Introduction

13. The Right of Way (RoW), as per DPRs (Beki – Aug 2021 and Buridehing Dec 2021) which is marked as 25 meters from the riverbank for anti-erosion works and 32 meters for embankment strengthening from toe to toe of embankment, was verified through the following steps:
  - (i) Verification of RoW with Land Revenue Records: The legal boundaries of the right of way and private properties and land to be acquired within the proposed Area of Influence (AOI) were confirmed with the revenue department records.
  - (ii) Verification with Affected Persons: The findings from the Land Revenue Records were confirmed during the census survey process. During the survey, (Survey period March- April, 2022) the affected title holders ownership records were confirmed with revenue circle office. However, majority of title holders are not available at the sites and could not be traced by the survey team during survey.

### 2.2 Overall Impacts

14. The verification process confirms that the river works involves acquisition of private land (38.39 Ha.). The census survey revealed that out of 553 affected households, there will be impact on 476 title-holders and 77 non-title holder households. All the 77 non-title holders are squatters.
15. *Eligibility Criteria:* Affected persons considered eligible for resettlement compensation and assistance are (i) PAPs who lose either land, structures, trees, crops or livelihood with title to the land as per the provision of govt. direct purchase GO; (ii) PAPs who lose either land, structures, trees, crops or livelihood without title to the land who have been surveyed prior to the cut-off date. The dates were informed during consultation meetings. Joint verification was done by WRD, Revenue Circle Office staff, FREMAA district staff along with affected person at the location along with ESIA consultants.
16. The district administration of all project district was advised by FREMAA not to evict anyone. They were advised to conduct an assessment of such situation and properly resettle and rehabilitate them. The following are the measures taken to protect sites are a) Creating awareness among people on not to encroach upon land identified for the project, b) Identifying all govt land and demarking theming with fencing to prevent encroachments, c) monitoring govt. land regularly to prevent encroachments, d) identifying homeless and landless people and progressively allotting government lands to them, and e) Creating work opportunities to unemployed people so that they don't migrate to other places and encroach government land.
17. In the project 38.39 Ha of private land will have to be acquired/purchased. The cut-off date for title holders is the date of Notification under Section 21 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 based on the provision laid down in the GOA Direct Purchase notification no. RLA.177/2021/3 dated 07/03/2022. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date has been set as the completion date of the survey (Table 13). 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. In order to prevent further encroachment, the measures as suggested under para 16 are taken up. However, some flexibility will be considered during implementation to take into account any non-titled-holders who may not have been present during the survey and who owned assets within the Area of Influence prior to the cut-off-date.

Table 1: Overall impacts<sup>4</sup>

S. No	Particulars	Beki AE	Buridehing AE	Buridehing Embankment	Total
1	Total Land required (Ha)	32.76	43.54	83.99	160.6
2	Government Land required (Ha)	5.78	34.29	82.14	122.21
3	Private Land required (Ha)	26.98	9.57	1.84	38.39
4	Number of households	360	129	64	553
5	Number of title holders	324	104	48	476
6	Number of non title holders	36	25	16	77

From the above table it can be seen that out of total land required for the project, 24.58% is private land whereas 75.35% is Government land.

A. Impact on land

18. The land requirement is calculated based on the DPRs for each of sites. The AIRBMP project requires both Government and Private land: Government land 122.11 Ha and Private land 38.39 Ha. The total land required for the project is 160.6 Ha. The government land belongs to Revenue Department and WRD. The total extent of land holding data will be provided during the RAP implementation stage, and data will be collected from the Revenue Circle Office. The list of land to be acquired are kept in project files and brief details are given in table 2.

Table 2: Land Requirement for river work

Land Area Required	In Hectare
Government Land Area Required	122.21
Private Land Area Required	38.39
<b>Total land Area required</b>	<b>160.6</b>

19. Every year in the government lands next to the river banks, locals cultivate seasonal crops depending on availability of land during particular period. During civil works a two months advance notice will be given to harvest the standing crops. During the Census survey, 30 non-title holders doing seasonal cultivation close to the river were enumerated and the numbers are shown at Table 3 under Orchid Category.

B. Impact on Structures

20. The primary social survey indicated that 103 structures, belonging to 103 families will be impacted due to river works (Site wise category of impact is annexed). The overall social impact due to the project is summarized in Table below (Table 3). Out of 103 impacted, 87 are residential (44 title holders and 43 non-title holders) and 2 residential cum commercial structure belong to one titleholder and one non-titleholder, 13 commercial (1 Title holder and 12 non-titleholders) and one cattle shed.

21. There are 30 orchids belongs to 10 title holders and 20 non-titleholders.

<sup>4</sup> There are no physically displaced families.

Table 3: Summary of Social Impacts

Category of Impact	Beki AE		Buridehing AE		Buridehing Embankment		Total	
	Title Holder	Non-Title Holder	Title Holder	Non-Title Holder	Title Holder	Non-Title Holder	Title Holder	Non-Title Holder
Only Land	286	-	86	-	47	-	419	0
Residential	26	32	18	08	-	03	44	43
Residential cum Commercial Structure	01	-	-	-	-	01	01	01
Commercial structure	-	-	-	-	01 (Petty shop)	12 (Petty shop-2 nos)	01	12
Cattle shed	-	-	-	-	-	01	0	01
Orchid	10	04	-	15	-	01	10	20
Grave	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>77</b>

Table 4: Extent of impact of structures

	Fully affected			Partially affected			Total
	AE Buridehing	Embankment Buridehing	AE Beki	AE Buridehing	Embankment Buridehing	AE Beki	
Title holders	18	0	27	0	0	0	45
Non-titleholders	04	14	28	04	0	04	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>99</b>

*\*\*3 nos. Of Petty shops and 1 no. Of Cattle shed are not considered for above analysis*

Out of 99 impacted structures, 91 are fully affected and 8 are partially affected. The 8 partially affected structures the extent of impact will be up to 50% which is not viable to stay and will be considered as completely impacted.

#### C. Impact on Crops and Trees

22. During field verification, a total of 2,949 trees (2012 Buridehing 937 Beki) need to be cut. In addition, 52,190 grass plants such as bamboo, sugar cane, etc. (11975 Buridehing and 40215 Beki) need to be cut. This will be finalized after demarcation of trees under public land and private land. Any damage to standing crops and trees during implementation will be compensated as per valuation done by the horticulture/ forest department at the time of preparation of award. The details of the loss of the trees are given in the annexure- 6

#### D. Impact on Common Property Resources

23. There are 11 CPR properties affected along the Beki and Buridehing river basin, which include 2 Anganwadi Centers, 3 Mosques, 2 school buildings, 2 burial platform, one temple and one Eidgah. The summary list of CPRs affected along the sub-project is presented in below table and details are provided in **Annexure 4&5**.

Table 5: Impacts on CPR

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Package Name</b>	<b>Type of CPR</b>
1	Barpeta and Baksa	AE Works- elengmari, Raghabil, Narayanguri, Chunbari	School Building- 1, Mosque- 1, AWC- 1
2		AE Works- chunbari, Bispani	School- 1, AWC- 1
3		AE Works- Safakamar	Burial platform- 1
4		AE Works- Nisuka	Mosque- 1
5		AE Works- Showpur, Amguri	Mosque- 1, Eidgah- 1
6	Dibrugarh and Tinsukia	AE- 6 and 7	Burial platform- 1
7		AE- 4	Temple- 1



### 3 Objectives of RAP

#### 3.1 Objectives of Resettlement Action Plan

24. The main objective of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to improve the overall living standards of the affected persons. The RAP will focus on
- i To identify adverse impacts and determine mitigation measures
  - ii To present the entitlements and action plan for payment of compensation and assistance for restoring livelihoods and improving or at least retain present living standards in post-resettlement phase
  - iii To present the institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and grievance redressal along with timelines and an overall budget for RAP implementation.

#### 3.2 Resettlement Policy Framework

25. Under the RPF for AIRBMP, several categories of project affected persons /families/households are recognized with varying eligibility for the compensation and assistance packages. In accordance with the principles of RPF, all affected persons/families/households will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged.
26. The affected persons/families/households at AE and embankment strengthening work sites will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance packages in accordance with the RPF under AIRBMP:
- a. Compensation of private land through direct purchase or otherwise as per RFCTLARR Act 2013, if the land owner does not agree for direct purchase.
  - b. Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at replacement cost without depreciation
  - c. Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance
  - d. Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation

#### 3.3 RAP Preparation

27. The DPRs prepared for Buridehing and Beki Sub-project has indicated that the 41 anti-erosion works and 3 embankment strengthening works at 45 different sites requires both government and private land. This RAP is for 18.155 Km of 30 Anti-erosion works for Buridehing and 13.67 Km of 11 anti-erosion works for Beki and 17 km of 3 river embankment works for Buridehing. The land requirement is calculated based on the DPRs for each of sites. This requires both Government and Private land: Government land 122.21 Ha and Private land 38.39 Ha. The total land required for the project is 160.29 Ha. The RoW had squatters/encroachments at few sites who are cultivating the land, and have residential and commercial structures on the land. Specifically, the following types of social impacts have been recorded:
- Impact on Land (Title Holder)
  - Partial loss of structures used for residential, commercial and other purposes and associated loss of livelihood.
  - Impacts on non-titleholders (encroachers/squatters)
  - Impacts on vulnerable and disadvantaged population
  - Loss of community properties, other properties and assets such as boundary wall, cow shed, toilet, etc.

28. Based on the assessment findings on the design and in accordance with the proposed Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for AIRBMP, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the anti-erosion and embankment strengthening works has been prepared, which address the private land acquisition and encroachments within the RoW at location anti-erosion and embankment strengthening work sites by non-title holders/ squatters.

## 4 Census Survey and Baseline Socio-Economic Profile

### 4.1 Introduction

29. Census survey is carried out to establish the current status of a specific project area, and act as a benchmark for measuring project progress and success at all stages of the project cycle. It helps in establishing priority areas for a project and attributing change and impacts as a result of the project. There are total of 553 households in the proposed river work sites and out that 476 are title holders and 77 are non-title holders. But during the time of survey only 258 households are available at the location. This is due to dynamic nature of the Buridehing and Beki rivers that causes erosion and flood every year, the families near the river bank have moved out for better and safer locations. The balance affected households will be traced and surveyed before the civil works implementation. This section outlines the findings of the survey carried out in the project area for the 258 households that were covered under Census survey.

### 4.2 Category of impact of the surveyed households

30. As per the survey, there 181 (70.5%) of title holders whereas 77 (29.5%) are non-title holders (77 squatters). The details are presented in the table 6.

Table 6: Category of impact of households

Category of Impact	Beki AE	Buridehing AE	Buridehing Embankment	Total
Titleholder	137	32	12	181
	79.2%	56.1%	42.85%	70.15%
Non-Titleholder	36	25	16	77
	20.8%	43.9%	57.14%	29.85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>258</b>

Source: Census Survey

### 4.3 Key Baseline Characteristics of affected persons

31. *Number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)*: As per the survey, there are a total of 258 households affected by the project, among whom 228 (88.4%) are men and 30 (11.6%) women headed. The average household size is 5.4. Whereas there are total of 1315 persons affected by the project among them 710(53.9%) are male and 605 (46.1%) are female. The key baseline characteristics of the PAPs/PAHs are summarized in Table 7, 8, 9&10.

32. Social customs and traditions play a major role in determining the socio- economic development as well as occupational patterns in the influence area. Keeping this in mind, an initial analysis was conducted to understand the religious profile of affected households. The majority of the households belong to the Muslim religion 58.1%. 39.5% are belongs to Hindu and remaining 2.4% of the households are Buddhism.

33. As per the census survey of all 258 affected households, the social stratification of the project area shows that 73 households (28.3%) are from general category, 135 households (52.3%) are from other backward class (OBC), 26 households (10.1%) are from Schedule Tribe and 24 (9.3%) are from scheduled caste (SC) category.

34. A significant percentage of head of affected households (42.2%) are illiterate, 3.5% of them are had informal education. 34.1% of them are studied up to 9<sup>th</sup> standard. 10.9% are studied up to metric school while only one household studied up to post graduate level.

Table 7: Number of Project Affected Persons

Particular	Description	Total	% of total
Population	Male	710	53.9%
	Female	605	46.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1315</b>	<b>100</b>
Religious Group	Hindu	102	39.5%
	Muslim	150	58.1%
	Buddhism	6	2.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100</b>
Social Category	General	73	28.3%
	Other Backward Class	135	52.3%
	Scheduled Caste	24	9.3%
	Scheduled Tribe	26	10.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100</b>
Ration Card	Yes	227	88.0%
	No	31	12.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100</b>
Year of stay	Less than one year	4	1.6%
	Less than 3 years	3	1.2%
	More than 3 years	2	.8%
	More than 5 years	8	3.1%
	More than 10 years	241	93.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	
Educational Level	Illiterate	109	42.2%
	Informal education	9	3.5%
	Class1–9	88	34.1%
	Class10	28	10.9%
	Intermediate	12	4.7%
	Graduate	11	4.3%
	Post Graduate	1	0.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census Survey

35. The findings of the census survey revealed that out of 258 affected households, 23.3% households are unskilled labours, 26.4% are engaged in agriculture, 17.4% are either old age or retired, 6.6% households are agriculture labours and another 7.8% are skilled labours.

Table 8: Occupational and Income Details Project Affected households

Particular	Description	Total	% of Total
Primary Occupation of Affected Person	Farmer/Tiller	68	26.4%
	Unskilled Labour	60	23.3%
	Retired/Old age	45	17.4%
	Skilled labour	20	7.8%
	Self-employed	19	7.4%
	Agriculture labour	17	6.6%
	Private service	10	3.9%

	Housewife	7	2.7%
	Petty shop	5	1.9%
	Traditional Artisan	1	0.4%
	Government service	1	0.4%
	Others	5	1.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100</b>
Average Monthly HH Income	BPL	77	29.9%
	4001 to 6000	45	17.4%
	6001 to 8000	35	13.6%
	8001 to 10000	41	15.9%
	Above 10000	60	23.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100</b>

36. The average monthly income of the affected households found to be Rs 2960. About 29.9% are below poverty line. The census data revealed that for 59 affected households (18.9%) average monthly income is up to Rs. 2000. 23.3% households earn above Rs. 10,000 monthly, while 31% households earn between Rs.4000 to Rs. 8000.

37. Out of the 258 households surveyed, 68 families (26.4%) have availed loan from different sources for various purposes. Two third household have taken loan from bank and about 11.8% have borrowed from the private money lenders. 13.4 % have taken loan from friends and relatives.

Table 9: Loan and Indebtedness

Loan	Yes	68	26.4%
	No	190	73.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100</b>
Source of loan	Bank	51	75.0%
	Pvt Money Lender	8	11.8%
	Relatives	6	8.8%
	Neighbour	3	4.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Assets Owned

38. There are 77.9 percent of households own bicycles, 81 percent own cell phone and 8.1 percent own refrigerators. About 27.9 percent have two-wheelers, 4.3 percent have three-wheeler and 59.3% households have LPG connection

Table 10: Assets owned

Household Assets	Total	
	Number of HH	Percentage
Cycle	201	77.9%
Two-Wheeler	72	27.9%
Three-Wheeler	11	4.3%
Four-Wheeler	10	3.9%

Tractor	13	5.0%
Tiller	12	4.7%
Television	47	18.2%
Cable/Dish	45	17.4%
Refrigerator	21	8.1%
Grinder	10	3.9%
Cell Phone	209	81.0%
LPG Connection	153	59.3%
Cart	22	8.5%
		N=258

### Impacts on tribal

39. Based on the information there are no traditional tribal groups and other traditional forest dwellers that are affected due to the subproject. The findings of the survey show that although 26 Scheduled Tribe households are living along the area of influence, they are fully integrated with their respective communities. They are presently leading a life style which is more or less similar to other groups of the people living in the community. They have integrated into the mainstream of the society. They are currently working in agriculture, business and other services. Their children are going to school. They are participating in similar social and economic activities as the non-Scheduled Tribe members of society: they are speaking the same language and share the same religious beliefs as non-Scheduled Tribes. The implementation of RAP does not fall under Schedule VI area (Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Barpeta). The profile of ST households is given along with that of other project affected households in the Table below.

Table 11: Profile of ST Households

<b>Category of Impact</b>	<b>ST HH</b>
Titleholder	22
Non-Titleholder	4
<b>Religion</b>	<b>ST HH</b>
Hindu	20
Muslim	0
Buddhism	6
<b>Gender</b>	<b>ST HH</b>
Male	25
Female	1
<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>ST HH</b>
Married	23
Unmarried	2
Separate	0
Widowed	1
<b>Education</b>	<b>ST HH</b>
Illiterate	6
Informal education	1

Class1–4	5
Class5 – 9	8
Class10	3
Intermediate	2
Graduate	1
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>ST HH</b>
Farmer	14
Self-employed	3
Retired/Old age	3
Skilled labour	5
Housewife	1
Private service	0
Unskilled	0
<b>Avg Monthly Income</b>	<b>ST HH</b>
Below 2000	6
2001 to 4000	3
4001 to 6000	2
6001 to 8000	9
8001 to 10000	2
Above 10000	4

40. **Vulnerable Groups:** This includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities, families/households headed by women, families/ households having Persons with Disabilities as family members, Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (proof ration card), widows, and persons above the age of 60 years irrespective of their status of title (ownership). Vulnerable groups would also include those farmers who (after acquisition of land) become small/marginal farmers. For such cases, total land holding of the landowner in that particular revenue village will be considered in which land has been acquired;
41. The findings of the census survey indicate that there are 119 vulnerable households affected by the project. There are 77 elderly headed households, 25 Minority (SC & ST) households, 14 widow headed households 3 differently abled households. They will be provided vulnerability assistance and entitlements as per the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix. The detailed break-up of vulnerable households is presented in Table 12.

Table 12:Vulnerable Categories of Affected Households

Vulnerability	Beki		Buridehing		Total	
	Titleholder	Non-Titleholder	Titleholder	Non-Titleholder	Titleholder	Non-Titleholder
Disabled/differently abled	2	0	0	1	2	1
Widow	10	1	1	2	11	3
Person above 60 yrs of age	39	8	20	10	59	18
Minority	3	4	15	3	18	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>29</b>

Source: Census Survey

42. **Gender considerations:** Out of 258 affected households, there are 30 women-headed households, 24 are titleholder and 6 are non-title holders. 22 women headed households are literates, 7 women headed households studied between 5<sup>th</sup> standard to 9<sup>th</sup> standard and one studied up to 10<sup>th</sup> class. These households are characterized by higher number of dependents and a poorer economic standing. During consultations women are particular about river bank erosion and loss of fertile land and women asked for work opportunities and shown willingness to work during construction.
  
43. During RAP implementation, continuous consultations shall be done with females of the affected community. They will be consulted for relocation of community assets like hand pumps, flag post and other civic amenities to make them accessible. Additional vulnerability allowance will be provided to all female headed households. The women in the project area shall be motivated and assisted in opening of a joint account for receiving and using the compensation amount in a better way.



## 5 Legal Framework

### 5.1 Introduction

44. The legal framework is explained in detail in the ESIA, ESMF and RPF. However, the following are the applicable Government of India and Government of Assam regulations relevant to this project and their application.

- Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR) is applicable for activities where land is required to be taken on involuntary basis through eminent domain. The Entitlement matrix is prepared using the provisions of this Act. In no case, the compensation can be less than that of under the Act.
- Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 is applicable to all activities when land is required to be taken on involuntary basis through eminent domain. These rules will be used for land acquisition under the project.
- Notification on Land Acquisition through Direct Purchase by the way of negotiated settlement for public purpose of all departments in the state of Assam (No. RLA.177/2021/3 dated 07/03/2022) Notification dated 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022. This is applicable when land is imminent for a public purpose and to substantially reduce the time taken to process the land acquisition procedures laid down in Act 2013 and Rules 2015, while adhering to the prevailing statutory requirements. This is used for land acquisition with consent.
- Govt of Assam has a prevalent “Rehabilitation policy for erosion affected families of Assam 2020” vide notification no. RGR.785/2014/91 dated 06/01/2021. Erosion effected families who are rendered landless, homeless or lost their homestead land or agriculture land due to erosion are the beneficiaries. For execution of civil works under AIRBMP, **if any project lands recorded in the baseline census surveys are eroded before they are acquired**, FREMAA will use the provisions under this policy to support and facilitate through the District level Committee constituted under the policy to provide the financial assistance to the eligible families as per the policy norms. The policy is applicable for titleholders and the funds for execution of the policy is granted under State Disaster Response Funds. However, for the non-titleholders, compensation will be provided using the project funds for loss of livelihood. Further, the Government shall pay compensation for land and assets prior to taking over land for construction works.
- The Right to Information Act, 2005. The RPF and RAPs are disclosed in keeping with the principles of this Act.
- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is applicable, if sub-projects are chosen in such tribal dominated areas. These will be applicable when any land on which tribals have rights is required for subprojects.
- The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 is applicable as there are Scheduled Areas in the proposed investments. This Act is applicable when the land in tribal areas is required for subprojects.

## **6 Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements**

### **6.1 Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation**

45. The implementation of RAP will be overseen at PMU FREMAA by the Chief Executive Officer, who is also responsible for the successful implementation of all project activities under AIRBMP.
46. The FREMAA will appoint one NGO for implementation of RAP for both Anti Erosion works and Embankment strengthening contract package for Phase I, AIRBMP. The NGO will provide required Key staff and other field staff, and coordinate with revenue departments and district administration as well as with PIU for effectively implementing the RAP provisions in accordance RPF. NGO will ensure timely disbursement of compensation/ entitlements prior to clearing of encroachments. The NGO shall also coordinate with PMTC in timely handling over the encumbrance free land parcels to the contractor for commencement of construction.

### **6.2 RAP Implementation Process**

47. Transfer of Govt. land to PIU- After identification of required Govt. lands by the concerned Revenue Circle for the project, proposals will be submitted by the concerned Revenue Circle Office to the Deputy Commissioner for land allotment through the Sub-Divisional Land Advisory Committees (SDLAC). SDLACs are headed by the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned Districts, members represent other Departments, and elected members from the concerned Legislative Assembly. Once the SDLAC allots the required Govt. land in favour of requiring department, land will be handed over by the Revenue Circle Officer to the requiring Department. Subsequently land records will be corrected and updated.
48. FREMAA will engage one NGO for the implementation of the RAP for both the Buridehing and Beki sub-basin Anti-Erosion and Embankment strengthening works.

#### **A. Focus Group Discussion, Awareness Campaign and Dissemination of Information**

49. Regular consultations with the affected person in particular and community will help RAP implementation process transparent, the NGO will initiate a series of consultations including FGDs / meetings etc. with all PAPs/ PAHs and other stakeholders of sub-project villages for dissemination of information regarding the implementation of RAP and entitlements as per RPF.

#### **B. Identification, Verification and Updating of PAPs/PAHs**

50. The NGO will undertake the identification, verification and updating the information PAPs/PAFs. The verified and updated information of PAPs/PAHs will be processed, and a database would be created, which would also help in effective monitoring of the overall process of RAP implementation. The final output of this exercise would be a profile of each PAPs/ PAFs with socio- economic indicators like demography, income, occupation, nature, extent, value of losses, details of entitlement etc. This information will be useful for preparing and issuing identity cards to the PAPs/PAHs.

51. Due to dynamic nature of the Buridehing and Beki rivers, in few reaches there may be cases of fresh erosion. This will require re-verification of data for to access the magnitude of impact and/or additional impact, if any. The land plan schedules detailing exact quantum of land needed will be prepared by NGO in coordination with Revenue Department. The NGO will take up this work as soon as commissioned, but before the contractor is on site.
52. Prior to land acquisition an annual revenue survey of the land to be conducted immediately by implementation agencies (WRD along with revenue circle officer) at the sub-project to assess the impact and identify the present parcel of land before land acquisition.

C. Micro Plans for Non-title and Title Holders

53. For each of the Title Holders (TH) and Non-title Holders (NTH) (squatters) the NGO will prepare micro plans as per the entitlement matrix and the provision under RAP that they are eligible. The micro plan will consist of details of entitlements for each Title Holder and Non-Title Holder including the identification details, socio-economic data and bank account details.

D. Entitlement cum Identity Card

54. An entitlement-cum-identity card will be prepared indicating type of loss and entitlement will be provided to each PAPs/PAHs, by the NGO in order to keep transparency in RAP implementation.

E. Opening of Bank Account and Disbursement of Assistance

55. One of the important activities in the RAP implementation would be opening up individual bank accounts for the PAPs/ PAFs who do not have one, which will be proactively assisted by the NGO. The bank account would be opened in the joint name of husband and wife of the eligible / entitled PAPs/ PAFs. The assistance will be disbursed only on the basis of the recommendations of the independent NGO and authenticated by competent/ authorized officials of Revenue and district administration officials, based on the community focused and transparent mechanism.
56. When there are co-owners, compensation will be disbursed to legal titleholders. If there are more than one titleholder the compensation will be distributed as per their share of land and assets. If there are disputes among the co-owners/titleholders the same will be deposited in the court/ escrow accounts. Under such exceptional case, with prior agreement of the Bank, after demonstrating all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters, the PMU will deposit compensation funds as required by the RAP into an interest-bearing escrow or other deposit account and proceed with the relevant project activities. Compensation placed in escrow will be made available to eligible persons in a timely manner as issues are resolved.
57. Escrow Account. There are several landowners whose lands are identified for acquisition to the project but are not available and there could be instances where some people may not be available to receive compensation when offered or some may refuse to accept the offered compensation. In order to deal these cases, a separate escrow account will be created prior to commencement of compensation payment and the compensation payment for these cases will be transferred to the escrow account from Deputy Commissioner's account where land compensation is deposited and then only those lands will be taken over. This is to ensure that the compensation is readily available as when the landowners come forward to receive compensation.

#### F. Measurement and Valuation of Impacted Structures and CPRs

58. The measurement and valuation of structures is a critical aspects of RAP implementation. The measurement and valuation of different structures like private houses, buildings etc. will need to be done by DLLPC committee comprising of concerned executive engineer of WRD, Circle Officer of revenue department and other line department officials through approved government valuers. The Standard Schedule of Rates (PWD) of GoA without depreciation would be the basis for valuation of the structures to be displaced or affected due to proposed anti erosion works. The CPRs will either be renovated or shifted to a new location and the community's decisions would be the basis for renovating and/or rebuilding such CPRs.

#### G. Rehabilitation of PAFs and Restoration of Income/ Livelihood

59. Rehabilitation of all the PAFs is next important task of the RAP implementation in order to help the communities derive the maximum benefits out of the project without losing their livelihoods and with least impact on socio-cultural aspects of their lives. It includes livelihood analysis, preparation and implementation of a comprehensive livelihood support plan and development of a comprehensive livelihood support system. This process must result in improved or at least restored living standards, earning capacity or improve the quality of life of the people affected by the project.
60. Accordingly, RAP will be implemented as a development program with in particular attention to the needs of women headed households and vulnerable groups. The effort would be to improve the PAFs/ PAFs economic productive capacity and building up a permanent capacity for self-development. A livelihood analysis on the basis of different indicators like backward and forward linkages, raw material, resources, credit, marketing linkages etc will be done. NGO will examine local employment opportunities and identify possible income restoration options. Suitable trainers, local resources or preferably, training through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)/Assam Skill Development Mission (ASDM)/Assam Urban Livelihood Mission/ Assam Rural Livelihood Mission, as they have variety of training modules for plenty of livelihood sectors, expertise and eligibility
61. The NGO will look into all aspects of Rehabilitation of PAFs/ PAFs and Restoration of Income/ Livelihood, on the lines mentioned in the above.
62. Physical and Economic rehabilitation- Additional surveys are needed to identity those who will be physically displaced or economically displaced (loss of livelihood). The NGO who will support the implementation of RAP will undertake additional surveys in two stages. All those lands needed to be handed over for works in 2023 will be surveyed immediately before those lands are taken over. For all those PAFs who would be physically and/or economically displaced, an Addendum to RAP will be prepared to describe the details of support to these affected. In case of all other lands these surveys would be coordinated with the proposed construction program for the year and similar Addendum(s) to RAP would be prepared before those lands are taken over. The additional support will be provided to these people as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix.

#### H. Compensation and Assistance Procedure

63. The NGO will ensure that the compensation and eligible assistances as per entitlement and provision of RAP shall be provided to the eligible PAPs/PAFs. The NGO will facilitate the joint verification of PAPs/ PAFs by the constituted revenue circle officer, executive engineer and district administration officials. The valuation of affected assets will be carried out by DLLPC committee through approved government valuator and NGO. The NGO will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets including the preparation of micro-plan for each the PAPs/ PAFs. The micro-plan will have details of affected area of land, structure and the compensation for the same (including compensation for various assets located within the affected land/ structure) along with entitlements as per the RPF for respective type of the PAPs/ PAFs. The compensation for structure and other assets for non-titleholders/ encroachers as per entitlement of RAP along with and assistance of R&R will be disbursed through the district administration, through coordination of NGO.

#### I. Disclosure of information & Future Consultations

64. The NGO appointed for RAP implementation will ensure that PAPs/ PAFs and other stakeholders are duly informed and consulted about the project road, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively during RAP implementation. In order to make the RAP implementation process a transparent, a series of public consultation meetings with all stakeholders will be carried out by the NGO for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework.

65. The Summary of the RAP including the Entitlement Matrix will be translated into Assamese language, disclosed through the FREMAA/WRD website. The documents available in public domain shall include:

- Entitlement Matrix, ESIA and RAP (summary in local language)
- list of eligible PAPs/PAHs/PAFs and type of impact.
- Resettlement Policy framework for AIRBMP

#### J. Fund Flow Mechanism

66. Government of Assam will provide budget for all land purchase/acquisition compensation, R&R Assistances etc. from the counterpart funding of Government of Assam. The funds as estimated in the budget for the financial year and additional fund as required based on the revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of FREMAA. The CEO, FREMAA being PMU of the project will provide necessary funds for compensation of land and structure and cost of resettlement assistance in a timely manner to the jurisdiction of the respective Deputy Commissioners. The NGO appointed for RAP implementation will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full compensation to the affected households shall be the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioners. Disbursement of compensation for land and zirat and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism. Suppose the affected household's destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit). In that case, the disbursement shall be done through the respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required. However, no payment in cash shall be allowed under any circumstances.

#### K. Measures to address Forced evictions

67. Permanent and temporary removal of any assets against will of any project affected households shall not be practiced in any of the project sites. Contractors to be engaged for the civil works will be informed not to forcefully evict any households without providing compensation as per the project guidelines. RAP implementation shall ensure that, all the project affected households will be paid compensation and R&R assistances as per eligible entitlements before being asked to vacate from the present place.
68. The district administration of all project districts was advised by FREMAA not to evict anyone. They were advised to conduct an assessment of such situation and properly resettle and rehabilitate them.

### **6.3 Tracing the Absentee title holders**

69. NGO to make continuous efforts to track the absentee title holder if any, who did not avail the land compensation. Some of the efforts not limited are
- Disseminating the information about the project and affected land details with ownership to the nearby non-affected villages/towns
  - Disseminating the information about the project and affected land details with ownership in local newspaper.
  - Will enquires with other local circle office within districts
  - Will enquiries with the non-affected adjacent villages Gaon Burah/ Panchayat Offices/ local community-based organization, Autonomous Development Councils, etc
  - Will enquiries with the fellow affected families/persons who stays in other village/town and have availed compensation
  - Will enquiries with the relatives and/or friends of the affected families/persons who are not availed compensation and traced.
  - During RAP updation and socio-economic and census surveys, the migration pattern of the affected families will be mapped for tracing.

## 7 Eligibility

### 7.1 Identification of PAFs/ PAPs/PAHs

70. An early screening of project activities will help to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks which helps in avoiding or minimizing impacts through alternatives and redesigns of project activities. The project proposes community participation in identification of PAFs/ PAFs/PAHs, mobilizing community in implementing RAPs (if any), and in addressing community's grievances if any. The following process will be adopted to identify PAFs/ PAFs/PAHs:
- Once the land required is identified, it is classified as either government land and/or Community Land or encroached land and/or private land based on ownership status.
  - The project announces a cut-off date as the Baseline Census and Socio-Economic survey date for identification of affected people.
  - The project will identify the encroachers and titleholders as per the ownership status with the help of community members, revenue department staff, and gram panchayat staff and relevant documents.
  - Based on this information, the Project proponents will arrive at the total number of PAFs/ PAFs.
  - Continuous consultations and community participation will help in identifying the affected persons who are not available or not traceable to receive the entitlements
71. A 100% census and socio-economic survey will be conducted and extensive consultations will be held with the PAFs/ PAFs. Each target community will be identified and differentiated on the basis of their source and level of income, sexual orientation and gender identity (Census survey questionnaire is given in RPF). The survey will focus on land and various productive assets including wages. This information will be used to determine the nature and extent of livelihood support/assistance (over and above the provision made for compensation) required to restore adequate income levels. All these measures will be taken only after consulting the project affected families.
72. The following affected persons/ families are eligible for entitlements:
1. Title Holders/ Land owners/ Families with Traditional land rights/ occupiers – Agriculture/ Homestead/ Commercial/ Eksonia
  2. Tenants and Leaseholders – registered/ unregistered tenants/ contract cultivators/ share croppers
  3. Encroachers
  4. Squatters
  5. Livelihood losers and business owners
  6. Vulnerable affected families/ communities

### 7.2 Definitions

The following terms shall mean as described below:

- **Agricultural Land:** land used for: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iii) raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (iv) land used for the grazing of cattle

- **Encroacher:** Any person illegally occupying public property by extending their land boundary or a portion of their building onto the existing government land or RoW is an encroacher.
- **Eksonia Land:** The land settled for one year mostly in Villages as Annual Patta land (APL) or three years mostly in Towns, as Short Lease Patta Land (SLPL). The Eksonia Land holder is 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. 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 for Agriculture Rs 20/bigha, Commercial/Trade/Industry Rs 75/bigha and Residential Rs 40/bigha in rural areas.
- **Landowner:** A person who is an allottee or a grantee of any land under any scheme of the Government under which such allotment or grant is to mature into ownership, who has mortgaged his land (or any portion thereof) or who has permanent rights and interest in land;
- **Non-titleholder:** Affected persons/families/ households with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.;
- **Occupier:** means a member of a Scheduled Tribes community in possession of forest land prior to the 13th day of December, 2005;
- **Persons losing their livelihood (Economic Displacement):** Persons losing their livelihood are individual members of the Displaced Households, who are at least 18 years of age and are impacted by loss of primary occupation or source of income and experience an impact more than 10% of their productive assets.
- **Sharecroppers:** Persons who cultivate land of a titleholder on terms of sharing income there from with the titleholder.
- **Squatter:** A person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else’s land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority;
- **Tenant:** A person who holds/occupies land-/structure of another person and (but for a special contract) would be liable to pay rent for that land/structure. This arrangement includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of the tenant but does not include mortgage of the rights of a landowner or a person to whom holding has been transferred; or an estate/holding has been let in farm for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue; or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear or a person who takes from Government a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of subletting it;
- **Vulnerable Groups:** This includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Muslim OBC, families/households headed by women, families/ households having Persons with Disabilities as family members, Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (proof ration card), widows, and persons above the age of 65 years irrespective of their status of title (ownership). Vulnerable groups would also include those farmers who (after acquisition of land) become small/marginal farmers. For such cases, total land holding of the landowner in that particular revenue village will be considered in which land has been acquired;

E. Cut-off Date



73. The cut-off date for the census and socio-economic survey of the affected PAP's/PAH's due to proposed works is given in Table 13. Regular consultations were conducted with the beneficiaries and affected persons informing them about the proposed project and these dates were informed during meetings. Joint verification was done by WRD, Revenue Circle Office staff, FREMAA district staff along with affected person at the location along with ESIA consultants. 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. In order to prevent further encroachment, the measures as suggested under para 16 are taken up.

Table 13: Cut-off Date of Survey of river work sites

SL NO	Name of the locations	Cut-off Date of Survey
Buridehing AE	(AE-6 & 7)	29-03-2022
	Uttammati (AE- 11)	26-03-2022
	Jagungaon (AE- 14)	27-03-2022
	Amguri (AE-19)	25-03-2022
	CharaihabiKhamtighat (AE-39)	30-03-2022
	KololuaDeori Gaon (AE-40)	01-04-2022
	Itakhuli (AE-50)	26-03-2022
	Nagaon 2 (AE-16)	23-03-2022
	Bamungaon 1 (AE-12)	24-03-2022
	Borfakial B (AE-4)	02-04-2022
Buridehing Embankment	E 10	22-03-2022
	E 15	26-03-2022
Beki AE	AE- Jamerkur, Khatakuchi, Bordanga	04-03-2022
	AE- Xaruharid	05-03-2022
	AE- Nisuka	06-03-2022
	AE- KatajarPathar&Safakamar	07-03-2022
	AE- Showpur&Amguri	05-03-2022
	AE-Dumonighat	09-03-2022
	AE- Guileza & Mowamari	05-03-2022

## 8 Valuation and Compensation for Losses

### F. Entitlement of PAPs/ PAHs as per RPF

The category of PAPs and the respective entitlements as per the RPF provisions are summarized in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Category of PAPs/ PAHs and Entitlements as per RPF

Category of PAPs/ PAHs	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements as per RPF	No of PAP/PAH
Title Holder	Loss of Land	Individual/ Household	Compensation under consent will be 25% higher of compensation available under RTFCLARR act. If consent is not obtained, then compensation will be offered as per RFCTLARR act, which is 4 times of prevailing circle rates.	419
Title Holder	Loss of Structure	Individual/ Household	Compensation will be paid as calculated based on PWD rates in the area plus 100% solatium. An additional 25% above assets will be provided on the total asset value. For certain typical assets for different category the price of assets will be paid on pro-rata basis on guidance price through appropriate authority without depreciation. Assets will be acquired in full or the impact is avoided. When full structure acquired, affected persons will be provided <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-time financial assistance to displaced family (Rs. 61,500/=)</li> <li>• Subsistence grant (Rs. 61,500/=), and transportation (Rs 44,280/=)</li> <li>• Right to salvage the affected materials</li> </ul>	45
Squatter-Residential	Loss of Structure	Individual/ Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement Cost for affected portion of structure as per latest Schedule of Rates (SoR) of Govt. of Assam without depreciation.</li> <li>• One-time financial assistance to displaced family (Rs. 61,500/=)</li> <li>• Subsistence grant (Rs. 61,500/=), transportation (Rs 44,280/=) to residential, commercial &amp; res cum-commercial PAPs.</li> <li>• Two months' notice to vacate occupied land/structure after full payment of entitlements</li> <li>• Displaced families without homestead land will be provided with a constructed house will be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications.</li> <li>• Displaced families having homestead land will</li> </ul>	43

			<p>be provided constructed cost (Rs. 1,30,000/=) will be provided as per the IAY and six month time period will be provided for construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to salvage the affected materials</li> <li>• Compensation for temporary loss of income due to loss of access was determined as per data collected during Social survey</li> </ul>	
Squatter-Commercial	Loss of Structure	Individual/Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement Cost for affected portion of structure as per latest Schedule of Rates (SoR) of Govt. of Assam without depreciation.</li> <li>• One time financial assistance to displaced family (Rs. 61,500/=)</li> <li>• Subsistence grant (Rs. 61,500/=), transportation (Rs 44,280/=) to residential, commercial &amp; res cum-commercial PAPs.</li> <li>• TWO months' notice to vacate occupied land/structure after full payment of entitlements</li> <li>• Skill development for livelihood support/enhancement for livelihood losers; enrolment into existing government schemes, counselling for usage of assistance. Those who have undergone training will be given Rs. 30,750 /- per family.</li> <li>• Right to salvage the affected materials</li> <li>• Compensation for temporary loss of income due to loss of access was determined as per data collected during social survey</li> </ul>	10
Non-Titleholder/squatter Cattle Shed	Loss of Structure	Structure Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One time Rehabilitation grant to Cattle Shed owner (Rs 30,750/=)</li> </ul>	1
Squatter (Others)	Petty Shop	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One time Rehabilitation grant to Cattle Shed owner (Rs 30,750/=)</li> </ul>	3
Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable HH	Individual/Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional one-time Resettlement Allowance (Rs. 61,500/=)</li> </ul>	29
CPR's	Loss of Community Assets (including mosque, temple, Eidgah)	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For private assets compensation will paid as per provisions for private assets.</li> <li>• For Public/community owned assets reconstruction of affected assets is done at site identified by community by local contractor /community contracting and will transfer to local authorities for maintenance/ Augmentation</li> </ul>	11

## 9 Community Participation and Stakeholder Consultations

74. The preliminary consultations were carried out through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and meetings with the PAPs and other community members in the project villages. Stakeholder consultations were conducted at designated community centers to encourage maximum participation of people. Panchayat members were consulted and requested to inform the community of these consultations. The Team also had informal meetings with village head, panchayat members, district authorities, division and sub-division officials, Forest officials and the business community. The detailed village wise consultations are summarized in Annexure 7. Overall, the key concerns raised by the community members were the following:

- The embankment works is necessary to avoid flooding, but it should not affect the settlement and livestock, etc. adversely.
- The loss of private land, residential and commercial structures due to the embankment strengthening works is a general concern. Adequate mitigative measures should be taken to avoid/minimize land acquisition.
- Dismantling of commercial and residential cum commercial structures would lead to loss of source of income.
- Temporary loss of livelihood due to restricted access to river for fishing and boating.
- Accessibility will be restricted during construction
- Post construction there will be no access to cross the embankment.
- Possibility of disruption to utilities such as water, electricity, telephone, etc. during the construction operations.
- All the participants raised issues with regard to employment opportunities by the project for the project affected villages and persons.

75. A number of suggestions were provided by the affected community during the time of the consultation which is described below:

- PAPs are aware that they will be required to move from the existing locations in order to clear the site for construction. However, they pointed to the necessity to inform them in two months advance (entitled as per EM provisions).
- Proper safety measures should be provided at construction sites closer to the settlement/Community Structure;
- Adequate support should be provided to the affected households for the restoration of their livelihood;
- Women are willing to work during construction

76. Based on the feedback from the above consultations, the IAs have proposed suitable measures in the ESMF, RPF, IPPF and the Environmental and Social Management Plans; which include the following actions; while some of these have been addressed in this RAP and the overall project detailed designs:

- Adequate support provisions for SC, ST and other vulnerable households for livelihood restoration have been integrated into the Entitlement Matrix (vulnerability assistance and livelihood assistance).
- The common properties near the sites will be provided protection during the works.
- All disruptions to utilities will be repaired and restored immediately within possible duration and all disruptions will be communicated to the public in advance.

- Project will endeavour to provide employment opportunities to the local people including women based on educational qualifications and skill sets.
- Set up Project Information Boards with project details at important locations for each sub- project.
- Provision of ramps cum stairs for the pedestrians and animals to cross the embankment are planned and designed for pedestrian safety.
- For early and faster implementation of project, the SEP is prepared that will provide information about the project activities preferably in local language, for distribution to communities at appropriate timings.

Based on the feedback from the above consultations, the IAs have proposed suitable measures in the ESMF, RPF, IPPF and the Environmental and Social Management Plans.

### 9.1 Gender and Resettlement Impacts

77. During the floods and river bank erosion, the women face various types of difficulties like having access to proper drinking water and sanitary facilities, difficulty in rearing the children, gathering of food items and firewood, etc. The women experience the fear of losing their lives and belongings during floods/erosion and resettlement. The women present in the village are involved in livelihood activities such as Poultry farming, piggery farming and fishing etc. Women participate in decision making at household level and but do not participate in the community level committees in the village. There has not been reported any incidence of harassment and sexual exploitation of women in the project site villages. Implementing NGO will conduct regular orientation for affected person particularly women, disseminate project information, creating awareness regarding about GBV/SH, popularising channels for complaints and feedback. Women are willing to work during construction and also expect good quality work from the government. During implementation PMU through PIU/NGOs and PMTC will ensure equal opportunities to women. The benefits envisaged from the river works under the AIRBMP project by the women present in the village is that this will stop the soil from eroding away, no further land, assets and animal loss and it will give safeguard to the village. Hence, they want the project work to begin as soon as possible for better implementation of project.
78. Project Affected women will be actively consulted during the consultation process and this will be monitored and reported on by the implementing NGO/Consultant in the internal and external monitoring reports. In addition, the NGO/Consultant will ensure that women have their own bank account for the owner of the property affected. Finally, the project as a whole includes the following gender-mainstreaming features:
- ✓ Ensuring and monitoring the participation of at least 40% of women and girls in community awareness activities and consultations; and
  - ✓ Monitor the employment of women in construction activities.

## 10 Implementation Schedule

### 10.1 RAP Implementation Schedule

79. Activities related to social management will go through different phases which include preparation of draft and final resettlement action plan, public consultations and information disclosure, and disclosure of resettlement plans, land acquisition, payment of compensation and other assistance, grievance redress etc. The resettlement related activities, specifically payment of compensation, will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works. All activities related to assessment of losses and payment of compensation will be completed before project site is handed over to the contractor and the commencement of the civil work constructions. No physical or economic displacement of affected persons will occur until full compensation is paid to at replacement cost and FREMAA will ensure that compensation is paid prior to the commencement of civil works.
80. The construction works will be carried out from November to April (construction season) and from May to September is the flood season. The RAP implementation schedule will be synchronized with the civil works implementation schedule:
1. The contractor needs to start the work immediately (at the beginning of the working season, i.e., after award in the stretches/sites where there is government land available. For this the PIU will provide a strip plan to the contractor with the details of sites and locations where land is readily available.
  2. The bid documents will specify the extent of unencumbered land to be handed over at the time commencement of works and subsequent milestones during which the acquired will be handed over.
  3. The PIU will be strictly follow this land handing over schedule and ensure that land is provided on a timely basis to the contractors.
  4. The PIU will also plan implementation of RAP in line with procurement and civil work time-table.
  5. The PIU will initiate the land acquisition process at the earliest to complete the same and hand over the un-encumbered land to the contractor in time to start work as soon as the working season starts.
- The PMTC will certify the status of payment of compensation before taking over the land and hand over to the contractor.

Table 15: RAP implementation schedule

Particulars activity	Implementation schedule											
	2022				2023				2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>A. Project preparation phase</b>												
Initial Social Assessment (Completed)												
Finalisation of Sub-Project design (Completed)												
Census and Socio-Economic Survey (Completed)												
Formation of DLLPC (Completed)												
Publications of general notices as per section 21 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 (Completed)												
Information campaign and community												



## 11 Costs and Budget Provision for RAP Implementation

### A. Compensation for loss of land

81. There are around 38.69 Ha of private land to be acquired. The land rates are collected from registrar office of concerned revenue circle. The calculation for compensation of land has been considered based on circle/zonal value of the relevant factor (Ranging from 1 to 2) and further adding 100% solatium which in effect attempts to match the market value. However, any escalation to this value is the jurisdiction of the respective DCs and the price fixation committee.
82. In case of direct purchase, the value of land would be negotiated according to the above calculation (i.e., at 25% above land and value of assets attached to the land or building rate as per section 26 to 30 and Schedule I of the RFCTLARR Act 2013). If the land owner is not willing to this, then the land will be acquired using the RTCTLARR Act 2013. However, the land owners will be appraised of the compensation under both the scenarios. The compensation and R&R assistance are calculated as per the Entitlement Matrix of AIRBMP. However, these are broad calculations and actual valuation will be done by independent government approved valuers during project implementation. Thus, depending upon the available rates of land an estimate of land cost was calculated.
83. The land rate per hectare at each village location is calculated using Zonal value of land in the village which will be considered. The land compensation calculated at each village location is presented in Annexure 1&2.

### B. Replacement Cost for Loss of Buildings/ Structures

84. The number of structures affected under the project can be categorized as buildings owned by private parties (TH & NTH). All affected households losing structures, regardless of legal title, will be paid compensation calculated based on the replacement cost of the structure. The calculation for titled-holders will be based on PWD rates in the area plus 100% solatium according to the RFCTLARR Act 2013.
85. The number of buildings/ structures affected/ displaced in each category with the estimation of total replacement cost is summarized. The replacement cost presented is as per assumption made based on Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) cost. But the actual valuation of structure will be calculated by revenue department using SoR.
86. The alternate site of displaced persons will be identified by revenue department which is either a government land (subject to availability) or a private land will be purchased in the area/village.

### C. Total Land Compensation and R&R Cost

87. The preparation of the budget was guided by the parameters set in the entitlement matrix which provides for payment of land compensation including compensation and the relocation all affected persons. The budget also makes provisions for additional resettlement assistance for vulnerable



PAPs. A contingency provision of 5% of the total resettlement budget is set aside to cover the unanticipated costs which may have to be incurred during RAP implementation. The total resettlement budget is

Table 16: Land Compensation and Resettlement Budget – Beki

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in INR	Amount in Millions
1	Market rates for loss of land 25.844 Ha	304,995,674*	304.99
2	Replacement Cost for Structures (Title Holder)	49,480,496#	4.98
3	Replacement Cost for Structures (Non-Titleholder)	9,000,000	9.00
4	Replacement cost of Common Property Resource (9 nos) @ Rs 5,00,000	4,500,000	4.50
5	R&R assistance for Squatters	54,311,232	54.31
	Sub Total	422,287,402	422.28
6	Contingency (5% of total cost)	21,114,370	21.11
	Total Cost	443,401,772	443.40

\* as per Land compensation computation by DC – Barpeta

#as per structure replacement cost by DC – Barpeta

Table 17: Land Compensation and Resettlement Budget –Buridehing

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in INR	Amount in Millions
1	Market rates for loss of land 11.459 Ha	151,183,514*	151.18
	Replacement Cost for Structures (Title Holder)	68,570,023#	68.57
2	Replacement Cost for Structures (Non-Titleholder)	14,100,000	14.10
3	Replacement cost of CPR (2 nos) @ Rs 5,00,000	1,000,000	1.0
3	R&R assistance for Squatters	6,456,642	6.45
	Sub Total	233,910,179	233.91
4	Contingency (5% of total cost)	11,695,509	11.69
	Total Cost	245,605,688	245.60

\* as per Land compensation computation by DC – Dibrugarh & Tinsukia

#as per structure replacement cost by DC – Dibrugarh & Tinsukia

Table 18: Indicative Total Resettlement Budget

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in INR	Amount in Million
1	Beki Sub basin works	44,34,01,772	443.40
2	Buridehing Sub basin works	24,56,05,688	245.60
	<b>Total Cost</b>	68,90,07,460	689.00

88. The cost of LA and R&R has been budgeted as part of the overall project costs and shall be met with Government of Assam funds and included in the counterpart funds. The World Bank's loan

will be available for costs purchase of goods and NGO consultancy, M&E services, if required following the applicable procurement guidelines.

## 12 Grievance Redress Mechanism

89. FREMAA will establish Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at project level; which resolve complaints/grievances from both PAP's/PAFs, to redress the complaints arising due to on-site verification of PAPs/PAFs, determination of applicable entitlements, disbursements of entitlements during implementation of RAP, of which will be largely completed during pre-construction phase.
90. The project/district level GRM will also address the complaints received during the project construction phase, which could be mainly arising due to construction activities of contractor like loss of access, damage to some private or common property or utilities, vibration, noise and dust levels due to excavation works, inadequate/inappropriate diversions, traffic mis-management, community safety and other similar issues/concerns. Some of the PAPs/PAHs may also become grieved/ complainants during construction phase.
91. The GRM will be independent as per respective mandates and function under PMU/ FREMAA. The institutional arrangements, procedure for receiving complaints, time limits for redressal of complaints are as stipulated in the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) under for AIRBMP.
92. The contact details/information for lodging grievances, inquiries, and further feedback under project as well as any project intervention under AIRBMP is given in Table hereunder. Constitution of committees by FREMAA is already notified (No. FREMAA (P)/PROJ/05/2021/43, dated 04/06/2022) and the details will be shared prior to commencement of construction at the prominent site villages. Additionally, all such details would also be displayed in the micro-plans (prepared for provision of R&R assistances) that would be displayed in the project affected villages, along project area under AIRBMP.

Table 19: Contact Details for Lodging Grievances and Feedback under AIRBMP

Level	Description	Contact details
Project Level	Agency	PIU – Water Resources Department
	To	Executive Engineer
	Address	WRD, Dibrugarh/ Barpeta
District Level	Agency	Districts – Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Barpeta
	To	Deputy Commissioner
PMU Level	Agency	Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA)
	To:	Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA
	Address:	Assam Water Centre, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Kundil Nagar, Near Basistha Police Station, Beltola Chariali, Guwahati – 29
	E-mail:	<a href="mailto:ceo@frema@assam.gov.in">ceo@frema@assam.gov.in</a>
	Website:	<a href="http://www.fremaa.assam.gov.in">www.fremaa.assam.gov.in</a>
	Telephone:	0361-2309896

### 12.1 Co-ordination with Civil Works

93. The RAP implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and handing over of un-encumbered land locations and sites to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation. About 122.21 Hectare Government land will be made available for civil works however, in the first phase only encumbrance free Govt. land shall be handed over to contractor before contractor entering into the site. The next milestone is when 38.69 hectare of private land will be made available within SIX months in case of direct purchase and/or within ONE year in case of land acquired using the RTCTLARR Act 2013. The bid documents will specify the extent of unencumbered land to be handed over at the time commencement of works and subsequent milestones and this will be strictly followed to ensure that land is provided on a timely basis to the contractors and also plan implementation of RAP in line with procurement and civil work time-table. The PMTC will certify the status of payment of compensation before taking over the land and hand over to the contractor. All the compensation and resettlement assistance will be paid prior to displacement of people or removal of affected assets and before taking possession of land.

## 13 Monitoring and Evaluation

94. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of implementation of RAP is one of the important activities. Monitoring will involve periodic verification to ascertain whether proposed activities are conducted according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for project management to keep the programmes on schedule. Whereas evaluation is essentially a summarizing, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims. The RAP as part of the socio-economic indicators and other implementation schedule actions contain indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives such as: Compensation for structure; Preparation and dissemination of entitlement leaflets to various stakeholders; Preparation and approval of micro plans; Number of joint bank accounts opened; Issuance of identity cards; Submission of monthly progress reports; Shifting allowance for all affected categories; Livelihood Restoration Allowance for affected categories; Vulnerable groups; number of PAPs who have received training for livelihood restoration; Nos of PAPs, who have taken up a job after training
95. In order to assess achievement of the overall objective of the RAP, a Mid and End-Term evaluation exercise will be carried out to review the project implementation and progress against the pre-project baseline information. The parameters shall include: Economic i.e., households below poverty level, household income, occupational status (including changes if any), changes in ownership of other economic (productive or non-productive) assets. It shall form the basis for carrying out any mid-course corrections, if required and as necessary. The Table below presents the indicative monitoring indicators and the indicative indicators for mid and end-term impact evaluation.

Table 20: Indicative Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress- RAP Implementation

Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	% Against Revised Implementation Target
Govt Land transferred – (Ha)	122.21				
Private land purchased/acquired (Ha)	38.69				
Compensation for land (INR)	456 million				
Compensation for Structure	130 million				
Preparation and dissemination of leaflets to various stakeholders	10000				
Preparation and approval of micro plans	553				
Number of joint banks accounts opened	553				
Issuance of identity cards	553				

One time rehabilitation grant provided	56				
Transportation and Subsistence grant provided	56				
Allowances paid to Vulnerable groups	29				
Community Assets rehabilitated	11				
No. of PAPs who have received training for livelihood restoration	13				
Submission of monthly progress reports					

Table 21: Indicative Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress-- RAP Implementation

Category	Estimated Budgetary Provision (INR)	Financial Progress this month (%)
R&R Assistance		
NGO Services		
M&E Services		

Table 22: Monitoring of Grievances Redress Services-- RAP Implementation

Particulars	Quarters			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
No. of cases referred to GRC				
No. of cases settled by GRC				
No. of cases pending with GRC				
Average time taken for settlement of cases				
No. of GRC meetings				
No. of PAPs moved court				
No. of pending cases with the court				
No. of cases settled by the court				

Table 23: Broad Indicative Impact Evaluation Indicators

Indicators	Pre-Project Baseline		Mid Term Evaluation	End Project Evaluation
<b>i) Average Annual income</b>		%		
	Below Poverty Line	29.9%		
	Above Poverty Line	70.1%		
<b>ii) Occupation</b>	Agriculture	32.1%		
	Non-agriculture	46.4%		

<b>iii) Asset Ownership Indicators</b>	Cycle	78.6%		
	Two-Wheeler	17.9%		
	Four-Wheeler	3.6%		
	Refrigerator	21.4%		
	Grinder	7.1%		
	Cell Phone	89.3%		
	LPG Connection	75.0%		
<b>iv) Ownership of house</b>	Own	96.9%		
	Rented	2.3%		
<b>v) Type of structure</b>	Hut	6.2%		
	Bamboo	57.4%		
	Asbestos/titled roof	32.9%		
	Concrete roof	3.5%		
<b>iv) Indebtness</b>	Bank	75.0%		
	Pvt Money Lender	11.8%		
	Relatives	8.8%		
	Neighbour	4.4%		

96. The RAP implementation monitoring will be undertaken internally by PMTC on a regular basis. In addition, an external independent agency will be hired for periodic monitoring and midterm, and end term evaluation of the project. The Terms of reference for engagement of agency for monitoring and evaluation is annexed.

## **14 Arrangements for Adaptive Management**

97. This Resettlement Action Plan has provisions for updation and revision, if necessary, in response to a) unanticipated changes in project conditions, b) changes in the regulatory regime, c) changes in the organizational and implementation arrangements, d) unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes, etc. Whenever updated, this RAP needs to be consulted with the stakeholders in draft form, their feedback incorporated, where appropriate, and the final version disclosed.



## 15 Annexures

### Annexure 1: Village wise Land Rate Calculation – Buridehing Sub Basin River Works Dibrugarh

Sl No.	Name of the Village	Village wise Total Land Cost (Tentative)	Amt in Million	Village wise Zirat (Structure) Cost (Tentative)	Amt in Million
1	Naharkatia Bamungaon	15,556,296	15.55	4,894,490	4.89
2	Naharkatia Nagaon	2,274,2194	2.27	12,964,035	12.96
3	Bhogamur Gaon	6,239,740	6.23	320,138	0.32
4	No.1 Panigaon	9,540,375	9.54	8,806,690	8.80
5	Lezai Miri Gaon	834,300	0.83	3,169,458	3.16
6	Motok Kaiborto Gaon	168,7604	0.16	2,728,315	2.72
7	Deori Gaon	968,200	0.98	24,745	0.02
8	NaujanHabi Gaon	20,455,800	20.45	411,120	0.41
9	5 No. Silputa	4,480,500	4.48	424,845	0.42
10	3 No. Charaihabi Gaon	2,266,000	2.26	57,963	0.05
11	No.1 Dighalibil	2,755,251	2.75	151,360	0.15
12	Naharkatia Town	26,235,000	26.23	3,311,320	3.31
13	Dihing Kinar Bongali	8,528,400	8.52	206,928	0.20
14	Amguri Nepali Gaon	17,427,600	17.42	2,132,980	2.13

#### Tinsukia

Sl no	Name of village	Village wise Total Land Cost (Tentative)	In Million
1	1 No. Fakial Village	10,101,298.00	10.10
2	Rithduwa Village	4,231,520.00	4.23

**Annexure 2: Village wise Land Rate Calculation – Beki Sub Basin River Works**

SI No	Name of Village	Nature of work (AE or Embankment)	Village wise Total Land cost (tentative)	In Million	Village wise Zirat (Structure) cost	In Million
1	Jamerkur	AE	₹ 15,407,967.00	15.40	₹ 611,852.00	0.61
2	Bardanga	AE	₹ 7,114,349.00	7.11	₹ 1,698,454.00	1.69
3	Guileza	AE	₹ 28,092,521.00	28.09	₹ 19,047,730.00	19.04
4	Mowamari	AE	₹ 8,092,521.00	8.09	₹ 163,070.00	0.16
5	Amguri	AE	₹ 23,558,850.00	23.55	₹ 8,031,086.00	8.03
6	Shaupur	AE	₹ 5,485,927.00	5.48	₹ 2,887,490.00	2.88
7	Safakamar	AE	₹ 9,671,031.00	9.67	₹ 0.00	0.00
8	Katajhar	AE	₹ 96,998,553.00	96.99	₹ 551,190.00	0.55
9	Domoni	AE	₹ 17,115,309.00	17.11	₹ 2,265,950.00	2.26
10	Nisuka	AE	₹ 60,423,688.00	60.42	₹ 14,223,674.00	15.22
11	Khudnabari	AE			₹ 0.00	0.00
12	Salsalia	AE			₹ 0.00	0.00
13	Saru Harid	AE	₹ 16,922,424.00	16.92	*	*
14	Khatakuchi	AE	₹ 16,112,534.00	16.11	*	*

\* Under progress

### Annexure 3: Package Details

#### 1. Buridehing






Package No.	Package Name	Length in meter	Total Land Require (Hectares)	Govt. Land (Hectares)	Private Land (Hectares)	Total Affected Person
AE-6	Tatipathar Manipuribasti- A	300 m	1.25	1.25	Nil	11
AE-7	Tatipathar Manipuribasti- B	200 m				0
AE-11	Uttammati	650 m	2.33	1.78	0.55	9
AE-14	Jagungaon	600 m	0.75	0.31	0.44	10
AE-19	Amguri	700 m	1.74	0.23	1.51	12
AE-25	Uriamguri	700 m	1.74	1.46	0.28	4
AE-26	Bamunibeel	300 m	0.75	0.75	Nil	0
AE-27	Kolagora	400 m	1	1	Nil	0
AE-39	Charaihabi Khamtighat	880 m	0.91	0.91	Nil	2
AE-40	Kololua Deori Gaon	1125 m	1.57	Nil	1.57	16
AE-48	Sessughat-B	300 m	0.16	0.4	0.12	4
AE-47	Sessughat-A	300 m	0.32	0.08	0.23	5
AE-41	Natunbolai	600 m	3.41	3.41	Nil	0
AE-42	Kotoha	675 m	1.68	1.68	Nil	0
AE-43	Bhogamur-A	600 m	3.02	3.02	Nil	0
AE-35	Bhurbhuri 1	1600 m	4.25	4.25	Nil	0
AE-36	Bhurbhuri 2	515 m	1.28	1.28	Nil	0
AE-37	Borbeel A	525 m	2.31	2.31	Nil	0
AE-38	Borbeel B	400 m				0
AE-49	Charaibahi	500 m	1.26	1.26	Nil	0
AE-50	Itakhuli	700m	1.35	0.85	0.5	18
AE-29	Dehingholla	1000m	2.43	2.43	Nil	0
AE-16	Nagaon 2	595 m	1.49	0.51	0.98	14
AE-15	Nagaon 1	220 m	0.55	0.55	Nil	0
AE-12	Bamungaon 1	280 m	0.7	0.57	0.12	2
AE-13	Bamungaon 2	340 m	0.85	0.16	0.68	6
AE-33	Koraiguri	500 m	1.25	1.25	Nil	0
AE-34	Singimari	500 m	1.25	1.25	Nil	0
AE-3	Borfakial A	600 m	1.45	0.27	1.17	8
AE-4	Borfakial B	1000 m	2.49	1.07	1.42	8
E-10	Dehing Bund From Bhogamur To Sessamukh	4500 m	9.4	7.55	1.84	52
E-15	Extension Of Tengakhat Bund From Jokai R.F. To A.T. Road	13500 m	74.59	74.59	Nil	10
			127.53	116.43	11.41	193





#### 2. Beki

Site	Location	Length in meter	Total Land Require in Hectares	Govt. Land in Hectares	Private Land	Total Affected Person
AE2	At Elengbari and Chunbari	1600	3.96	0.05	3.91	45
AE3		1500	3.72	0	3.72	40
AE-9	At Safakamar and	750	1.73	1.19	0.54	4



AE-10	Katajar	1870	3.83	0.64	3.19	58
AE-11	At Dumunighat and	1300	3.7	0.84	2.86	39
AE-12	Nisuka	1450	3.03	0	3.03	28
AE-17	At Salsalia, Bordonga and Guileza-Mowamari	900	2.39	1.33	1.06	7
AE-18		1300	3.31	0.06	3.25	52
AE-19		1000	2.16	0.1	2.06	26
AE-20		500	1.67	0.48	1.19	24
AE-24	At Sawpur and Choudhury BazarInclude	1500	3.26	1.09	2.17	24
			32.76	5.78	26.98	360

**Annexure 4: Details of the CPRs of Beki Sub project**

Sl. No.	Package Name	Type of CPR	Photos
1	AE Works- Elengmari, Raghabil, Narayanguri, Chunbari	School- 1, attached AWC-1	
2	AE Works- Chunbari, Bispani	School- 1	
3	AE Work- Naranguri to Chunbari	School- 2, Attached AWC-1 and Mosque- 1	<div data-bbox="928 846 1396 1120">  </div> <p data-bbox="1145 1126 1246 1160" style="text-align: center;">Mosque</p> <div data-bbox="928 1176 1396 1422">  </div> <p data-bbox="1161 1422 1241 1456" style="text-align: center;">School</p> <div data-bbox="928 1473 1396 1720">  </div> <p data-bbox="928 1720 1018 1753" style="text-align: center;">School</p>

4	AE Works- Safakamar	Cremation platform- 1	
5	AE Works- Nisuka	Mosque- 1	
6	AE Works- Showpur, Amguri	Eidgah- 1	 <p data-bbox="1117 1191 1204 1220">Eidgah</p>
7	AE Works- Showpur, Amguri	Mosque- 1	 <p data-bbox="1117 1556 1204 1585">Mosque</p>

**Annexure 5: Details of the CPRs of Burdening Sub project**

Sl. No.	Package Name	Type of CPR	Photos
1	AE- 6 and 7	Cremation Platform- 1	
2	AE- 4	Temple- 1	

### Annexure 6: List of trees affected

#### Buridehing Sub Basin

Common Name	Anti-Erosion Works	Total Embankment Works	Total
<b>Tree Species</b>			
Agarwood	12	1	13
Azar	29	3	32
Beetle nut	316	184	500
Buwal	51	19	70
Dimoru	21	2	23
Drumstick	144	5	149
Elephant Apple	17	89	106
Fan Palm	76		76
Guava	10		10
Jackfruit	23	11	34
Jujube	44	50	94
Mango	45	13	58
Mos	16	4	20
Red Cotton	26	53	79
Roghugos	12		12
Sapila	30		30
Others (firewood)	392	314	706
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Grasses</b>			
Bamboo	6000	4730	10730
Banana	329	180	509
Cane		650	650
Sugar Cane	86		86
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6415</b>	<b>5560</b>	<b>11,975</b>

#### Beki Sub Basin

Common Name	Anti-Erosion Works
Tree Species	No of Trees
Guava	24
Jam	25
Bogori	27
Coconut	27
Kadam	30
Gamari	34
Bhoj	39
Simalu	56
Jackfriut	71
Mango	80
Meguni	80
Firewood	237



Banana	796
Betel nut	1190
Other	115
Bamboo	38321
Total	41152

**Annexure 7: Consultations summary**  
**Buridehing Sub-Basin -Consultations**

Sl.No.	Date (FGD and Screening)	Village	Issues raised/Discussed	People's Perceptions/Suggestions
1	27-01-2022	Joypur Chapori Gaon	a) People wanted to know about works that will be taken up by the department b) Whether migrant labour will come to their village c) Whether they can do vegetable and rice cultivation near the location? d) Can the local youths do the works?	a) People are told that Anti Erosion works will be undertaken in the location marked using latest available material and technology. The detail DPR will be shared with them before execution of works. b) People are informed that first preference will be given to labourers from the village only. However, if there is shortage or unwillingness on part of locals, then migrant labourers (temporary) shall have to be engaged for the work. c) It was informed that they can cultivate in the affected land this season without any hesitation but have to clear the land before start of work. d) It was clarified that there is a different tender procedure and only qualified contractors are allowed to participate. If there is any such local contractor, they can submit tender but one has to qualify for the same. We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc. The villagers mentioned that a disaster management plan should be in place in order to manage different aspects during disaster.
2	27-01-2022	DihingKinar Bongali Gaon		
3	28-01-2022	Naharkatia Town Part 1 (Jagunigaon)		
4	28-01-2022	Amguri Nepali	a) Whether they will get any compensation for the trees? b) Where they have to go to get the compensation and assistances? c) Are the ones having no patta land entitled for the benefits? d) What is the purpose of the meeting/survey?	a) It was clarified that they will get compensation for trees as well as structures b) It was informed that for compensation they have to go to Deputy Commissioner's office at Dibrugarh and Circle office at Naharkatia. Also informed that NGO will be engaged for assisting them in all works. c) It was clarified that non-titleholders will get the benefits except for the cost of land. d) People were informed that survey is to record the details of the people likely to get affected due to land acquisition etc and hence a resettlement plan is to be prepared. Flood early warning through mike or through SMS in mobile is suggested by community. Community radio may be used for providing flood early
5	29-01-2022	1 no. Dighalibeel Gaon		

				warnings. We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.
6	29-01-2022	No.1 Bamunibil Gaon	a) Whether they will get any compensation for the trees?	a) It was clarified that they will get compensation for trees as well as structures
7	29-01-2022	No.2 DisangKinar Gaon	b) Whether they will able to construct house close to the proposed works?	b) This was clarified that they will not be able to construct any house in the land acquired for the anti-erosion works
8	29-01-2022	No. 1 DisangKinar Gaon	c) Are the ones having no patta land entitled for the benefits? d) Why not the entire stretch of the river selected for works?	c) It was clarified that non-titleholders will get the benefits except for the cost of land. d) People are informed that in phase-I the most vulnerable locations are selected so that these are protected from immediate erosion. In subsequent phases other vulnerable locations will be selected for anti-erosion work. The detail DPR will be shared with them before execution of works.  Flood early warning through miking or through SMS in mobile is suggested by community. Community radio may be used for providing flood early warnings. We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.
9	30-01-2022	3 No. Charaihabi	a) People want that quality of work should be good	a) People are informed that the project will be funded by the World Bank and it will be ensured that quality is maintained.
	31-01-2022		b) Where they have to go to get the compensation and assistances?	b) It was informed that for compensation they need to go to Deputy Commissioner's office at Dibrugarh and Circle office at Moran. Also informed that NGO will be engaged for assisting them in all works.
	31-01-2022	5 No. Silputa	c) Questions rose like whether Contractor will be engaged from local area or outside?	c)It was clarified that there is a different tender procedure and only qualified contractors are allowed to participate. If there is any such local contractor, they can submit tender but one has to qualify for the same. Further they are informed that proposed AE and Embankment works will be in both Government and Private land. People are concerned for early execution of Civil works for protection of their village from further erosion. People are informed about compensation provision based on

				RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Direct purchase policy of Govt. of Assam. We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.
10	30-01-2022	Deorigaon (AE-40)	<p>a) What is the purpose of the meeting?</p> <p>b) Will get be compensated for land and trees?</p> <p>c) How will be the quality of work ensured?</p> <p>d) When will the proposed work start?</p> <p>e) Will people be consulted while executing the works?</p>	<p>a) People were informed that survey is to record the details of the people likely to get affected due to land acquisition etc and hence a resettlement plan is to be prepared.</p> <p>a) It was clarified that they will get compensation for trees as well as structures</p> <p>b) It was informed that for compensation they have to go to Deputy Commissioner’s office at Dibrugarh and Circle office at Dibrugarh West. Also informed that NGO will be engaged for assisting them in all works.</p> <p>c) People are informed that the project will be funded by the World Bank and it will be ensured that quality is maintained.</p> <p>c) It was clarified that non-titleholders will get the benefits except for the cost of land.</p> <p>d) The works will start immediately after the monsoon season is over.</p> <p>e) People are informed that all works will be executed maintaining quality and they will get opportunity to also oversee the work apart from raising concern regarding quality etc.</p> <p>Flood early warning through miking or through SMS in mobile is suggested by community. Community radio may be used for providing flood early warnings.</p> <p>We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.</p>
14	01-02-2022	Deorigaon (1 No. khanda)	<p>a) What is the purpose of the meeting?</p> <p>b) How will be the quality of work ensured?</p> <p>c) When will the proposed work start?</p>	<p>a) People were informed that survey is to record the details of the people likely to get affected due to land acquisition etc and hence a resettlement plan is to be prepared.</p> <p>b) People are informed that the project will be funded by the World Bank and it will be ensured that quality is maintained.</p> <p>c) It was clarified that non-titleholders will get the benefits except for the cost of land.</p>

				<p>d) The works will start immediately after the monsoon season is over.</p> <p>Flood early warning through miking or through SMS in mobile is suggested by community. Community radio may be used for providing flood early warnings.</p> <p>We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.</p>
15	13-02-2022	NaojanSalmari Grant/ 1 no. Naujangaon	<p>a) People want that quality of work should be good</p> <p>b) Where they have to go to get the compensation and assistances?</p>	<p>a) People are informed that the project will be funded by the World Bank and it will be ensured that quality is maintained.</p> <p>b) It was informed that for compensation they have to go to Deputy Commissioner’s office at Dibrugarh and Circle office at Dibrugarh West and Moran. Also informed that NGO will be engaged for assisting them in all works.</p>
16	02-02-2022	1 No. Bhurbhuri /Bhurbhurigaon	<p>c) Will people be contacted/authorized to see works</p>	<p>c) People are informed that they will get opportunity to oversee the work apart from raising concern regarding quality etc.</p> <p>Further they are informed that proposed AE and Embankment works will be in both Government and Private land. People are concerned for early execution of Civil works for protection of their village from further erosion. People are informed about compensation provision based on RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Direct purchase policy of Govt. of Assam. We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.</p>
17	02-02-2022	3 No. Bhurbhuri	<p>a) Where they have to go to get the compensation and assistances?</p>	<p>a) It was informed that for compensation they have to go to Deputy Commissioner’s office at Dibrugarh and Circle office at Dibrugarh West. Also informed that NGO will be engaged for assisting them in all works.</p>
18	02-02-2022	Ulumpathar	<p>a) Where they have to go to get the compensation and assistances?</p>	<p>a) It was informed that for compensation they have to go to Deputy Commissioner’s office at Dibrugarh and Circle office at Dibrugarh West. Also informed that NGO will be engaged for assisting them in all works.</p>
19	03-02-2022	2 No. Borbeel	<p>b) How will quality of work be ensured?</p>	<p>b) WRD will ensure quality of all works under guidance and supervision of technical experts and team from the World Bank.</p>
20	03-02-2022	CharaibahiHingori		

21	03-02-2022	3 No. Charaibahi		
22	03-02-2022	MatakKoibarta Gaon	<p>a) People asked us to take protection measures for the entire stretch of the river rather than taking stretches of 800-1000 meters for protection work.</p> <p>b) Where people have to go to get the compensation and assistances?</p>	<p>a) People are informed that in phase-I the most vulnerable locations are selected so that these are protected from immediate erosion. In subsequent phases other vulnerable locations will be selected for anti-erosion work.</p> <p>b) It was informed that for compensation they have to go to Deputy Commissioner's office at Dibrugarh and Circle office at Tengakhat. Also informed that NGO will be engaged for facilitating disbursement process.</p>
23	04-02-2022	Nagaon 2 (AE-16)		
24	05-02-2022	Nagaon 1 (AE-15)		
25	04-02-2022	Dehingholla (AE-29)		
26	05-02-2022	Bamungaon 1 (AE-12)		
27	06-02-2022	Koraiguri (AE-33)		
28	06-02-2022	Singimari (AE-34)		
29	07-02-2022	Borfakial A (AE-3)		
30	07-02-2022	Borfakial B (AE-4)		
31	08-02-2022	R/S of Dehing Bund R/B from Bhogamur to Sessamukh (E 10) Villages-29 No. Nilimi Grant, Sessamukhgaon, 2 No. Bhogamurgaon,	<p>a) People raised their concern about difficulties faced during earth works.</p> <p>b) People asked us whether labour camps will be established.</p> <p>c) People also raised their</p>	<p>a) Asked us to ensure that proper access to embankment is made from nearby village sub-roads along the embankment</p> <p>b) We informed them that if camps are established for faster execution of works, then it will be ensured that all labour laws are strictly followed and no disturbance to locals are made by the inmates of those camps.</p> <p>c) We told people that we will take all precautionary measures to ensure that no disruption to utility services is made during the entire course of</p>
32	08-02-2022			

33	09-02-2022	No. 1 Bhogamur, 1 No. Panigaon, Pani Miri gaon	concern regarding disruption of utility services like power lines, telephone lines and water supply.	the work.
34	09-02-2022		d) Will there be difficulty in accessing the embankment from village sub-roads due to increase in height?	d) People are told that there will be a slight increase in height of embankment by 1.5-2 meters. However, it will be ensured that access to the embankment is made at regular intervals and specials to village sub-roads so that there is no problem to villagers.
35	10-02-2022		e) Whether the embankment will serve as new road?	e) People are informed that the embankment will serve as a new good quality road but non-bituminous.
36	10-02-2022			
37	11-02-2022	R/S of Tengakhat Bund R/B from Jokai RF to A.T Road (E 15) Villages-53 no. FS Grant, Sonowalgaon, Balaigaon, Borbil Gaon, Deuri Gaon, DihingKhamtighat Gaon, KashmariDeuri Gaon, KashmariHatigarh Gaon, MainamiriThangaon	a) Where people have to go to get the compensation and assistances?	a) It was informed that for compensation they have to go to Deputy Commissioner's office at Dibrugarh and Circle office. Also informed that NGO will be engaged for facilitating disbursement process.
38	11-02-2022		b) Whether the embankment will serve as new road?	b) It was clarified that new embankment will serve as road in addition to protecting people from flood.
39	11-02-2022		c) Will there be difficulty in accessing the embankment from village sub-roads due to increase in height?	c) People are told that there will be a slight increase in height of embankment by 1.5-2 meters. However, it will be ensured that access to the embankment are made at regular intervals and specials to village sub-roads so that there is no problem to villagers.
40	11-02-2022		d)Whether the embankment will serve as new road?	d) People are informed that the embankment will serve as a new good quality road but non-bituminous.
41	12-02-2022		e) Where should they contact if they want any information>	e) They are told that RAP implementation NGO will be appointed who will be organizing information dissemination sessions in the project areas. Apart from this Contact numbers of Engineers from WRD will be shared prior to start of work.
42	12-02-2022			
43	12-02-2022			
44	13-02-2022			
45	14-02-2022			

Beki Sub-Basin

Sl.No.	Date	Village	Issues raised/Discussed	People's Perceptions/Suggestions
1.	12-01-2022	Saruharid	a) Whether they will get any compensation for the trees?	a) It was clarified that they will get compensation for trees as well as structures
2.	07-01-2022	Jamerkur	b) Whether they will be able to construct house close to the proposed works? c) Can the local from the village get opportunity to work during construction time? d) Are the ones having no patta land entitled for the benefits? e) What is the purpose of the meeting/survey?	b) This was clarified that they will not be able to construct any house in the land acquired for the anti-erosion works c) They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as labourers depending upon their skill. d) It was clarified that non-titleholders will get the benefits except for the cost of land. e) People were informed that survey is to record the details of the people likely to get affected due to land acquisition etc and hence a resettlement plan is to be prepared. Both men and women are willing to work in the project. They want the work to start immediately before onset of monsoon. We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc. Gaon burah/Village headman informed us that people are happy with the proposed work and they will support the project. They are sure that this work will benefit them by protecting the area from flood and erosion. People are told that Resettlement Action Plan implementation NGO will be appointed in the project which will conduct meetings with all affected families and carry out information dissemination sessions in the project areas.
3.	07-01-2022	Bordanga	a) Can the local from the village get opportunity to work during construction period?	a) They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as labourers depending upon their skill.
4.	07-01-2022	Khatakuchi	b) Are the ones having no patta land entitled for the benefits?	b) It was clarified that non-titleholders will get the benefits except for the cost of land.
5.	06-01-2022	Guileja	c) Why not the entire stretch of the river not selected for works?	c) People are informed that in phase-I the most vulnerable locations are selected so that these are protected from immediate erosion. In subsequent phases other vulnerable locations will be selected for anti-erosion work.  Flood early warning through miking or through SMS in mobile is suggested by community. Community radio may be used for providing flood early warnings. Both men and women are willing to work in the project. They want the work to



				start immediately before onset of monsoon. We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.
6.	06-01-2022	Mowamari	<p>a) They wanted to know whether the ones without patta land will get compensation or not.</p> <p>a) They wanted to know the purpose of the survey.</p> <p>c) What is the scope of them working as labourers.</p> <p>d) Whether they can do vegetable and rice cultivation this year?</p>	<p>a) The purpose of the survey was explained to the PAPs.</p> <p>b) This was clarified that the non-titleholder will get compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement allowances as per eligibility.</p> <p>c) The PAPs were informed that they will get opportunity to work as labourers during construction.</p> <p>d) It was informed that they can cultivate in the affected land this season without any hesitation but have to clear the land before start of work.</p> <p>We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.</p> <p>People are told that Resettlement Action Plan implementation NGO will be appointed in the project which will conduct meetings with all affected families and carry out information dissemination sessions in the project areas.</p>
7.	04-01-2022	Showpur		
8.	04-01-2022	Amguri		
9.	11-01-2022	3 no. Katajharpathar		
10.	11-01-2022	Narayanguri to Chunbari	<p>a) They wanted to know whether the earth required for the work will be taken from their village. Can local youths take contract for earth work?</p> <p>b) Where they have to go to get the compensation and assistances?</p> <p>d) Questions rose like whether Contractor will be engaged from local area or outside?</p> <p>e) Whether people living near</p>	<p>a) They were informed that WRD is looking into the technical aspect of the works and shall explore ways to manage soil locally if found feasible for the work. Locals will be given priority for all works if they meet basic criteria of selection.</p> <p>b) It was informed that for compensation they have to go to Deputy Commissioner's office at Barpeta and Circle office at Kalgachia and shall have to submit relevant documents as asked by the authority. Also informed that Resettlement Action Plan implementing NGO will be engaged who will facilitate the disbursement procedures. NGO will conduct meetings with all affected families and carry out information dissemination sessions in the project areas.</p> <p>d) It was clarified that there is a different tender procedure and only qualified contractors are allowed to participate. If there is any such local contractor, they</p>
11.	05-01-2022	Elengamari		
12.	05-01-2022	Chunbari		
13.	05-01-2022	Gyati		
14.	05-01-2022	Raghabil		
15.	12-01-2022	Salsalia		
16.	18-01-2022	Khutnabari		

			<p>the embankment will be allowed to stay once the embankment is upgraded?</p>	<p>can submit tender but one has to qualify for the same.</p> <p>e) It was clarified that no one shall be allowed to encroach the embankment or cause any damage to it. However, those people living outside the toe line will be allowed to stay.</p> <p>Further they are informed that proposed AE and Embankment works will be in both Government and Private land. People are concerned for early execution of Civil works for protection of their village from further erosion. People are informed about compensation provision based on RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Direct purchase policy of Govt. of Assam. We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.</p> <p>Gaon burah/Village headman informed us that people are happy with the proposed work and they will support the project. They are sure that this work will benefit them by protecting the area from flood and erosion and improved communication for agricultural work and access to education and health facilities.</p>
17.	18-01-2022	Nisuka	<p>a) People wanted to know about works proposed</p> <p>b) Whether they can work as labourers in the project</p> <p>c) People wanted to know when the work will start.</p> <p>d) Whether they can do vegetable and rice cultivation this year?</p> <p>e) How the work should be executed as planned?</p> <p>f) Questions rose like whether Contractor will be engaged from local area or outside?</p>	<p>a) People are told that Anti Erosion works will be undertaken in the location marked using latest available material and technology. The detail DPR will be shared with them before execution of works.</p> <p>b) They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as labourers based on skill and minimum ability to work.</p> <p>c) Informed that work is likely to start immediately after monsoon.</p> <p>d) It was informed that they can cultivate in the affected land this season without any hesitation but have to clear the land before start of work.</p> <p>e) It was informed that the utmost care will be taken to stick to the work plan; They will cooperate with the project provided they are benefited.</p> <p>f) It was clarified that there is a different tender procedure and only qualified contractors are allowed to participate. If there is any such local contractor, they can submit tender but one has to qualify for the same.</p> <p>We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.</p>
18.	18-01-2022	Safakamar,	<p>a) They wanted to know the</p>	<p>a) People were informed that survey is to record the details of the people likely</p>

			<p>purpose of the survey.</p> <p>b) They wanted to know whether the ones without patta land will get compensation or not.</p> <p>c) What is the scope of them working as labourers.</p> <p>d) Whether they can do vegetable and rice cultivation this year?</p>	<p>to get affected due to land acquisition etc and hence a resettlement plan is to be prepared.</p> <p>b) This was clarified that the non-titleholder will get compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement allowances as per eligibility.</p> <p>c) The PAPs were informed that they will get opportunity to work as labourers during construction.</p> <p>d) It was informed that they can cultivate in the affected land this season without any hesitation but have to clear the land before start of work.</p> <p>We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.</p>
19.	18-01-2022	Katajhar	<p>a) They wanted to know whether the ones without patta land will get compensation or not.</p> <p>b) They wanted to know the mode of payment of compensation against land, structure, trees etc.</p> <p>c) People wanted to know when the work is likely to start.</p> <p>d) Whether the local people can work as labourers during project work?</p> <p>e) Raised concern about quality of work</p>	<p>a) This was clarified that the non-titleholder will get compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement allowances as per eligibility.</p> <p>b) It was clarified that cash payment is not allowed and they will get payment either through their bank accounts only.</p> <p>c) Informed that work is likely to start immediately after monsoon.</p> <p>d) They were informed that they will get opportunity to work as labourers during construction</p> <p>e) People are informed that the project will be funded by the World Bank and it will be ensured that quality is maintained.</p> <p>We have informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.</p>
20.	18-01-2022	Dumnighat	<p>a) People wanted to know about works proposed</p> <p>b) Whether they can work as labourers in the project</p> <p>c) Whether they can do vegetable and rice cultivation this year?</p>	<p>a) People are told that Anti Erosion works will be undertaken in the location marked using latest available material and technology. The detail DPR will be shared with them before execution of works.</p> <p>b) They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as labourers based on skill and minimum ability to work.</p> <p>c) It was informed that they can cultivate in the affected land this season without any hesitation but have to clear the land before start of work.</p>

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			d) Questions rose like whether Contractor will be engaged from local area or outside?	d) It was clarified that there is a different tender procedure and only qualified contractors are allowed to participate. If there is any such local contractor, they can submit tender but one has to qualify for the same. e) They were informed them that there will be a Grievance Redressal Mechanism where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.
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