

Resettlement Plan

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India: Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project in Assam

Subproject: Dibrugarh and Tinsukia

District: Tinsukia

Prepared by the State Government of Assam (Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam) for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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ABBREVIATIONS

AADB	:	Assam Agroforestry Development Board
ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AH	:	Affected Households
AIFRERMIP	:	Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program
AP	:	Affected Person
ASDMA	:	Assam State Disaster Management Authority
BSC	:	Basic Schedule of Rate
CEO	:	Chief Executive Officer
CPR	:	Common Property Resources
CRBIFRERMIP	:	Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project
CTO	:	Chief Technical Officer
DLLPC	:	District Level Land Purchase Committee
DMS	:	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	:	Displaced Person
DPR	:	Detailed Project Report
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
FREMAA	:	Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IP	:	Indigenous People
NGO	:	Nongovernment Organization
O&M	:	Operation and Maintenance
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PISC	:	Project Implementation Support Consultant
PWD	:	Public Works Department
R&R	:	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RF	:	Resettlement Framework
RFCTLARR	:	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act-2013
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SGoA	:	State Government of Assam
SIA	:	Social Impact Assessment
SDS	:	Social Development Specialist
SPS	:	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
WB	:	World Bank
WRD	:	Water Resources Department

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GLOSSARY

Cut-off Date: For titleholders in case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 11 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act – 2013, and/or the date of publication of notification under State Government land purchase policy is treated as the cut-off date. In case of non-titleholders, the date of start of census survey is the cut-off date.

Displaced Persons: In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Economic Displacement: Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Eksonia: Eksonia means annual Patta. Eksonia landholders have only possessory rights valid for one – three-year periods, in rural and urban areas respectively. These rights are not legally transferable or heritable

Not significant Impact: Where the impact on land is less than 10 percent of the total area or impact on structure is partial and does not require relocation.

Meaningful Consultation: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Physical Displacement: Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Vulnerable groups: include below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land.

Significant Impact: Loss of shelter to the extent that relocation is required or losing more than 10% of their productive assets (income generating).

Solatum: Solatum is the amount given as a consolation. Under RFCTLARR Act, the solatium amount prescribed for calculation is 100% of the market value estimated as compensation for land and structure.

Zirat: Valuation of non-land/immovable assets like house, tree, well, pond etc. by the District Administration with the help from concerned departments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Background

1. State Government of Assam (SGoA) has established the Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) to demonstrate holistic and sustainable Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management. Asian Development Bank has partnered with FREMAA to support its program and capacity building. As a follow-on Project, the State Government of Assam (SGoA) through Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India (GoI) has requested for external assistance prioritized for protection by improving key flood and riverbank erosion risk management (FRERM) infrastructure, such as flood embankments, riverbank protection, and flood management structures, and by enhancing or introducing a range of nonstructural protective measures to development capacity at state and local communities level. The title of this investment is Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project in Assam (CRBIFRERMP).

2. The project will combine structural and nonstructural measures in four high-priority flood- and erosion prone areas to contribute to the broader stabilization of the river with three major outputs: (i) Climate resilient flood and riverbank erosion risk mitigation measures implemented and maintained in subproject areas; (ii) Knowledge-based FRERM planning strengthened; and (iii) Vulnerable people's livelihoods and resilience improved.

3. This draft resettlement plan (RP) for Tinsukia subproject district is based prepared on the detailed design report (DPR) prepared by FREMAA in the year 2022. The RP is in line with the applicable State Government of Assam, Government of India, and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). This project is considered as Category A for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) per the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Keeping in view the changing nature of the river where erosion is a continuous phenomenon, this draft RP will be updated during the implementation by updating the database of affected persons (APs) including any change in impacts due to fresh erosion.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

4. The structural measures such as riverbank protection and flood embankment components of the subproject will involve land acquisition resulting in physical or economic displacement of riverine communities. The potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts identified as per project design and land acquisition survey are presented in the Table E-1 below. The total land requirement for the subproject is 72.67 acres; out of which more than 60% land would be obtained/transferred from other government departments. Among others, 21.77 acres of land will be acquired from three Tea Companies and only 6.92 acres of private revenue land impacting four households.

Table E-1: Summary Resettlement Impacts

Total Number of Displaced Households	92
Number of Physically Displaced Households	59
Number of Economically displaced Households	33
Number of Vulnerable Households	81
Number of Scheduled Tribe Households	4
Number of titleholder Households losing land	19
Number of Non-titleholder Households	73

Number of Households Losing Livelihood	20
Total number of affected Structures	115

5. The households affected due to acquisition of private land are losing land only and no structure belonging to titleholders are affected. The physically displaced households (59) comprise of the households losing their primary residential structures and need relocation due to the project work. The economically displaced households (33) include households losing land, secondary residential structures, commercial structures or any other assets without getting physically displaced from the location.¹ The households losing their primary source of households (20) consist of those losing agricultural land and income generating business/commercial structures under the subproject.

C. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

6. The social stratification of the project area shows dominance of other schedule caste (SC) with 56 (60.87%) followed by backward caste (OBC) population with 26 (28.26%) households. There are only 4 belong to schedule tribe household There are 393 displaced persons in total, which includes 211 (53.69%) male and 182 (46.31%) female. The average household size is 4.27 and the sex ratio among displaced persons (DPs) is 863. According to project census survey there are 81 vulnerable households affected by the project. The educational status of DPs reveals that 19% of DPs are still illiterate in the project area.

D. Subproject Impact on Indigenous People

7. There are 3.88 million tribal people in Assam, which accounts for 12.45% of the total population as per census 2011. Tribals are living throughout the state; but in certain districts such as Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong, Dhemaji, Baksa, Chirang, Udalguri, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur and Goalpara, tribal predominance is significantly high. To protect the interests of the tribal population, provision of the Sixth Schedule is enshrined in the Constitution of India under Articles 244(2) and 275(1) to enable autonomous administration of the tribal areas of Assam. Six tribal districts of Assam: Karbi Anglong, Dima Hasao, Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri have been declared as the Scheduled Areas. The subproject district (Tinsukia) is not falling with the sixth scheduled areas of Assam. There will be no adverse negative impacts to the socio-cultural as well as economic life of the affected tribal families. The project will have positive impacts to ST communities including protection of their lands and livelihoods from floods and improved livelihoods opportunities Only four ST family is being affected due to the subproject. Considering the tribal people as vulnerable or disadvantaged group (DAG), special assistance provision has been made in the entitlement matrix of this resettlement plan and no separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is prepared for this subproject.

E. Stakeholders Consultation and Participation

8. Public consultations were conducted at 5 locations attended by 91 persons (39 male and 52 female) in the project to ensure peoples' participation during the project census survey. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problems and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and

¹ According to ADB SPS-2009, in the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs and communities will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The RP implementation support agency will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during resettlement plan implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the project. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The executing agency through its implementation support agency will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above-mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

F. Legal Framework

9. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the Government of Assam and Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the resettlement plan, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken and described in chapter-VI. Land will be procured by using the 'Land Acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of Negotiated Settlement for Public Purpose of all Departments in the State of Assam' dated 7th March 2022. However, in case of land with uncleared title or ownership dispute, for which consent to sell can not be obtained from the owners, the land will be acquired through RFCTLARR-2013 provision and Assam Land Act 1964. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs.

G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

10. For titleholders in case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 11 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act – 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) and/or such notification under the State Government land purchase policy will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the start of the census survey which was 13 April 2023. The structures affected under the project will be compensated at replacement cost. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

H. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

11. There are 47 households who will be losing their shelter or losing more than 50% of primary residential structures and therefore, requires relocation. The executing agency will provide cash compensation at full replacement cost and other assistance as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013 to the titleholders. The executing agency will compensate the non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost, and subsistence allowance, shifting assistance, and vulnerable assistance etc. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they

occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date. For non-titleholders DPs, the Project will arrange relocation sites in consultation with District Administration.

I. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

12. The project impact reveals that due to loss of land and commercial structures, 20 households are losing their livelihood under the project. The entitlement proposed for the project has provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected persons namely: subsistence grant, business reestablishment assistance and training program for income generation. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the resettlement plan.

J. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

13. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation at market value as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013, resettlement assistance as per the Project entitlement matrix and support cost for resettlement plan implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of RP implementation support agency in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total budget for resettlement plan implementation is Rs 249.65 million, and will be borne by the State Government.

K. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

14. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. A three tier GRM process will be adopted under this Project. The GRM procedures will be publicly advertised and publicized for use by the stakeholders.

L. Institutional Arrangement

15. FREMAA will be the executing agency of the proposed ADB-financed project and will lead the contract administration, monitoring, and reporting aspects of the project through a Project Management Unit (PMU) based in Guwahati. The proposed ADB-financed project is to be headed by a full-time Project Director (potentially of the rank of deputy CEO). A subproject level PIU will be established, which will be functional for the whole Project duration. The PIU will hire a RP implementation support agency for supporting it in implementation of R&R activities.

M. Implementation Schedule

16. The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation such as Project Preparation phase, resettlement plan Implementation phase and Monitoring and Reporting phase. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. The civil works will commence only in sections where compensation and relocation has been completed.

N. Monitoring and Reporting

17. FREMAA will have overall responsibility for resettlement plan implementation. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the overall project, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring by PIU and external monitoring by an external expert. PIU responsible for supervision and implementation of the resettlement plan will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to PMU. FREMAA will submit semi-annual resettlement plan monitoring reports to ADB. The external monitoring will provide guidance to FREMAA, its employer, on compliance issues and will submit a semi-annual review report to both FREMAA and ADB. The reports will assess whether resettlement plan outcomes have been achieved or to support FREMAA address gaps in resettlement plan implementation when these are observed.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background

1. The livelihoods of people in the state of Assam are affected by water-related disasters including floods and riverbank erosion especially due to the vast flat floodplain of the Brahmaputra River - one of the world's largest rivers. Climate change impacts exacerbate these disasters and are projected to worsen the floods and riverbank erosion while Assam already suffers from recurrent flooding and continual riverbank erosion from the Brahmaputra River. These are critical development inhibitors of the state as natural hazards and remoteness have led to long-term slower development than the national average, while population growth and density are similar. Therefore, Assam continues to face high poverty, and its socioeconomic development has been hindered.

2. Riverbank erosion is one of the most prominent causes of disasters in Assam due to highly dynamic morphology of the Brahmaputra River and its tributaries. Since the Great Assam Earthquake in 1950, the river has widened from about 6 kilometers (km) to 9 km along its 650 km course in Assam eroding about 5.5% of Assam cultivable area, destroying roads, homesteads, crops, and flood embankments. Since 1954, around 427,000 hectares (ha) of land (equivalent to about 7% of Assam area) have been eroded at an average annual erosion rate of 8,000 ha. Between 2000 and 2018, 93 locations eroded along the main stem of the Brahmaputra River in Assam causing damages to a total length of more than 400 km. Riverbank erosion disproportionately affects the poor, who face significant social hardships, such as loss of homesteads, lands, and crops, and are often displaced to fringe lands or urban slums. Disaster risks increase as the population grows, and the high population density of the state hinders people moving away from disaster-prone areas.

3. Erosion damage also extends to public infrastructure, including roads and flood embankments, and the high occurrence of riverbank erosion hinders construction and rehabilitation of flood embankments. About 40% of the state (ie: about 9.4% of the national flood prone area) is inundated on average annually during the monsoon by the Brahmaputra River and its tributaries, resulting in damages and loss of assets and crops. The threat of recurrent floods and riverbank erosion also discourages investment and leads to lower economic growth in the riparian areas. Effective flood and riverbank erosion risk management is therefore essential for economic growth, livelihood improvement, and poverty reduction in these locations. With a growing population as well as the expansion of settlements within the floodplain, future development will need to be carefully managed to protect the population from water-induced disasters. In addition, most of the length of the existing embankments system cannot be relied upon for protection from floods; during severe flood events, embankments are often overtopped or even breach which often leads to disaster. Furthermore, the growing population demands more reliable protection from riverbank erosion and flooding to safeguard their increasing assets and to sustain economic development.

4. Securing the livelihoods of the population living on floodplain needs to be addressed through public sector interventions aiming at: (i) mitigating the economic losses and social displacement caused by riverbank erosion, (ii) reducing the economic losses resulting from flooding, and (iii) providing a secure environment to facilitate an increase in agricultural and industrial production and to enhance related economic activities.

5. The multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) between the Government of India and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (AIFRERMIP) was approved by ADB in 2010. The facility increased the reliability and effectiveness of flood and riverbank erosion risk management systems in priority reaches along three subprojects of the Brahmaputra River through structural and nonstructural interventions, policy strengthening, and institutional and knowledge bases. The second and final tranche of the MFF was physically completed on 18 October 2020. Over the past 20 years, ADB has supported development and innovation of a cost-effective systematic river stabilization approach introduced in Assam in 2010 via AIFRERMIP, providing a first opportunity to increase the state's disaster resilience and paving the way for replicability.

6. Under the AIFRERMIP, the currently named Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) was established by the state government as the project's executing agency to demonstrate holistic and sustainable FRERM in partnership with ADB. The investment has demonstrably strengthened FREMAA through capacity building.

7. As a follow-on Project, the State Government of Assam (SGoA) through Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India (GoI) has requested for external assistance of \$400 million under which urban, suburban, and productive rural and other strategic sites have been prioritized for protection by improving key flood and riverbank erosion risk management (FRERM) infrastructure, such as flood embankments, riverbank protection, and flood management structures, and by enhancing or introducing a range of nonstructural protective measures to development capacity at state and local communities level. The title of this new investment is Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project in Assam (CRBIFRERMIP).

8. The CRBIFRERMIP will focus on the main stem of the Brahmaputra River in Assam and follow a climate resilient, holistic, integrated, systematic, and reach-wise approach to managing riverbank erosion and the attendant flood risk. The project will combine structural and nonstructural measures in four high-priority flood- and erosion prone areas to contribute to the broader stabilization of the river.

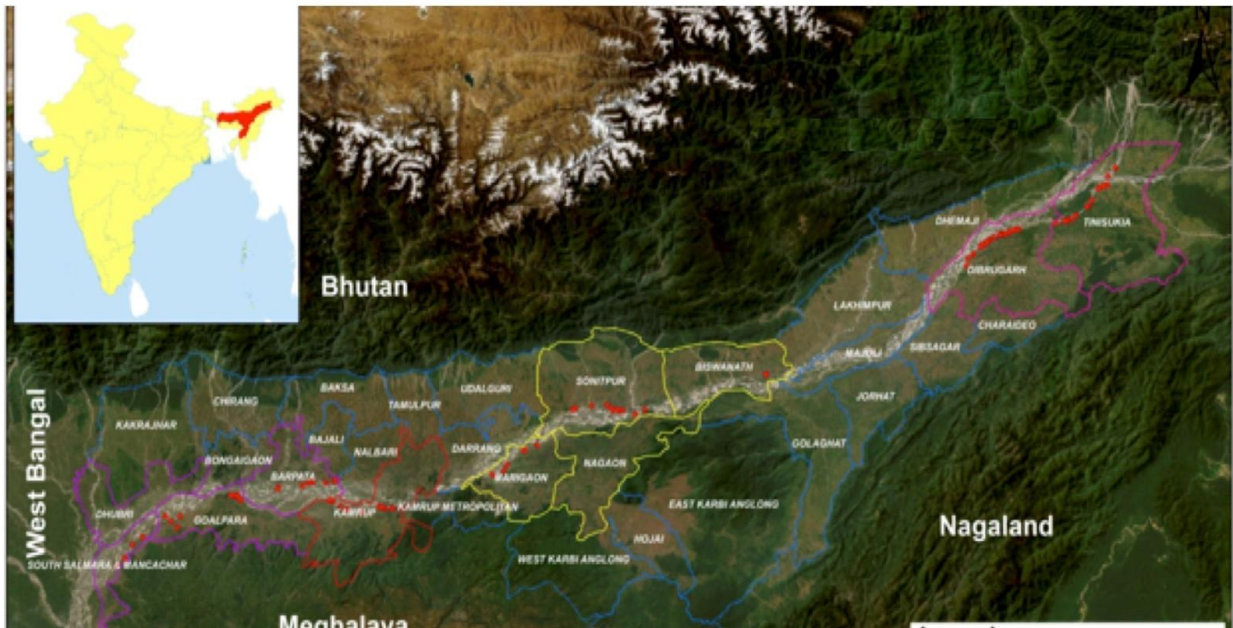
- (i) **Output 1: Climate resilient flood and riverbank erosion risk mitigation measures implemented and maintained in subproject areas.** This output will apply an integrated river stabilization approach that was developed and refined under the earlier JMREMP, AIFRERMIP, and the ongoing Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP) in Bangladesh. Specifically, this output will include: (i) constructing about 60 km of riverbank erosion protection and 14 km of adaptation and/or emergency works to stabilize the river and improve its navigability; (ii) placing about 32 km (194 screens) of pro-siltation measures such as porcupines to induce sediment deposition thereby reclaiming riverine land; and (iii) constructing or rehabilitating or widening about 4.0 km of climate resilient flood embankments including sluice gates, fish passes and drainage structures in critical areas to maintain river-floodplain interconnectivity to enhance biodiversity. As learned from prior investments, construction contracts will include provisions for five years of monitoring, adaptive maintenance, and emergency works from construction completion, to improve sustainability. Nature-based solutions, such as reed plantations that promote sediment deposition and reduce rain cuts on slopes, as well as wetland rehabilitation will be pilot tested.

- (ii) **Output 2: Knowledge-based FRERM planning strengthened.** This output will further develop key agencies' knowledge bases by improving various decision support tools initiated under AIFRERMIP and will strengthen the state's institutional capacity to deliver FRERM, thereby promoting disaster resilience of the state and affected communities. Specifically, Output 2 will: (i) strengthen flood forecasting and early warning systems; (ii) undertake flood mapping to identify people and infrastructure at risk of flooding and enable better land use planning and management on risk-sensitive land; (iii) improve erosion prediction and embankment breach models to prioritize maintenance; (iv) enhance asset management systems and conduct life-cycle reliability analysis to improve maintenance decisions; (v) gather data through topographic and bathymetric surveys, flow and sediment measurements, and asset condition surveys; and (vii) strengthen existing guidelines for flood and riverbank protection design to address climate impacts and resilience, update river stabilization principles, and document the effectiveness of nature-based solutions. These outputs will also contribute to an update of the 2020 Flood and Erosion Management Plan.
- (iii) **Output 3: Vulnerable people's livelihoods and resilience improved.** This output will directly improve the livelihoods and disaster resilience of poor and destitute people living on the flood embankments and *charlands* within the project areas and who are severely affected by floods and bank erosion. It will specifically target women. Activities will: (i) establish eight modern weaving centers, provide sewing machines, and train female headed households and female self-help groups to spin, weave, and market silk; (ii) increase vegetable production by providing climate resilient seeds, promoting improved agricultural practices, and extending marketing support; (iii) provide vocational training for unemployed youth; (iv) raise awareness on flood and riverbank erosion; and (v) strengthen disaster preparedness and emergency response (also via provision of equipment at district and regional level). Support for subsistence and small farmers will include: (i) assistance creating agriculture and fisheries businesses; (ii) identifying income opportunities associated with the nature-based solutions in Output 1; and (iii) upgrading eight rural markets. Further, the graduation approach will be piloted to complement the various state-led initiatives that strengthen beneficiaries' wellbeing by providing livelihood assistance through agriculture, livestock, fisheries, industries, and vocational training activities. Beneficiaries will be riverine producer collectives registered as farmer producer companies (FPCs).

B. Subproject Locations

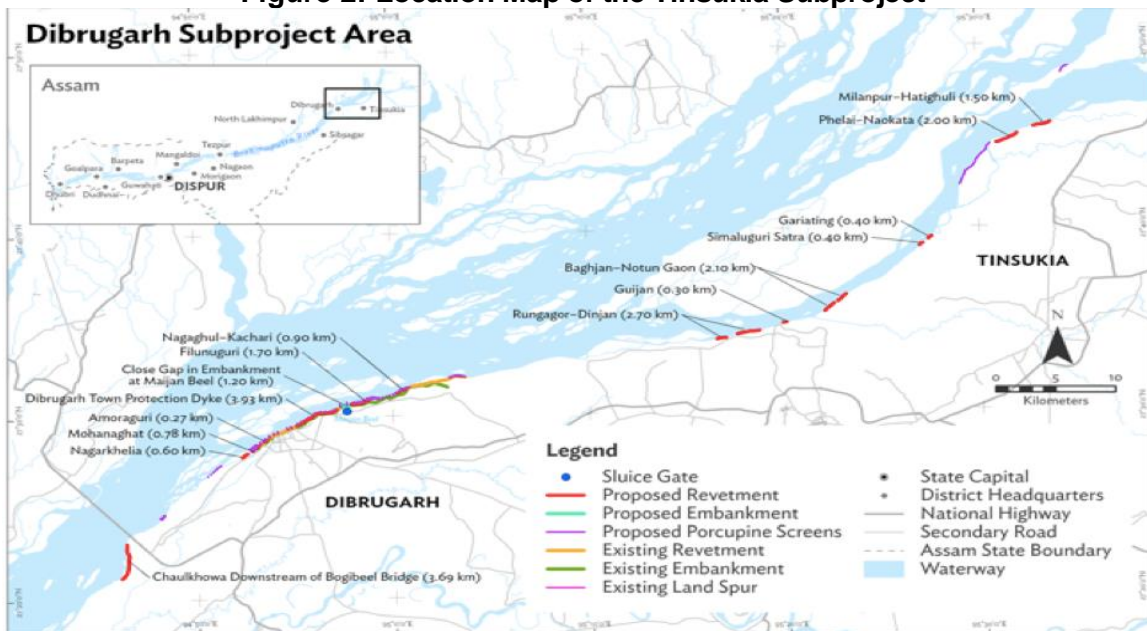
9. Under CRBIFRERMIP, four high-priority subprojects characterized by a high risk of riverbank erosion, and valuable assets under threat have been selected. The subproject locations are (i) Dibrugarh and Tinsukia, (ii) Palasbari-Gumi/Guwahati West, (iii) Morigaon, and (iv) Goalpara as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: General Location of the project



10. The location map of Dibrugarh subproject area covering Dibrugarh and Tinsukia reach is presented in the Figure 2.

Figure 2: Location Map of the Tinsukia Subproject



C. Subproject Components

11. The proposed project components include a set of both structural measures and non-structural measures. The structural measures include anti-erosion works and pro-siltation work. The non-structural measures include nature-based solutions (e.g. bioengineering techniques

such as the planting of reeds) to be applied to embankment slopes to reduce maintenance requirements from the risk of rain cuts and to provide local stakeholders with income generating activities opportunities. The details of subproject components are presented in the Table 1.

Table 1: Details of Tinsukia Subproject Component

S. N.	Infrastructure component	Location details of Components
1	Revetment	1.5 km - Milanpur to Hatighuli 2.0 km - Pheliai to Naokota 0.4 km - Gariating Gaon 0.4 km - Simaluguri Satra 2.1 km - Bahjan to Notun Gaon 0.3 km - us Guijan 2.7 km - Rungagorah to Dinjan Total: 9.0 km with geobags
2	Porcupine	101 screens at 2 locations (7.5 km and 2.6 km long) Diversion channel of Dibang to Lohit – 26 screens Naokata area – 75 screens

Source: Detailed Project Report, WRD.

D. Scope and Objective of the Resettlement Plan

12. CRBIFRERMP is categorized as A for involuntary resettlement (IR) safeguards requirement as per the Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (ADB SPS-2009). Five District-wise RPs are prepared for the Project and this RP is for the Tinsukia District.

13. The aim of this draft resettlement plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project, and to effectively resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This resettlement plan has been prepared based on the project census survey findings and consultations with various stakeholders. The plan is in line with ADB ADB SPS-2009 designed by ADB to protect the rights of the displaced persons and communities. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- (i) Type and extent of loss of land and non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;
- (ii) Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society;
- (iii) Public consultation and peoples' participation in the project;
- (iv) Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project;
- (v) Project entitlement matrix, relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income;
- (vi) R&R cost estimate including provision for funds and;
- (vii) Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

14. The information provided in this RP is based on the assessment of land acquisition and R&R impacts as per the detailed design stage. Keeping in view the changing nature of Bramhaputra River and its morphology, this draft RP will be updated during the implementation stage through conducting verification survey by the PIU assisted by RP implementation support agency.

E. Methodology Adopted for RP Preparation

15. For preparation of this resettlement plan, a detailed social impact assessment of the project affected area was carried out including resettlement screening, land acquisition

planning, project census survey of affected assets and households and public consultation meetings. Following finalization of the project design and land acquisition requirements, 100% census of all affected assets and displaced persons (DPs) was carried out in the project. The objective of the project census survey was to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation.

16. A structured census questionnaire was developed and used to collect detailed information on affected households/ properties for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. The survey team was selected locally including some female familiar with local languages and the team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. The census survey includes the following:

- inventory of the 100% non-land assets;
- categorization and measurements of potential loss;
- physical measurements of the affected assets/structures;
- identification of trees and crops;
- collection of information on social, economic and demographic profile;
- identification of non-titleholders; and
- assessment of potential economic and livelihood impact.

17. To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of displaced persons (DPs) and other stakeholders were meaningfully consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews including vulnerable sections of DPs and women specific focused group discussion (FGD).

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Issues under the Subproject

18. The structural measures such as riverbank protection and flood embankment components of the subproject project will involve land acquisition resulting in physical or economic displacement of riverine communities. Based on the social impact assessment of the proposed interventions, following potential social risks are anticipated at pre-construction stage and construction stage.

(i) Pre-construction stage

- Loss of land (agricultural/ homestead/ commercial/ Community land etc.) of title holders
- Impact on assets of non-titleholders (encroachers, squatters).
- Loss of structures (residential/ commercial/ residential cum commercial, cattle sheds) of titleholders and non-titleholders
- Disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups including women, indigenous people, income below the poverty line families and People with Disabilities (PWDs)
- Impacts on community/ religious land and structures and other common/ community properties;
- Temporary or permanent disruption of livelihoods, including the loss of tenancy (rental structures) such as petty shop owners, squatters and encroachers;
- Loss of trees and crops

(ii) Construction stage

- Temporary disruption/access to settlement and utilities
- Temporary loss of livelihoods – fishing and boating
- Damage to adjacent land parcels and structures
- Temporary requirement of land for labour camps and storage of equipment

B. Land Acquisition Requirement for the Subproject

19. A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost due to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The census survey of proposed subproject was carried out in between 13 April and 20 April 2023.

20. The potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts identified as per project design and land acquisition survey are presented in Table 2. The total land requirement for the subproject is 72.67 acres; out of which more than 60% of land will be obtained/transferred from other Government departments. Among others, 21.77 acres of land will be acquired from three Tea Companies. The subproject will acquire only 6.92 acres of private revenue land impacting four households.

Table 2: Land Acquisition Requirements under the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	AF/Entity	Area (in Acre)	%
1	Private Revenue	26	6.92	9.53
2	Government	11	43.98	60.52
4	Others (Leased Tea Garden ³)	4	21.77	29.95
Total		31	72.67	100.00

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

C. Resettlement Impacts

21. Based on the above land acquisition requirement, the project impact assessed through project census survey includes loss of land, loss of non-land assets and loss of livelihoods. Other than this, affected non-land assets known as common properties resources (CPR) with community ownership are also assessed during the census survey. It was found that a total 92 households (four are losing their land with structure, 66 losing structure, 22 losing only land) would be displaced by this subproject. The details are provided in the Table 3.

Table 3: Loss of Assets and Number of Displaced Households

S. N.	Category of Loss	No. of Household	%
1	Land with Structure	4	4.35
2	Only Structure	66	71.74
3	Only Land	22	23.91
4	Other (Tenant)	0	0.00
Total		92	100.00

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

22. The analysis of census result shows that a total of 57 households would be physically displaced due to loss of residential structure. Similarly, 33 households will be economically displaced due to loss of land parcel or structures, which includes 20 TH and 13 NTH. There are total 2 households who will be displaced physically and economically as they are losing their residential-cum-commercial structures. A summary on category wise displacement of households is given in Table 4 and the list of DPs is attached as **Appendix-1**.

Table 4: Category wise Displacement of Households

S. N.	Category of Impact	Total	TH	NTH
Physically Displaced Households				
1	Owners of Residential Structure	57	3	54
2	Residential Tenant	0	0	0
Total		57	3	54
Economically Displaced Households				
1	Owners of Agricultural Land	19	19	0
2	Agricultural Labourer	0	0	0
3	Agricultural Tenants/ Leaseholders	0	0	0
4	Sharecropper	0	0	0
5	Loss of Commercial Structure	0	0	0
6	Commercial Tenants	0	0	0
7	Employees in Structures	0	0	0
8	Other Private (secondary structures like kitchen, toilet, boundary, frontage, shed etc.)	14	1	13
Total		33	20	13
Physically and Economically Displaced Households				
1	Owners of Residential cum Commercial Structure	2	1	1
Total		2	1	1
Grand Total		92	24	68

TH = titleholder, NTH = non-titleholder.

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

D. Loss of Private Land under the Project

23. The land acquisition for the project will affect only 30 titleholder households and the area of acquisition will be a total of 28.69 acres. These land parcels are of 5.20 acres of cultivable agricultural land and 1.72 acres of residential type as presented in the Table 5. The impacts on land are not significant as these households are losing their land partially and the remaining lands are viable for living. Three households own the land individually and one has joint ownership type.

Table 5: Loss of Private Land in the Project

Sl. No.	Land Use Type	DH/Entity	Area (in Acre)	%
1	Cultivation	19	5.20	63.33
2	Orchard	0	0.00	0.00
3	Residential	7	1.72	23.33
4	Commercial	0	0.00	0.00
5	Forestation	0	0.00	0.00
6	No Use/Barren	0	0.00	0.00
7	Other (Tea Estate)	4	21.77	13.33
Total		30	28.69	100.00

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

24. The analysis of scale of impacts on land shows that 18 households are losing less than their total landholdings. Among others, 2 each are losing up to 25% and up to 50%, while 4 households are losing above 50% of their land. The scales of land impacts are presented in the Table 6.

Table 6: Scale of Impacts on Private Land in the Project

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	Number of Households	%
1	Up to 10%	18	69.23
2	Above 10% and Below 25%	2	7.69
3	Above 25% and Below 50%	2	7.69
4	Above 50% and Below 75%	4	15.38
5	Above 75%	0	0.00
Total		26	100.00

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

E. Loss of Private Structures under the Project

25. Due to the proposed project work, 115 structures, owned by 68 displaced households will be affected. Five structures affected under the project belong to titleholders and 110 structures are belonging to non-titleholder (squatter) households. The details of loss of structures are presented in the Table 7.

Table 7: Loss of Private Structures in the Project

S. N.	Ownership Status	No. of Structure	No. of DHs	%
1	Legal Titleholder	5	4	5.88
2	Customary Right/Land Allottee	0	0	0.00
3	License from Local Authority	0	0	0.00

4	Encroacher	0	0	0.00
5	Squatter	110	64	94.12
6	Other	0	0	0.00
Total		115	68	100.00

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

26. The magnitude of impacts on private structures shows that out of 115 affected structures, 6 (5.22%) structures are affected up to 50%, 2 (1.74%) structures affected up to 75% and 107 (93.04%) structures are affected fully. The site condition suggests that the structures getting affected more than 50% will not be viable for living and need relocation. The details of magnitude of impacts on structures are summarized in the Table 8. Provisions are also included in the Entitlement Matrix that structures will be compensated at replacement cost fully, and partially if it is viable. The engineer from the Building Department will assess the viability of structure during verification and valuation in consultation with the affected households.

Table 8: Magnitude of Impacts on Structures

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	No. Structure	HH	%
1	Below 25%	0	0	0.00
2	Up to 50%	6	3	5.22
3	Up to 75%	2	1	1.74
4	100%	107	64	93.04
Total		115	68	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

F. Type of Private Structure Affected by the Project

27. As per census survey, out of 68 households losing their structures in the project, 58 (85.29%) household are losing 84 residential structures, one is losing their 2 residential-cum-commercial structures and 9 are losing 29 other types of structures such as cattle shed, boundary wall, kitchen, toilet and frontage etc. The details of structures and number of displaced households are given in the Table 9.

Table 9: Type of Private Structure affected by the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	DHs	%
1	Residential Structure	84	58	85.29
2	Commercial Structure	0	0	0.00
3	Resi+ Commercial Structure	2	1	1.47
4	Other Private Structure	29	9	13.24
Total		115	68	100.00

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

G. Use of Private Structures affected by the Project

28. The structures being affected in the project are of various usages and the details are presented in the Table 10.

Table 10: Use of Private Structure affected by the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	HH
1	House	74	56
2	Hut	1	1
3	Other Residential	9	1
4	Residential cum Commercial	2	1
5	Cattle Shed	3	2
6	Other Temporary (Bathroom, toilet etc.)	26	7
Total		115	68

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

H. Type of Construction of Affected Structures

29. The structures being affected in the project are of various types by construction such as temporary and semi-permanent nature. Out of 115 main structures, 66 (63.24%) structures are of temporary in nature, 47 (35.29%) structures are of semi-permanent nature and 2 (1.47%) structures are of permanent nature. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the Table 11.

Table 11: Type of Construction of Affected Structure

Sl. No.	Construction Type	No. of Structure	HH	%
1	Temporary	66	43	63.24
2	Semi-Permanent	47	24	35.29
3	Permanent	2	1	1.47
Total		115	68	100.00

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

I. Age of the Affected Structures

30. As shown in Table 12 below out of total affected structures maximum (59.13%) were constructed within last 5 years and only 29 (25.22%) structures are older 15 years.

Table 12: Age of Affected Structure

Sl. No.	Age of Structure	No. of Structure	%
1	Up to 5 Years	68	59.13
2	Above 5 Years and below 10 Years	29	25.22
3	Above 10 Years and below 15 years	10	8.70
4	Above 15 Years and below 25 years	8	6.96
Total		115	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

J. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

31. The census survey revealed that out of total 92 DPs, 20 are also losing their livelihood due to loss of productive assets. It was found that 19 DPs losing livelihoods due to loss of their agricultural land and 1 owner of residential cum commercial structures. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are presented in the Table 13.

Table 13: Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

Sl. No.	Loss	Households	%
1	Loss of agricultural land	19	95.00
2	Loss of Residential cum Commercial Structure	1	5.00
Total		20	100.00

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

K. Loss of Common Property Resources

32. In terms of common property resources (CPR), 11 structures are affected under the Project. All the 11 structures are of religious nature with 8 Namghars (Prayer places) and 3 are other related structures. The types of affected CPRs are presented in the Table 14, and the list of CPR affected in the project is presented in **Appendix-2**. CPRs will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction by the Project in consultation with the affected community.

Table 14: Type of affected CPR

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	%
1	Namghar (Prayer halls)	8	72.73
2	Other Religious (Chabutra and shrines etc)	3	27.27
Total		11	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

L. Loss of Private Trees

33. During the census survey, 708 trees belonging to private owners were also reported to be affected. These include 708 fruits bearing and 1 non-fruit bearing trees. The details are given in Table 15. The estimation of loss and compensation of private trees will be done by the expert from Horticulture Department.

Table 15: Type of affected Trees

Sl. No.	Type of Tree	No. of Trees	%
1	Fruit Bearing	708	99.86
2	Non-fruit Bearing	1	0.14
Total		709	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

M. Summary Impacts

34. The summary of resettlement impacts under the Project including type of displacement, significant impacts and livelihood loss etc. presented in the Table 16 below. The photographs of affected structures along with their owner are attached under **Appendix-9**.

Table 16: Summary Resettlement Impacts

Type of Affected Household & Persons	Number of Households
Total Number of Displaced Households (DH)	92
Number of Physically Displaced Households	57
Number of Physically displaced Households (not resulting into relocation) – all the HHs are losing secondary structures	10

or remaining structure is viable	
Number of Physically displaced HH needing relocation or losing 50% of more of primary residential structures	47
Total Number of Economically displaced HHs	35
Number of Economically displaced HH losing less than 10% of productive assets (Land)	18
Number of Economically displaced HH losing More than 10% of productive assets (Land)	8
Other Primary Commercial Structures	0
Other Secondary Structure	17
Commercial Tenants	0
Total Number of Vulnerable Households	92
SC/ST Households	60(56 SC/4 ST)
Non-titleholder	66
Loss of Livelihood	20
Temporary loss of income	0
Loss of Structures	115
Loss of Residential structure	84
Loss of Commercial structure	2
Loss of Other Secondary Structure	29

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

35. The nature-based solution to be implemented by Assam Agroforestry Development Board (AADB) as a pilot. To support this work, an existing nursery is also to be rehabilitated and improved. This is also confined to the land owned and managed by the forest department and no land acquisition and resettlement impacts are envisaged. The nature-based solutions will be implemented after the riverbank works have been implemented under the project, thereby providing AADB adequate time for finalization of detailed planning and designing of the components. During the project implementation period, FREMAA will review the detailed proposal with the help of PISC and ensure incorporation of necessary updates to this RP by the RP implementation support agency in compliance with the policy principle agreed through this RP and ADB SPS.

36. During the project census survey, some of the titleholders DPs could not be found or traced as they are either migrated for a long time without establishing and contact with the people living in the village. During the implementation phase, this RP will be updated based on the verification survey. FREMAA with the help from RP implementation support agency shall make continuous efforts throughout the contract period to track the absentee titleholder, if any one is not available to receive the compensation. Some of the efforts that shall be taken are listed below.

- Disseminating the information about the project and affected land details with ownership to the nearby non-affected villages/towns
- Enquires with other local circle officer within his circle
- Enquires with the non-affected adjacent villageers, Gaon Burah/ Panchayat Offices
- Enquiries with the fellow affected families/persons who stays in other village/town and have availed received compensation
- Enquires with the Relatives and/or friends of the affected families/persons who are not availed compensation and traced

- Disseminating about the project and affected land details with ownership and enquires with local community-based organization etc.

III. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Project District Profile

37. Tinsukia district is situated at the extreme northeast corner of Assam. The district shares its borders with Changlang, Namsai and Lower Dibang Valley districts. The district is inhabited by various communities mainly Moran, Motok, Adivasi, Tai Ahom, Sonowal Kachari, Nepali, Singpho, Bengali, Marwari and Bihari.

38. Tinsukia is well connected by airway, national highway and railway. It is 532 km by road from Dispur, the state capital of Assam. The nearest airport is Dibrugarh Airport which is about 40 km from Tinsukia with daily connection from Delhi/Guwahati and Kolkata. The New Tinsukia railway station connects Tinsukia with the rest of the country.

39. Tinsukia is an industrial district of Assam. The Oldest oil refinery in India is situated at Digboi and places like Margherita and Ledo are famous for open cast coal mining. It is one of the most important tea-growing and processing districts in the country. Thereby, Tinsukia district has a long history of extractive industries spanning tea, coal, oil, timber, and plywood. Three crucial industrial activities – tea plantations, oil drilling sites, and collieries – that epitomised 19th and 20th century colonialism are layered into this energized landscape. Tinsukia is one of the premier commercial centres in Assam. Though it is an industrial district, it produces a sizeable amount of tea, oranges, ginger, other citrus fruits and paddy (rice). The district also has a cosmetic plant of Hindustan Unilever (HUL).

40. The district has also two major tourist locations – First one is Dibru Saikhowa National Park is famous for birds and is a biodiversity hotspot with over 350 species of avifauna providing unique habitat for globally threatened species. The second one is Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the last remaining lowland tropical wet evergreen forests of Assam. It spreads over an area of 300 km². It is home to various types of wildlife like the hoolock gibbon, pig-tailed macaque, slow loris, tiger, elephant, clouded leopard, and hornbill.

41. According to the 2011 census, Tinsukia district has a population of 1,327,929. The district has a population density of 347 inhabitants per square kilometre (900/sq mi). Tinsukia has a sex ratio of 948 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 70.92%. 19.94% of the population lives in urban areas. Scheduled Castes and Tribes make up 2.84% and 6.18% of the population respectively.². The details of demographic profile of the Tinsukia District is presented in the Table 16.

Table 17: Demographic Profile of State and Project District

Indicators	Assam	Tinsukia District
Number of Town	214	4
Number of Villages	26 395	253
Total Population	31,205,576	1,327,929
Rural Population %	85.9%	80.06%
Urban Population %	14.1%	19.94%
Area	78,438 sq kms	3,790 sq km
Population Density/Km ²	398	350 per sq km
Sex Ratio	958	952
Literacy %	72.19%	69.66%

² Census of India, 2011 database

Schedule Tribe %	12.45%	6.2%
Total Worker (% of total population)	41.04%	48.24%
Composition of Females in total worker %	25.69%	35.38%

Source: Census of India, 2011

B. General Socio-economic Profile of DPs

42. There are 92 households who will be affected under the subproject. The socio-economic information and findings of these 92 households collected through the census survey are presented in the following sections.

43. **Number of DPs.** There are 393 DPs in total being affected by the project which includes 211 (53.69%) male and 182 (46.31%) females. The average household size is 4.27 and the sex ratio among the DPs is 863 female per 1000 male. The average household size is quite large because of many joint families and joint ownership. The details of DPs being affected in the project are presented in the Table 18.

Table 18: Number of Displaced Persons

Sl. No.	Categories of APs	No. of APs	%
1	Male	211	53.69
2	Female	182	46.31
Total		393	100.00
Sex Ratio (number of female per 1000 male)		863	
Average Household Size		4.27	

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

44. **Social Categories of the DPs.** The social stratification of the project area shows dominance of other schedule caste (SC) with 56 (60.87%) followed by backward caste (OBC) population with 26 (28.26%) households. There are only 4 belong to schedule tribe household another six affected households are from other castes. The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the Table 19.

Table 19: Social Categories of the DPs

Sl. No.	Description of the Caste	No. of Households	%
1	Scheduled Caste	56	60.87
2	Scheduled Tribe	4	4.35
3	Other Backward Caste	26	28.26
4	Higher Caste	0	0.00
5	Other/No Response/Not Found	6	6.52
Total		92	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

45. **Religious Categories of the DPs.** Majority of displaced person (93.08%) belong to Hindu religion followed by Muslim (4.35%). The religious categories of DPs are given below in Table 20.

Table 20: Religious Categories of the DPs

Sl. No.	Religious Categories	No. of Households	%
1	Hindu	86	93.48
2	Muslim	4	4.35

3	Other/No Response/Not Found	2	2.17
Total		92	100.00

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

46. **Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act.** There are various categories of DPs as summarized in the Table 21 are treated as separate family under Right to Fair Compensation in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Act-2013.

Table 21: Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act

Sl. No.	Categories of DPs	No. of DPs	%
1	Unmarried Son > 30 years	18	39.13
2	Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 30 years	14	30.43
3	Divorcee/Widow	14	30.43
4	Minor Orphan	0	0.00
Total		46	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

47. **Educational Status of DPs.** The educational status of DPs excluding children below 6 years, reveals that around 11.76% DPs are illiterate. Among the literate DPs, 9.52% are up to matriculation, 4.48% are graduates (post secondary) and none of them are above graduates. The gender segregated details of educational status of DPs are presented in the Table 22.

Table 22: Educational Status of DPs

S. N.	Educational status	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Illiterate	16	8.33	26	15.76	42	11.76
2	Literate	39	20.31	41	24.85	80	22.41
3	Up to middle	77	40.10	61	36.97	138	38.66
4	Below matriculation	27	14.06	20	12.12	47	13.17
5	Matriculation	20	10.42	14	8.48	34	9.52
6	Graduate	13	6.77	3	1.82	16	4.48
7	Above graduate	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		192	100.00	165	100.00	357	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

48. **Occupational Status of DPs.** The occupational pattern of DPs (excluding children, students, housewife, unemployed and inactive population) reveals that, about 60% DPs are earning from labour activities, about 16.20% are involved in business activities and 16.90% in agriculture. The details of occupational status of DPs are summarized in the Table 23.

Table 23: Occupational Status of DPs

S. N.	Occupational status	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Service	6	4.55	2	20.00	8	5.63
2	Business	23	17.42	0	0.00	23	16.20
3	Agriculture	24	18.18	0	0.00	24	16.90
4	Labour	78	59.09	8	80.00	86	60.56
5	Professional	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Pensioner	1	0.76	0	0.00	1	0.70
Total		132	100.00	10	100	142	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

49. **Annual Income Level of the Affected Households.** There are 18 (3.57%) households earning less than the official per capita income i.e., Rs. 64,046/- per year³. The survey reveals that 55 households (59.78%) having an average monthly income of above Rs. 64,046 and up to Rs. 100,000. The survey reveals that 11 (11.96%) households are earning above Rs. 100,000 and 2 (2.17%) households are earning above Rs. 200,000 which is a good economic indicator of their standard of living. The average income level of households in the project area is summarized in the Table 24.

Table 24: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

Sl. No.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	Number of Households	%
1	Below 64,046	18	19.57
2	Above 46,680 and up to 100,000	55	59.78
2	Above 100,000 and Below 200,000	11	11.96
4	Above 200,000	2	2.17
5.	Not Responded/ Found	6	6.52
Total		92	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

C. Vulnerability Status of Project Affected Households

50. According to project census survey there are 81 households enumerated as vulnerable households. In this project vulnerable group includes 56 SC households, four ST, 2 women headed households, 18 other poor households who are living below the government poverty line. The non-titleholders (only squatters) not falling under any other category of vulnerability is showing nil to avoid double counting, although most of the DPs fall under this category only. The vulnerable households' details are presented in the Table 25.

Table 25: Vulnerable Households being affected

Sl. No.	Vulnerable Categories	Households	%
1	Scheduled Caste Households	56	69.14
2	Scheduled Tribe Households	4	4.94
3	Women Headed Households	2	2.47
4	Elderly Headed Households	0	0.00
5	PH Headed Households	1	1.23
6	Below Poverty Line Cardholders	18	22.22
7	NTH (squatter) not falling under any above category	0	0.00
Total		81	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

D. Project Impact on Women

51. Under this subproject, there are 2 women headed households affected due to the proposed intervention. Out of 92 project affected households surveyed for socio-economic study 86 were found having total 127 women members above 18 years of age. Women in all 86 households were consulted separately through structured questionnaire and an analysis of the same is given in the following section.

³ The per capita income is as per NSDP current price for the year 2015-16, Directorate of Economics and Statics, Government of Assam.

52. **Decision Making.** Women were asked about their role in decision making on financial and social matters of the household. It was revealed that in around 97% of households, women have always had a role in the financial and social decision making process. The details are given in following Table 26.

Table 26: Role of Women in Financial Decision Making

S.N.	Response	Financial Decision Making (HH)	%	Social Decision Making (HH)	%
1	Yes	83	96.51	84	97.67
2	No	3	3.49	2	2.33
Total		86	100.00	86	100.00

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

53. **Assets owned by the Women.** Out of total households surveyed only 5.81 household has women with land in their name, 8.14% have houses, women in one household have two-wheeler, around 23.26% have cell phone. The details of assets possessed by the women in project area is given in Table 27.

Table 27: Number of Households having Women with different Assets

Sl.	Type of Assets	No of Household	%
1	Land (Homestead or Farm Land)	5	5.81
2	House	7	8.14
3	Four-Wheeler (Car/tractor etc.)	0	0.00
4	Two-Wheeler (Scooter/ Cycle etc.)	1	1.16
5	Cell Phone	20	23.26
6	Personal Computer	0	0.00
7	Other assets	0	0.00
Total		33	100.00

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

54. **Bank Account.** The women were asked about their separate bank account at the household level, and it was found that about 91.86% households have women with their separate bank account. This is largely due to the government policies of empowering poor and girl children for financial securities in particular. The details are provided in the Table 28.

Table 28: Number of Households having Women with Bank Account

Sl.	Bank Account	No of Household	%
1	Yes	79	91.86
2	No	7	8.14
Total		86	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

55. **Member in Self Help Group.** The women in affected households were asked about their participation in any self-help group as a member. As shown in Table 29 it was revealed that women in only around 23% households were found member of a self-help group and none of them had apprehension that relocation due to construction of sub project might affect their working in the SHG.

Table 29: Number of Households having Women as Member of SHG

Sl.	Response	Member of SHG (HH)	%	Change in Status after Relocation (HH)	%
1	Yes	20	23.26	0	0.00
2	No	66	76.74	20	100.00
Total		86	100.00	20	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

56. **Women Benefiting from Development Scheme.** The survey result shows that 42 women in project area have received benefits under different government schemes. It was revealed that women in around 19% affected households have taken loan for different purposes. Women in around 36% households have benefited mostly under govt's housing scheme i.e. Prime Minsiter Awas Yojana (PMAY). Further 45% households have benefited under different government scheme. The details are provided in table 30.

Table 30: Number of Women Benefiting from Development Scheme

Sl.	Type of Benefits	No of Household	%
1	Loan	8	19.05
2	House	15	35.71
3	Employment	0	0.00
4	Training	0	0.00
5	Any Other	19	45.24
Total		42	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

57. As per the findings of consultation with women group, the perceived benefits from the subproject include: reduced flood risk and uncertainty, protection of house and land, protection of crops and livestock, improved quality of life etc.

58. During the consultation process the negative impacts could not be easily articulated by the women apart from loss of shelters, assets and livelihoods due to the project requirement. Some of them raised their concern for loss of current social and community interactions they are living with.

59. There are 2 women headed households affected in the project. The negative impacts of the sub-project on female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Additionally, women headed households are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance has been made in the entitlement of the resettlement plan. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction by the contractor will be ensured by the executing agency.

IV. SUBPROJECT IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

A. Tribal People in Assam

60. There are 3.88 million tribal people in Assam, which accounts for 12.45% of the total population as per census 2011. Tribals are living throughout the state; but in certain districts such as Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong, Dhemaji, Baksa, Chirang, Udalguri, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur and Goalpara tribal predominance is significantly high. The overall sex ratio among tribal people is 984, which is marginally less than the national average of 990. The tribal population in Assam is predominantly rural with 94.4% residing in rural areas.

61. Assam is an ethnically diverse state with different languages, traditions, and cultural practices; it is the melting pot of a large number of ethnic tribes and races, which have infused richness in the cultural tapestry of Assam. Major tribes of Assam are: Bodo (35.1%), Mishing (17.52%), Karbi (11.1%), Rabha (7.6%), Sonowal Kachari (6.5%), Lalung (5.2%), Garo (4.2%), and Dimasa (3.2%). They constitute 90% of the ST population of the state. The other tribal people in Assam are Deori, Hajong, Thengal Kachari, Khasi, Jaintia, Mech, Chakma, Mizo, Hmar, Kuki tribes, Naga, Barmans (in Cachar), Man (Tai speaking), Khampti and Singhpho. Seven districts of Assam have ST population of more than 25%. These districts are presented the Table 31 below.

Table 31: ST Populations in ST Districts of Assam

S. N.	District	Total Population	ST Population	Percentage of ST
1	Dima Hasao	214,102	151,843	70.9
2	Karbi Anglong	956,313	538,738	56.3
3	Dhemaji	686,133	325,560	47.4
4	Baksa	950,075	331,007	34.8
5	Chirang	482,162	178,688	37.1
6	Udalguri	831,668	267,372	32.1
7	Kokrajhar	887,142	278,665	31.4

Source: Census of India, 2011

62. These seven districts together account for 53.3% of the tribal population of the State. Inter-district variation of ST population in other districts is however quite large – as low as 0.1% in Halakandi district to as high as 23% in Goalpara and 23.9% in Lakhimpur district. Another interesting aspect of distribution of tribal population in Assam is that most of the plain tribes⁴ are inhabitants of Brahmaputra valley and only a small proportion lives in Barak Valley.

63. The literacy rate among tribal in Assam is 72.1%, which broadly mirrors the overall literacy rate of the state; and is well above the national average. However, the gap between the male and female literacy rate (79% & 65% respectively) highlights that tribal women are still lagging behind on educational attainment. The overall economic condition of an average tribal household appears to be similar (or slightly better) than that of an ordinary household. In Census 2011, only 18.6% of tribal households reported an absence of any durable household

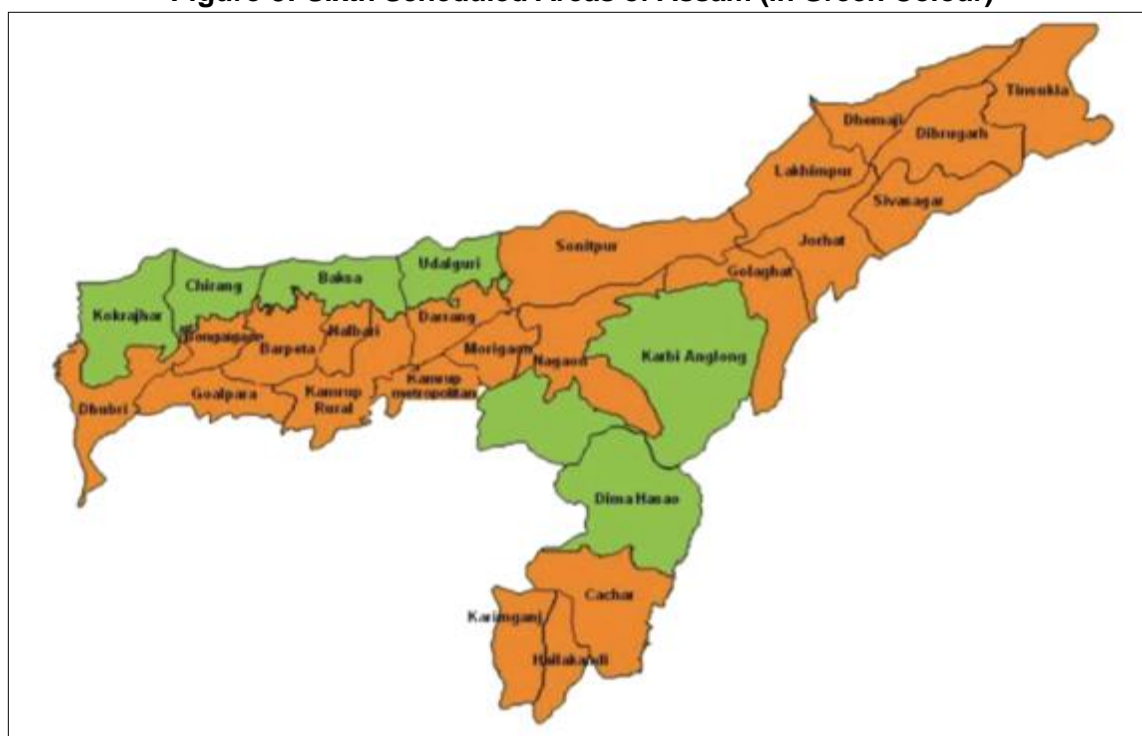
⁴ According to the list of scheduled tribes in the Indian constitution [order, 1950(a)], there are 23 tribes (14 Hills and 9 Plains) in Assam. The 14 Hills tribes are Chakma, Dimasa, Garo, Hajong, Hmar, Khasi and Jaintia, Lakher, Maan (Tai speaking), Karbi, Pawi, Syntheng, any Kuki tribes, any Mizo tribes and any Naga tribes. The 9 Plains tribes are Barman, Bodo, Deori, Hojai, Sonowal Kachari, Tiwa or Lalung, Mech, Mising and Rabha.

assets, which is 5 percentage points lower than that of all social groups. However, access to banking services and grid electricity are considerably lower.

B. Scheduled Areas of Assam

64. The tribal people normally live in contiguous areas; and their lives are closely associated with the nature – streams, trees, plants, animals etc. It is therefore recognized that maintaining their identities would invariably mean keeping their traditional environ intact with them. Given the contiguous inhabitations, it also becomes simpler to have area approach for development activities and also regulatory provisions to protect their interests. In order to protect the interests of the tribal population, provision of Sixth Schedule is enshrined in the Constitution of India under Articles 244(2) and 275(1)⁵ to enable autonomous administration of the tribal areas of Assam. Six tribal districts of Assam: Karbi Anglong, Dima Hasao, Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa & Udalguri have been declared as the Scheduled Areas.

Figure 3: Sixth Scheduled Areas of Assam (in Green Colour)



65. The administration of these autonomous areas is vested in the Autonomous Councils established as per the provisions laid down in the Sixth Schedule. These councils are endowed with legislative, judicial executive and financial powers. They are also expected to oversee the traditional bodies in local tribes. The Autonomous Councils have power to make laws related to land administration and inheritance of property, management of forest and water-resources, regulation of Jhum cultivation practice, establishing village or town committees and matter relating to tribal administration, marriage and social customs. The Autonomous Councils of Assam have been conferred with additional powers to make laws within its areas on delegated subjects.

⁵ Constitution of India, SIXTH SCHEDULE [Articles 244(2) and 275(1)] Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in [the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram] <https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/S6.pdf>

C. Tribal Scenario of the Project Area

66. The proposed CRBIFRERMP covers five districts of Assam, none of which fall under any of the scheduled area districts predominantly inhabited by the tribal population. Among the five districts falling under the Project, Goalpara has the highest rate at 22.97% and Tinsukia has the lowest rate at 6.18% of tribal population. There are 7.76% of ST populations residing in the subproject district of Dibrugarh. These tribal communities include those that have migrated from the tribal groups belonging to the scheduled areas. Details of tribal populations in project districts are presented in the Table 32.

Table 32: Number ST Population in Project Area

S.N.	State/District	Total Population	ST population	%
1	Assam State	3,12,05,576	38,84,371	12.45
2	Goalpara	10,08,183	2,31,570	22.97
3	Morigaon	9,57,423	1,36,777	14.29
4	Tinsukia	13,27,929	82,066	6.18
5	Dibrugarh	13,26,335	1,02,871	7.76
6	Kamrup rural	15,17,542	1,82,038	12.00

Source: Census of India, 2011

67. The tribe wise population of Tinsukia district is presented in the Table 33.

Table 33: Tribe wise Population in Tinsukia District

Sl. No.	Name of Tribe	Male	Female	Total
1	Barmans in Cachar	2	5	7
2	Boro, Borokachari	1,301	1,186	2,487
3	Deori	4,068	4,012	8,080
4	Kachari, Sonwal	20,478	20,082	40,560
5	Lalung	36	32	68
6	Mech	971	941	1,912
7	Miri	9,393	8,752	18,145
8	Rabha	555	548	1,103
9	Dimasa	4	2	6
10	Hajong	1,220	1,208	2,428
11	Singpho	967	980	1,947
12	Khampti	199	169	368
13	Garos	94	95	189
Total		41,769	40,297	82,066

68. The socio-economic status of ST households in the Project district i.e. Tinsukia as per the socio-economic caste census of 2011 shows that out of 21,497 ST households residing in the district, 11% households are landless. Among other indicators, it reveals that 4% of households are having non-agricultural enterprises, 11% are working in various Government positions and 9% are engaged in private sectors. The details presented in the Table 34.

Table 34: Socio Economic Status of ST households in Tinsukia

S.N.	Total	Number	%
1	Total number of Households	21,497	100
2	Landless	2,335	11
3	Having non-agricultural enterprises	942	4
4	Salaried job (Government)	2,398	11
5	Salaried job (Public)	338	2
6	Salaried job (Private)	2,032	9

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011

D. Project Impact on Indigenous People

69. Under output 1 of the project there will be infrastructure development, which will have IR impacts. However, as per the Project census survey, only four tribal household are experiencing IR impacts in terms of one household losing his agricultural and three losing their residential structure constructed on government land. The head of the household of three families are working a labourers and one household is cultivator. Output 1 will also, through AADB, develop, implement, and improve, guide, and supervise pilot nature-based solutions including relevant research and dissemination of research results. The pilots will provide employment opportunities for riverine rural poor including ST population if any, and as the pilots can be upscale to broader implementation, more employment opportunities will be created. The purposes of the pilot are to prevent erosion of the slopes of embankments, to plan and promote wetland revival and biodiversity, and to promote siltation on possibly reclaimed land. Therefore, the impacts are expected to have positive impacts to ST communities including protection of their lands and livelihoods from floods and improved livelihoods opportunities.

70. Under output 3 of the project, livelihoods development opportunities will be offered on a voluntary basis to community members and most specifically women and disadvantaged groups, including STs. Interventions will have no IR impacts and will include development of weaving centers, trainings, and access to materials and market for self-help groups integrated into the weaving centers, climate resilient seed growing and improved agricultural practices, youth skills training, rehabilitation of markets, and the graduation approach which will provide mentoring and livelihoods support around agriculture and fisheries. AADB will also rehabilitate 5 nurseries (1 in each of the 5 districts covering the 4 subprojects) owned by the Forestry Department (FD) and entirely on land already owned by FD. The nurseries will be managed with AADB staff or outsourced staff of AADB. All equipment for rehabilitation and the seeds for the nature-based solutions will be procured under the project through FREMAA and provided to AADB. Villagers (to be selected by AADB with criteria including such as women and disadvantaged groups including STs may work in the nurseries.

71. Given the low representation of STs in the project area, and given that the project is not targeting solely STs, the project will ensure that the patterns chosen for training in the weaving centers are Assamese and not IP patterns so as to protect IPs' traditional knowledge from being commercialized by non-IP persons. Further, the project will ensure that there are no adverse impacts to IPs identity, culture, and customary livelihoods. Participation in all livelihoods activities will be on a voluntary basis only, and the interventions are expected to have positive benefits only to STs who choose to participate.

72. The general project impacts to the tribal people are assessed based on the following criteria: (a) customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (b) Customary governance system; (c) Cultural practice; (d) Language used; (e) socioeconomic status; (f)

health, education, livelihood, and social security status; and (g) the level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community.

- a) Customary right to land and natural resources: The customary right to land is prevalent only amongst the hills tribal people of Assam viz. Karbi's and Dimasa's of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Autonomous hills districts of Assam. It is confirmed that there is no such customary use of land or any other natural resources in this subproject affected area. [L] [SEP]
- b) Customary Governance System: There is no customary governance system prevalent amongst the tribe in the subproject affected area. They follow the governance system similar to the other mainstream communities of Assam. [L] [SEP]
- c) Cultural Practice: The cultural practices of tribal people are similar to the mainstream people of Assam though there is diversity. The tribal people living within this subproject area participate in the common cultural practices though they have their own practice in the scheduled area. [L] [SEP]
- d) Language: Though the tribal families residing the subproject area have their own dialect, they do not have any script and follow Assamese as their medium of instruction in schools and also use Assamese language for all official correspondences. [L] [SEP]
- e) Socioeconomic status: The socio-economic status of the tribal people is similar to the mainstream community of Assam. [L] [SEP]
- f) Health, education, livelihood, and social security status: The health, education, livelihood, and social security status of the tribal people are similar to the mainstream people of Assam, especially those who live near the flood prone areas of Assam. STs access the same privileges as all Assamese peoples, such that ST children participate mainstream schooling and health services.
- g) Level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community: The level of vulnerability of the affected tribal community due to the project activity is the same as those of the non-tribal mainstream community.

73. There will be no adverse negative impacts to the tribal affected persons on their socio-cultural as well as economic life. However, there will be positive impact of the project on their economic life as the flood protection measures will save them from the problem of flooding thereby improving their economic life as most of the affected tribal persons depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihood. Further, there will be positive impact on the social and health aspects of the life of the affected tribal persons as the consequent negative impacts of flood to their social and health will be minimized due to flood protection activities. Considering the tribal people as vulnerable or DAG, special assistance provision has been made in the entitlement matrix of this resettlement plan. There will be a positive impact on any IPs that chooses to participate in the output 3 livelihoods interventions.

V. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Stakeholders in the Project

74. Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out during various phases of project preparation. The stakeholders in the project are both primary and secondary. The primary stakeholders are project displaced persons (DPs), project beneficiaries, Executing Agency, Implementing Agency especially the officials in FREMAA and WRD. The secondary stakeholder includes district magistrates and the revenue official, village heads, head of Gram Panchayat, village administrative officers, NGOs, civil society organisations, and business communities in the area.

B. Public Consultation in the Project

75. Public consultations were arranged at the stage of project preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two-way process beneficial in project planning and implementation. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews.

C. Methods of Public Consultation

76. Consultations and discussions were held along the project with the affected families and other stakeholders. All displaced households were consulted while interacting with them during the project census survey. Consultation meetings were organized to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The consultation methods followed to elicit required information (their views & opinions) are detailed below in Table 35.

Table 35: Methods of Public Consultations

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Displaced Persons	Through Census Survey involving head of the household as respondent
Village Head/representative of APs	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Local communities	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Women's groups	Through Census survey and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Vulnerable groups (SC, ST, BPL)	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Executing Agency, Implementing Agency	Individual interview, discussion, joint field visit
Line Departments/Agencies	Individual meeting/interview, discussion

D. Scope of Consultation and Issues

77. All the survey and consultation meetings were organised to provide free and prior information to the displaced persons and participants. Women members of the survey team

assisted women to present their views on their particular concerns. During the consultation process efforts were made by the survey teams to:

- (i) ascertain the views of the DPs, with reference to the project proposal and possible impacts;
- (ii) understand views of the community on land acquisition, resettlement issues and rehabilitation options;
- (iii) identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- (iv) obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on common property and relocation of the same;
- (v) examine DPs' opinion on problems and prospects of flood related issues;
- (vi) identify people's expectations from project and their absorbing capacity;
- (vii) finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

78. The first level of interaction and consultation with the stakeholders started during the initial stage of project while identifying the land use and ownership details of identified reaches and affected land parcels. The field supervisors appointed by FREMAA for each of the subproject districts conducted joint verification of land with the officials from revenue departments. The second level of consultation was carried out during the Project census survey through direct interaction with affected households and conducting focused group discussions in major villages/locations. The details of FGDs conducted during the census survey are presented in the Table 36.

Table 36: Summary findings of Consultation

S. N.	Name of Village	FGD Type	Date of Consultation	Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Felai	General	15-04-2023	7	4	11
2	Kordoiguri	General	18-04-2023	16	11	27
3	Baghjaan	General	17-04-2023	16	4	20
4	Kordoiguri	Women	18-04-2023	0	13	13
5	Baghjaan	Women	17-04-2023	0	20	20
Total				39	52	91

E. Findings of Focused Group Discussions

79. During the resettlement survey, FGDs were conducted in affected villages along the project alignment. The participants in these FGDs are not limited to the place of meeting or DPs only but also included the other interested parties from the affected villages and beneficiaries under the Project. The survey team pre informed the village head and invited all villagers to attend the FGD on a pre-fixed date and interested persons have attended the meeting accordingly.

80. In addition to the individual consultation with all displaced households during census survey, a total of 91 persons (39 male and 52 female) were consulted separately in 3 general FGDs attended by male and female and 2 women specific FGDs. Some of the major issues that were discussed and feedback received from the villagers during the course of the consultations and measures taken are summarized in the Table 37. A detail of consultation including the list of participants and consultation photographs are presented in the **Appendix-3**.

Table 37: Summary findings of Consultation

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
Loss of land	Respondents have expressed of losing huge portion of land due to erosion though the infrastructural loss is minimum in these communities over the years	The main component of this project is to stop the erosion on the stretch of the river flowing by the villages hence it will prevent loss of land in near future
Gender responsive and Inclusiveness	Women are taking up activities through Self Help Group model where they have access to credit. It eventually supports the holistic development of the family. Women's participation in village/panchayat level politics is also reflected in the responses from the communities.	The project also gives a space for an inclusive approach across all the activities. The project is given the GEN standard which reflects the level of gender responsive mechanisms and considering other disadvantaged groups
Negative Impact	People are anticipating that the construction might leave an impact as it might create noise and air pollution of that area during the construction period.	An environmental assessment has already been completed in the project areas which will have an action plan to minimize the impact on environment as per the mandates of project
Equal pay at work	Women are not entitled to equal pay like man, and the reason stated by the respondent is women do not give much time to work compare to the opposite gender	The project maintains the equal standards of pay for nay kinds of labour work and it will be implied by the law of land not social norms
Dependency on Water resources	People are dependent on the water resources to some extent. These activities might get limited or restricted due to the construction work. Hence, people have lack of confidence on any kind of interventions, as flood periodically impacts their lifestyle and dependency on other external resources	The various assessments – poverty, social and livelihood assessment, economic assessment and environmental assessment have been done in lieu of the community people. The community dependency on any kinds of resources will be reflected in these assessment and hence it gets attention in the action plan as well
Rate of compensation	Compensation at replacement cost.	The rate of compensation will be decided as per market value and replacement cost will be given.
Land acquisition and relocation	The reliable source of information about project should be provided to affected persons directly and regular communication needs to take	There will be transparent communication from all the relevant departments with display of notice boards, distribution of leaflets and continued discussion with the

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
	place between department and communities	community groups including the disadvantaged ones.
Option for relocation	Willingness for self-relocation but also people prefers compensation and assistance in kind as they don't own any land and currently situated in Tea estate property	The affected people will be given cash compensation for loss of their assets. The resettlement plan implementation support agency will assist the DPs during the process. The project will explore and arrange relocation sites in consultation with District Authority as feasible.
Communication and accountability	<p>People prefer to have direct communication with the reliable sources associated to the project. They are also very positive about participating in all the construction activities.</p> <p>A direct and reliable communication between affected people and department would help to ease the communication and avoid any muddle.</p>	<p>Public consultation will continue throughout the project cycle. RP implementation support agency will assist people in participation at various stages of implementation</p> <p>The three tier GRM services would support the communication process while establishing GRC and easy access to the offices with proper display of notice board with all the information. Any grievances received will be addressed through proper channel.</p>
Traditional skillset	The communities are lacking in terms of traditional skill set and on above that no NGOs or institutions are able to reach out to them in order to provide vocational training	The livelihood package design includes enhancing the traditional skill set of the community and also to introduce new skills with linkage to the various skill development training centers and service providers in and around the affected communities

F. Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders

81. Other stakeholders in the project such as Executing Agency especially the officials in FREMAA, WRD staff and the concerned district administration and the revenue officials were also consulted on various issues especially related to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and the mitigation measures. The details of some of such consultations are summarized in the Table 38.

Table 38: Details of Consultation with Officials

S. N.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed	Contacts Info
1	Mr. Rupak Kumar Mazumder (Deputy CEO, FREMAA)	Project Planning, Coordination for social safeguard due diligence.	
2	Mr. Deep Pegu (Additional Chief Engineer EAP Cell, WRD)	Project planning and technical requirement	

S. N.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed	Contacts Info
3	Mr. Abhishek Paul (Social Development Specialist, FREMAA)	Land Acquisition Planning, Coordination for social safeguard due diligence.	7399368519
4	Mr. Hiranjyoti Deka (Social Expert, WRD)	Land Acquisition Planning, Coordination for social safeguard due diligence.	7002081363
5	Mr. Bondip Changmai (Field Supervisor, FREMAA)	LA information, Social survey	6901771625
6	Dipankar Kakoti (Field Supervisor, Tinsukia, FREMAA)	LA information, Social survey	8638766569
7	Pradeep Das (Executive Engineer, WRD, Tinsukia)	LA information, Social survey	7896070400
8	Abhinash Das (SDO, WRD, Tinsukia)	Landholders details, land survey, identification of land plots, verification of site.	6001497398
9	Biplob Kakoti (Mandal, Tinsukia Circle)		9365256278
10	Niling Bailung (Mandal, Tinsukia Circle)		9954539022
11	Dinesh Ray (Mandal, Doombooma Circle)		9101181962
12	Ranjan Ray (Mandal, Doombooma Circle)		6001458898
13	Sanjiv Kachar (Mandal, Doombooma Circle)		6001836743
14	Tridip Konwar (Mandal, Doombooma Circle)		91016796384

G. Plan for Further Consultation in the Project

82. The effectiveness of the Resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The RP implementation support agency will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during resettlement plan implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the resettlement plan:

- (i) In case of any change in engineering design/planning, the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- (ii) Together with the RP implementation support agency, the PIU will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/leaders and encourage the participation of the DP's in RP implementation.

- (iii) During the implementation of resettlement plan, RP implementation support agency will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding construction schedule.
- (iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and OBC's to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- (v) To ensure reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation, they will be specifically prioritized in consultation.

83. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan is prepared by PIU and RP implementation support agency for the project as per the format below in Table 39. This will be updated as per the project schedule.

Table 39: Future Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	(Date/Period)	Agencies
Public Notification	Notify eligibility cut-off date for NTH	July 2023	PIU/ RP implementation support agency
Disclosure of resettlement plan	Translate resettlement plan in local language and disclose at PIU Office and Panchayat	July 2023	PIU / RP implementation support agency
Internet disclosure of the resettlement plan	Post resettlement plan on ADB and executing agency website	Aug 2023	ADB/ RP implementation support agency/PIU
Distribution of R&R information leaflet	Prepare R&R information leaflet and distribute to DPs	Aug 2023	PIU/ RP implementation support agency
Consultative meetings during joint measurement survey	Face to face meetings with DPs	Oct 2023	PIU / RP implementation support agency
Disclosure of updated resettlement plan	Disclosure after joint measurement survey	Oct 2023	PIU / RP implementation support agency
Disclosure of the final or updated resettlement plan	Final RP disclosed on ADB and executing agency website and to affected households and other stakeholders at PIU and/or Panchayat offices	Dec 2023	ADB/PIU

H. Information Disclosure

84. To ensure transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The executing agency will submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website:

- (i) final resettlement plans endorsed by the executing agency after the census of displaced persons has been completed;
- (ii) where required, new resettlement plans or updated resettlement plans, and/or a corrective action plans prepared during project implementation; and
- (iii) resettlement monitoring reports and any other related reports.

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Objectives

85. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the Government of Assam and Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the resettlement plan, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken and the section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability for the project. This resettlement plan is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements.

B. Applicable Policy and Legal Framework

86. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on National Laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act-2013 (RFCTLARRA, 2013) Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, Land Acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of Negotiated Settlement for Public Purpose of all Departments in the State of Assam dated 7th March 2022, The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996, and Rehabilitation Policy for Erosion Affected Families of Assam, 2020 and ADB SPS, 2009.

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

87. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been effective from January 1, 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

88. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Councils (Gram Sabhas) established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

89. Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which, market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to landowners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I. Additional details regarding the Act can be found in **Appendix-4**. The SGoA has already notified the Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 confirming implementation of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

2. Land Acquisition Through Direct Purchase by way of Negotiated Settlement for Public Purpose of all Departments in the State of Assam dated 7th March 2022

90. To simplify and fast track the process of land procurement and to provide the land losers an opportunity to negotiate their cost of land, GoA has formulated a policy known as the “Land Acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of Negotiated Settlement for Public Purpose of all Departments in the State of Assam dated 7th March 2022”.

91. The policy will expedite land availability for the project in shorter time and has the provision for pre-informed negotiated settlements with the land owners and land will be possessed by paying agreed price directly to land owners through the District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of the concerned districts. The land will be purchased through this policy if title-holders gives consent for 5 times the market value compensation, otherwise land will be acquired applying the RFCTLARR Act 2013. However, the purchase policy doesn't consider the R&R assistances to be provided under Schedule-II of the RFCTLARR Act-2013 and also not fully in compliance with the multiplier factors mentioned under the principal Act (MoRD notification dated 9th February 2016). Additional details regarding the purchase policy can be found in **Appendix-5**.

3. Rehabilitation Policy for Erosion affected families of Assam, 2020 (No. RGR.785/2014/91 dated 06/01/2021)

92. The Rehabilitation policy for erosion-affected families of Assam, 2021, will address those aggrieved families who are rendered landless, homeless or lost their homestead land or agriculture due to erosion. Additional details regarding the policy can be found in **Appendix 6**. Any landowners identified in this RP that are eroded before land purchase, will be facilitated to access the benefits of this Act.

4. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

93. This law provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to 13.12.2005 and to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e., 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.

5. The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996

94. One of the important provisions of this Act states “the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas.

6. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

95. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regards to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of

all displaced persons⁶ in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

96. ADB's SPS (2009) covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

97. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

C. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

98. A significant development in Government statute is the notification of 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has significantly decreased the gaps between the Act and ADB's SPS. In particular, the Act would require social impact assessments for projects involving land acquisition. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of structures, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and the solatium being 100% of all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore meets ADB requirement of all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land and provision of R&R support including subsistence grant and transportation cost.

99. The key difference between the Government and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy is with regards to the cut-off date for determining the eligibility for compensation and R&R assistance to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the ownership title to the land. As per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for title holders is the date of notification (under Sec 11) and/or the date of signing of agreement under purchase policy of SGoA and for non-titleholders affected by the acquisition of such land; they should have been living/working three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land. To bring the RP in line with ADB's requirements, in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of notification will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, whom the Act does not recognize, the cut-off date will be the start date of the subproject census survey. In case of all affected non-titleholders, suitable compensation for loss of non-land assets and R&R assistance is proposed in the entitlement matrix of this RP. A comparison between Government Statutes and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy that provides gap-filling measures reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented in the Table 40.

⁶ According to ADB SPS-2009, in the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Table 40: Comparison of Government and ADB Policy

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Land Purchase Policy of Assam	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1	Screen the project	Screen the project to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	4 (l) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	Screening of minimum land requirement	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
2	Consultation with stake holders and establish grievance redress mechanism	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State	Consultation with APs during negotiation	No gap between ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and FCTLARR. The project will ensure meaningful consultation through out project planning and implementation as per requirement of ADB SPS.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Land Purchase Policy of Assam	Measures to Bridge the GAP
			Government or its agencies.		
3.	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land. Livelihood losers are eligible for various rehabilitation grants.	25% additional cost of market value added in lieu of R&R measures	For titleholders, there is no gap with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation and other Livelihood assistances and income restoration measures will be included. Gap exists for non-titleholders as the above does not apply to such occupants of Government land. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation for lost non-land assets and assistance for livelihood loss
4.	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	R&R package provided under Schedule II of RFCTLARR not followed in valuation	No gap between for titleholders under RFCTLARR; however, gap exists for nontitle holders occupying Government land. No R&R assistance under Assam policy Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for titled and non titled DPs.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Land Purchase Policy of Assam	Measures to Bridge the GAP
5.	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	FCTLARR only provide special provisions scheduled tribe and scheduled caste in the scheduled area.	None	Provisions outlined in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) will be followed for the project
6.	Negotiated Settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	FCTLARR only apply in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	Yes	Provisions outlined in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) will be followed for the project.
7.	Compensation For non-title holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Partially covered. Non-titleholders on acquired land area is only included but not clear about non-titleholders in existing govt. land	None	Provisions outlined in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) will be followed for the project.
8.	Requirement of resettlement plan	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation. Section: 16. (1) and (2). Separate development plans to be prepared. Section 41	None	No gap between ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and FCTLARR. Resettlement plan will be prepared for project with impact.
9.	Public disclosure	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the	None	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RP includes provision for disclosure of the

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Land Purchase Policy of Assam	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	<i>Panchayat</i> , Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the <i>Tehsil</i> , and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.		various documents pertaining to resettlement plan implementation.
10.	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	16. (l) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (/) of section 11 by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include: (a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family; (b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired; (c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; (d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities	Only negotiated price of land and non-land assets	No gap between ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and FCTLARR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the executing agency.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Land Purchase Policy of Assam	Measures to Bridge the GAP
			which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and (e) details of any common property resources being acquired'		
11.	Payment of compensation before taking over possession	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	Yes	No gap between ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and FCTLARR.
12.	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (I) The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	None	For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) based on categorization.

D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

100. Based on the above analysis of Government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this project:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (a) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (b) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, and (c) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to minimize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations (NGOs). Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement⁷ to ensure that those people who

⁷ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to

- enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land.
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by ADB prior to contract award.
 - (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
 - (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.
 - (xiii) Permanent land acquisition under the project shall be executed as per the "Land Acquisition Through Direct Purchase by way of Negotiated Settlement for Public Purpose of all Departments in the State of Assam dated 7th March 2022", which will provide 25% higher on the compensation rate determined through the RFCTLARR Act – 2013.
 - (xiv) In case of land for which negotiation could not be achieved and/or processed for direct purchase due to ownership dispute and legal issues, the same will be acquired through the Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1964 with compensation and assistance as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013.
 - (xv) For the land already eroded and submerged in the river water prior to the project and/or before signing of land agreement between the landowner and the Project authority, the affected landowner may claim for the eligible compensation and assistance as per the 'Rehabilitation Policy for Erosion Affected Families of Assam, 2020' (No. RGR.785/2014/91 dated 06/01/2021). Any such affected land identified and recorded through the project census survey and eroded before the execution of agreement would be dealt with the erosion policy and the IA would assist the APs in availing eligible benefits under the policy.
 - (xvi) The land boundary recognized and recorded by the Revenue Department during the land identification survey will be considered as the erosion line and accordingly the ownership of land will be established under the Project.

sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

E. Valuation of Assets as per RFCTLARR Act-2013

101. Land surveys to determine the payment of compensation will be conducted by the competent authority for land acquisition i.e., the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of updated official records and ground facts. The land records containing information like legal title, and classification of land will be updated expeditiously for ensuring adequate cost compensation and allotment of land to the entitled displaced persons. Records as they are on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration while determining the current use of land. The economically unviable residual land remaining after the land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of RFCT in LARR Act, 2013. The owner of such land/property if desired so, will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is economically unviable. However, the land acquisition authority will decide on the viability and acquisition of such land under section 94 (1-4) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and his decision will be termed as final.

102. The methodology for verifying the replacement cost for each type of loss will be calculated based on the provision made in the RFCTLARR Act -2013, which takes account of market value, additional solatium, applicable interest and therefore, equivalent to the replacement cost defined in the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

103. **Valuation of Land:** The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner shall determine the market value of the land with assessment of (a) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or (b) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or (c) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon, whichever is higher.

104. Where the market value as per above method cannot be determined for the reason that: (a) the land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or (b) the registered sale deeds or agreements to sell for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years; or (c) the market value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; the appropriate authority, the State Government concerned shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the Price calculated in the manner specified in the above section (1) in respect of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas.

105. The market value calculated as per above method shall be multiplied by a factor of (a) 1 (one) to 2 (two) in rural areas based on the distance of project from Urban Area as notified by the State Government; and (b) one in urban areas. Solatium amount equivalent to 100% of the market value calculated on the basis of above (1 or 2) x 3.

Hence;

The cost of land in rural areas = X + 100% of X,

The cost of land in urban areas = X + 100% of X

Where X = Market Value as determined above x 1 to 2.

106. **Valuation of Structure:** The cost of buildings will be estimated based on updated Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation. Solatium will be added to the estimated market value of the structure for the titleholders as specified under the provision of RFCT in LARR Act -2013.

107. Even after payment of compensation, DPs will be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. In case of any structures not removed by the DPs in stipulated 60 days period, a notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

108. **Valuation of Trees and Crops:** Compensation for trees and crops will be based on their full replacement cost. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of determining the market value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, will use the services of experienced persons/agencies in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

109. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. However, compensation for trees on government land owned by non-titleholders will be paid to the owners/occupiers. DPs will be provided with advance notice of three months prior to relocation and all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 60 days prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

110. For temporary impact on land and common resources, any land required by the project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with landowners and will be restored to previous or better quality. Implementation issues can be found in the Entitlement Matrix.

F. Valuation Assets as per Assam Government's Purchase Policy

111. Based on the list of landowners agreed to provide consent under land purchase policy, it will be published inviting objections, within 1 month, regarding interest and ownership of the land etc., if any. District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) will prepare the valuation of the land and assets, if any. The DLLPC fixes prices as per provisions under Section 26-30 of the RFCTLARR Act-2013 and on multiplying factor as per the latest State Government Gazette Notification dated 23rd March 2023.

- 100% solatium on determined value provided on all assets on land.
- Also, structures are valued as per Schedule of Rates without depreciation.

112. The direct purchase rate is calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30 and Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 with the multiplier of market rate defined in Assam. As per the Assam land purchase policy, the landowners will get an incentive of additional 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation will be calculated.

Hence, the Price of Direct Purchase (P) will be:

$$P = 2.5 \times \{(R \times M \times A) + (B + O)\} + \{0.12 \times Y \times (R \times A)\}$$

Where: R is the base rate of Land

M is the Multiplier

A is the affected area

B is the market value of Buildings

O be cost of all immovable assets & standing crops

Y is the proper or improper fraction of year from date of notification to award of compensation

G. Determination of Cost of Assistance as per RFCTLARR Act-2013

113. The project has adopted the unit costs for Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistance as available in RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The amounts given in the Entitlement Matrix are for the financial year 2013-14. Financial assistance and/or allowances to be appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was affected in January 2014.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inflation Rate} &= 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI January 2023} - \text{CPI January 2014}}{\text{CPI Jan 2014}} \\ &= 100 \times \frac{178.4 - 139.7}{139.7} \\ &= 27.7\%, \text{ say } 28\% \end{aligned}$$

where, CPI Jan 2014 = 139.7 & CPI January 2023 = 178.4 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100

114. If payments are made after year 2023, then the CPI of that year, during which payment is made, will be used for calculation of inflation rate. The unit rates will be revised every year prior to March 31. All these unit rates have been updated as of March 2023 and are presented in Table 39.

Table 41: Unit rates revised as of March 2023

No	Entitlement	Unit rates as of January 2014 (in INR)	Revised as of March 2023 (rounded off to nearest INR)
1	Livelihood assistance (Lumpsum)	5,00,000	6,40,000
2	Livelihood assistance (Annuity)	2,000/per month for 12 months x 20 years	2,000/per month for 12 months x 20 years (to be adjusted every year as per CPI index)
3	One-time assistance for loss of Cattle shed/petty shop	25,000	32,000
4	One-time assistance for displaced artisan/small traders/small shops	25,000	32,000
5	Cash in lieu of house, if opted (as per indexed and updated figures at time of payment)		Amounts to be updated as per PMAY guidelines as prevalent at the time of implementation.
	Rural	1.3lakhs	
	Urban	1.5lakhs	
6	Transportation/ Shifting assistance for Displaced	50,000	64,000

7	Subsistence allowance for displaced @INR 3000 per month for 1 year	36,000	46,000
8	One-time Resettlement Allowance	50,000	64,000

H. Negotiated Settlement

115. The ADB SPS encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation⁸ with displaced persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, in case of negotiated settlement, an independent external party⁹ will be engaged by FREMAA to document the negotiation and settlement processes. The principles of this framework with regard to meaningful consultation processes, mechanisms for calculating the replacement costs of land and other assets affected and record-keeping requirements, will be followed while handling Negotiated Settlement. If negotiation fails, FREMAA will acquire land following the national legislation, the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and ADB SPS.

⁸ A process that (i) begins early in the Project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

⁹ An independent external party is a person not involved in the day-to-day implementation of the project and can include, for example, a consultant, a local university professor, local NGO representative, etc.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

116. As per the social assessment and analysis of project impacts, the project will have three types of displaced persons:

- (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
- (j) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and
- (k) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land (will be eligible for compensation and assistance except compensation for land).

117. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons. The project involves land acquisition and therefore legal titleholders will be affected, the resettlement plan describes provision for all type of DPs and formulated the entitlement matrix.

B. Cut-off Date for Eligibility

118. For titleholders, the date of notification of intended acquisition (Sec 11) as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013, and/or the date of signing of agreement under purchase policy of SGoA will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date. The cut-off date for non-titleholders will be 13 April 2023, which was the start date of project census survey under this subproject. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established. Non-titleholders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (up to 60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project will recognize both licensed and non-licensed vendors and titled and non-titled households.

C. Project Entitlement

119. In accordance with the R&R policy adopted for this Project, all displaced households and persons 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. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Alternate housing or cash in lieu of house to physically displaced households not having any house site;
- (v) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- (vi) Rebuilding and/or restoration of common property resources/facilities.

120. **Loss of land** will be compensated at replacement cost plus refund of transaction cost (land registration cost, stamp duties etc.) incurred for purchase of replacement land within the time frame mentioned in the entitlement matrix. DPs with traditional title/occupancy rights will also be eligible for full compensation for land at replacement value. If the residual plot(s) becomes not viable three options are to be given to DP, subject to her/his acceptance, which are: (i) The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the implementing agency, the implementing agency will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it. The viability of such plot would be certified by concerned Deputy Commissioner (DC) and concerned building department of the PWD. (iii) If the DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. The replacement of land option will be considered by the DC while acquiring land wherever feasible alternate land is available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the executing agency/implementing agency. Each titled holder family losing land will be entitled for following assistances.

- (i) One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.
- (ii) One time assistance option from: (i) Where jobs are created through the project, employment for at least one member of the affected family with suitable training and skill development in the required field; or (ii) one-time payment of Rs. 500,000.
- (iii) Subsistence allowance of Rs 36,000.
- (iv) Refund of stamp duty/registration charge as applicable.

121. **Loss of Structures** will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to the both titleholders and non-titleholders. The details of entitlement will be as:

- (i) Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation.
- (ii) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- (iii) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.
- (iv) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction.
- (v) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families of an artisan or self-employed
- (vi) One time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.
- (vii) Landless non-titleholders DPs will be provided with alternate land for resettlement subject to availability of Government land in the Project area.

122. **Loss of livelihood due to loss of primary source of income** will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

- (i) One-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 for skill up-gradation training to DPs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.

- (ii) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- (iii) Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award.

123. **Loss trees and crops** will be compensated by cash compensation. The entitlements to the DPs losing trees will be compensated for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops. Since there is no land acquisition under the subproject, no loss of trees is envisaged.

124. **Additional assistance to vulnerable households** (Vulnerable households includes BPL, SC, ST, Women Headed Households, disabled and elderly, landless and non-titleholders DPs) will be paid with special assistance as detailed below. The following provision in addition to the compensation for lost assets will ensure that the vulnerable people affected under the Project will be able to improve their standard of living or attain at least national minimal level.

- (i) One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other.
- (ii) Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project.
- (iii) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation according to their acquired skills.
- (iv) Support in access to basic utilities and public services.

125. **Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources** will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community. CPR clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

126. **Temporary Impacts** on agricultural land due to plant site for contractor etc will be eligible for cash compensation for loss of income potential including:

- (i) any land required by the project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders;
- (ii) rent at market value for the period of occupation;
- (iii) compensation for assets at replacement cost;
- (iv) restoration of land to previous or better quality;
- (v) location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with government and local community;
- (vi) 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of temporary loss of livelihood;
- (vii) cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP; and
- (viii) assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.

127. **Any unanticipated impacts** due to the project will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the Entitlement Matrix of this resettlement plan.

D. Entitlement Matrix

128. All displaced persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the displaced persons. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of this framework. The Entitlement Matrix (**Table 42**) has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB Policy. All compensation and assistance will be paid to the DPs prior to the displacement/relocation under the project.

Table 42: Entitlement Matrix

SN	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Homestead & Commercial Land				
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, Homestead, commercial and Eksonia ¹⁰)	Affected family (Land owner/ Titleholder family and families with traditional land right/ occupiers)	<p>There are two options (1) Land acquired through RFCTL&RR Act, 2013 and (2) Land procured through direct purchase policy of SGoA.</p> <p>(i) Compensation/lease amount shall be calculated and payable in accordance with Sections 26 to 30 and Schedule 1 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at market value of the land, including valuation of all assets (structures, trees, crops) attached to the land; multiplication factor as applicable; plus a "Solatium" equal to the amount of compensation (100%) for land including all attached assets. <p>(ii) Partial Impact on Land: In case only part of any land plot is affected, and its owner desires the whole plot be acquired on grounds that the plot has become uneconomic or has been severed due to LA (under Section 94), the competent authority can award compensation for remaining part of the plot or award 25% of actual value of the remaining land holding as additional compensation, allowing the owner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under direct purchase, the landowners will get an incentive of 25%, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, Valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013. • R&R entitlements such as livelihood assistance, subsistence allowance, transportation cost, one-time resettlement allowance, provision of housing, choice of annuity or employment, etc. will be provided as per this EM.

¹⁰ Eksonia Land holder are not a Land Holder but a Settlement holder only to whom settlement of land is offered only for one year or three years, in rural and urban areas respectively.

			<p>to retain the remaining land plot, if agreeable. OR in case of consent, DLLPC¹¹ will consider acquiring remaining unviable parcel at the same rate.</p> <p>(iii) For land acquired under RFCTLARR Act 2013, rehabilitation and resettlement assistance as per Schedule II of the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence allowance of Rs 36,000. • Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from 'Scheduled Areas' will get additional Rs 50,000 • Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000. <p>(iv) If as a result of land acquisition, the affected family becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a "small" or "marginal" farmer,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance amount of Rs.5.0 lakhs • Each affected family shall be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs.50,000/- only. <p>(v) Support for livelihood restoration/ enhancement: livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. Those who have undergone training will be given Rs. 25,000/- per family. The training cost will be borne by the Project Authority.</p> <p>(vi) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges at 6% and 8.5% respectively or as prevailing at the time of purchase, incurred for replacement land to be paid by the project; replacement land must be bought within a year from the date of payment of</p>	
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¹¹ A committee constituted at district level with negotiate land price with landowners and purchase required land through negotiated settlement. The concerned Deputy Commissioner is Chairman and Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary and with the member Revenue officials, representation from WRD, and may also have representation from other required departments.

			compensation to project affected persons.	
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)				
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land)	Title Holder/ Owner	<p>(i) Cash compensation at replacement value, for loss of immovable assets as estimated u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013</p> <p>(ii) Lump-sum amount of Rs. 25,000/- to all families who lose cattle shed, or replacement cost of structure, whichever is higher.</p> <p>(iii) For each affected family of an artisan or self- employed or own non-agricultural land, that is displaced and must be relocated, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- would be payable; and - One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000/- for each affected family who are displaced and required to relocate would be payable; <p>(iv) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/-for each displaced family towards shifting/transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings, and cattle.</p> <p>(v) Right to salvage material from affected structures</p> <p>(vi) Two months advance notice to vacate structure from the date of payment of compensation</p> <p>(vii) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined. Alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation</p> <p>(viii) In case of partial impact, 25% additional award to be paid on compensation award for the affected part of the structure to enable damage repair where the owner/occupier of his/ her own will, interested to retain the remaining part of the structure, provided the unimpaired continuous use of the such structure is possible without hazards</p> <p>(ix) For commercial PAPs, support for</p>	In case of direct purchase, DLLPC with WRD will define typical immovable assets (that cannot be carried away without a reduction in value) of different category and fix the guidance price through expert/ valuator. This price of the asset is then calculated based on the guidance price on pro-rata basis. The minimum negotiated price shall not be less than market value and, in any case, not be lower than the compensation and other entitlements under RFCTLARR Act 2013.

			livelihood restoration/ enhancement. Counseling, skill development/ training support shall be imparted through by RP implementation support agency, based on needs assessments. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/ conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored	
3	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land)	Tenants/ Lease Holders	(i) Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws. (ii) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation and relocation cost in case of tenants, two months written notice will be provided to vacate. In case no notice provided to vacate structures, then three months' rental allowance will be provided in lieu of notice	The lease amount for remaining period will be paid to the lessee and the same shall be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner.
C. Loss of Trees and Crop				
4	Standing trees, crops within ROW	Owners and beneficiaries (Registered/ Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers	(i) Cash compensation at market value for standing crop/ trees/ horticulture, as estimated u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 & calculated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned Forest Department or similar authority for timber trees • Concerned State Agriculture Extension Department or similar authority for standing crops (ii) Three months advance notice to project affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops and removal of trees, or compensation in lieu as determined above.	Registered/un-registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per the agreement document or mutual understandings between the owner and the beneficiaries respectively.
D. Loss of Residential/ Commercial Structures by Non-Titleholders				
5	Impact on Structures/ other Assets of Squatters and Encroachers	Users of Structures or Occupants of structures (Encroachers, Squatters) identified as per Project Census Survey	For Residential Structures (i) The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD (Buildings) on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation or replacement cost, whichever is higher. (ii) One-time subsistence grant of Rs.	

			<p>36,000</p> <p>(iii) Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs.50,000/-</p> <p>(iv) Encroachers shall be given one months' notice to vacate occupied land.</p> <p>(v) Right to salvage the affected materials</p> <p>For Commercial Structure (including Kiosk, petty shops)</p> <p>(vi) Compensation at PWD SoR without depreciation for structure</p> <p>(vii) One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000</p> <p>(viii) One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 25,000/- for reconstruction of affected shop given to artisans</p> <p>(ix) Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs. 50,000/-</p> <p>(x) Encroachers /Squatters shall be given two months notice to vacate occupied structure</p> <p>(xi) Right to salvage the affected materials</p> <p>(xii) Support for livelihood restoration/ enhancement: livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. Those who have undergone training will be given Rs. 25,000/- per family. The training cost will be borne by the Project Authority.</p> <p>(xiii) For alternative sites/houses, the land size will be equal to PMAY houses and construction cost same as that of the PMAY will be provided at prevailing rates.</p>	
E. Loss of Livelihood				
6	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage earners	Livelihood Loser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistence allowance equivalent to Minimum Wages/Minimum Agricultural Wages for 3 months as per the department of labour (Present minimum wage is INR 343.16 as per Labour Commissioner Assam Notification ACL/41/2004/8264-330 dated 31 August 2022) 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only agricultural labourers who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the landowner, or those affected full time employees of the affected business structures, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled for this assistance 	
7	Temporary loss of business	Business Owners	Compensation for temporary loss of income due to loss of access shall be determined as per data on income collected during project census survey, and paid commensurate to the period of loss of income	
8	Temporarily loss of livelihoods due to restriction of access for fishing and boating	Livelihood Loser	Loss of income / livelihood due restriction of access for fishing and boating identified through project census survey will receive the equivalent of 3 months minimum wage as per district's rate or monthly income for 3 months, whichever is higher, as applicable from Project Authorities, i.e., respective PIUs.	
F. Additional Support to Vulnerable Group				
9	Special Vulnerable Assistance	Vulnerable affected families (TH and NTH)	(i) One-time vulnerability allowance of Rs. 50,000/-	
G. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources				
10	Community Assets	Affected community	Affected community assets will be replaced or rehabilitated or reconstructed and transfer to local authorities for maintenance/augmentation. In case of community opted for compensation in lieu of reconstruction, compensation on market value shall be provided to the affected community. Alternate land will be explored (may be offered by the community or Gram Panchayat land or any other land agreed upon).	PIU/RP implementation support agency will carry out consultation with the affected community. In case of relocation of religious structures, the cost of ceremonies and rituals required during shifting will be included/paid
11	Utilities such as water supply, drainage, sewerage, electricity, etc.	Affected community	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works. The project will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in accordance with the civil works schedule	
I. Temporary Impact During Construction				
12	Land and assets temporarily impacted during	Owners of Land and assets	Temporary losses incurred during construction will be paid by the contract or as determined below ¹² :	

¹² These provisions will be added to the Bid Documents

	construction regardless of their legal status		<p>i. Damaged structure: Compensation will be estimated as per latest Schedule of Rates (SOR) of Public Works Department, without depreciation.</p> <p>ii. Crops and Trees: Compensation for crops & tree damages will be estimated as per Section 29(3) of RFCTLARR Act.</p> <p>All temporary use of land outside right of way, would be done based on written /prior approval of landowner and contractor</p>	
J. Provision of Alternate Relocation Site for Landless NTH				
13	Loss of residential and commercial structures belong to landless NTH due to the project	Landless NTH	The project will provide suitable alternative sites for relocation of landless NTH with basic minimum amenities subject to availability of suitable Government land in the locality.	

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Basic Provision for Relocation

129. The Project will provide replacement of structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures or replacement cost compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The executing agency will resettle or compensate non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, shops, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost.

B. Need for Relocation

130. Despite the efforts made to minimize the resettlement impacts, the proposed project will affect residential and commercial structures as a result of which both physical and economic displacement will arise and need of relocation in the project. Measures are proposed through various provisions in this resettlement plan to mitigate negative social impacts caused up on displaced persons and communities by supporting relocation of affected households and by restoration of income to national minimum standard.

131. In the subproject, 84 residential structures owned by 58 households, 2 residential-cum-commercial structures owned by 1 households and 29 other secondary structures owned by 9 households are being affected as shown in Table 43. As per the census survey findings, only 55 households losing their primary residential structures will require relocation under this subproject.

Table 43: Loss of Private Structure

SI. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	DHs
1	Residential Structure	84	58
2	Commercial Structure	0	0
3	Resi+ Commercial Structure	2	1
4	Other Private Structure	29	9
Total		115	68

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

132. To understand the preferred relocation options, DPs were consulted during the census survey and out of 92 households losing structures 86 (93.48%) have opted for self-relocation and nobody has opted for project-based relocation. However, most of them (73%) opted for cash compensation against loss of their structure. The details are given in Table 44.

Table 44: DPs Choice on Relocation and Compensation

SI. No.	Relocation Options	No. HH	%	Compensation Option	No. HH	%
1	Self-Relocation	86	93.48	Structure for Structure loss	0	0.00
2	Project Assisted Relocation	0	0.00	Cash for Structure loss	68	73.91
	Not Responded/ Found	6	6.52	Not Responded/ Found	24	26.09
Total		92	100.00		92	100.0

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

C. Relocation Strategy

133. For physically displaced non-titleholders, resettlement sites will be developed after ascertaining their choice and availability of suitable land in the subproject area. This will be a factor in deciding whether or not to develop suitable resettlement sites for small groups of physically displaced households. Those who have adequate land remaining will be encouraged to go for in-situ construction. As part of the implementation activity, the RP implementation support agency will consult all physically displaced households and will confirm their choice based on the options available to them. Further, during the implementation their preference to move into the nearest resettlement site would also be ascertained.

134. All the structures affected in the project as per provisions made in the entitlement matrix will be eligible for the following:

- (i) Compensation for structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation.
- (ii) One-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household.
- (iii) Shifting assistance to all structures at @ of Rs. 50,000 per structure.
- (iv) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- (v) Provision of resettlement site for non-titleholders DPs

135. To help the DPs losing structures in getting all above entitlements and relocating themselves, following relocation strategy will be adopted in the project:

- (i) At least 60 days advance notice before demolition of structure.
- (ii) Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated, and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.
- (iii) The RP implementation support agency will assist DPs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counseling on payment of compensation and assistance.
- (iv) The RP implementation support agency will assist the project authorities will obtain the DPs choice for resettlement sites selection of such sites in consultation with DPs.
- (v) The RP implementation support agency will assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift.
- (vi) In close consultation with the DPs, the RP implementation support agency will fix the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- (vii) In case of self-relocation also, the RP implementation support agency will assist the DPs in finding alternative land within the village if so desired by the DPs in consultation with village committee and other beneficiaries in the villages.

D. Development of Resettlement Sites

136. FREMAA will ensure that the resettlement site is suitable for housing purpose and will verify the ownership. Only those sites, which are suitable for housing and amenable for issue of titles, free from encumbrances and shall not cause any further land acquisition and resettlement impacts will be selected for relocation. The suitability of sites for housing will be confirmed from the District Administration and title will be issued to the DPs prior to the commencement of construction of houses. In case of resettlement sites, the minimum facilities described in Third

Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be provided. Consultations with the displaced families will be held to ascertain their acceptance.

137. The RP implementation support agency, during the verification stage, will consult all DPs eligible for alternate housing, and seek their preference on whether they would like to move into a resettlement site, developed in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, or would want support for in-situ construction or would prefer to relocate themselves to their place of choice. Upon obtaining the choice from the eligible DPs and if adequate number of DPs have opted for moving into a resettlement site, the RP implementation support agency in consultation with FREMAA will estimate the requirement for resettlement site and the same will be submitted to the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner. The preference of the DPs is required to be obtained again during joint verification as during the census and socio-economic survey majority of the DPs (80%) had opted for self-managed relocation as at that time the location of the resettlement site was not known and was not disclosed.

138. The jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner will take efforts to identify suitable government land free from encumbrance for resettlement site and if no land is identified within 1-month, the SIO will request the jurisdictional Circle Officer to initiate steps to purchase suitable land for the same and make necessary funds available with the Circle Officer. The land obtained/purchased for resettlement site will be provided with all amenities and facilities as stipulated in the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act. Plots will be allotted to the DPs through public draw of lots and title will be issued to the DPs.

139. The DPs will be provided with built house in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act and the EM of this RP. The stamp duty and registration charges for the house site and built house will be borne by FREMAA. In case of resettlement sites that are situated close to existing villages or urban areas, appropriate measures, such as ensuring identification of land for resettlement site near pre-project habitation and providing common facilities like community hall and playground for children, will be taken to integrate the host population and enhance the various common facilities for smooth integration of host population with resettlers.

E. Relocation Strategy for CPR

140. There are 11 common property resources reported to be affected under the sub-project. The CPRs will be either compensated at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community. The RP implementation support agency will assist FREMAA in consultation and selection of alternate site for reconstruction of the CPR. CPR reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

141. The project impacts reveal that due to loss of land and commercial structures 20 households will experience loss of their livelihood. As per the findings of census survey, 19 owners of land and 1 owner of residential-cum-commercial structures will be losing their livelihood due to the project. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are summarized in the Table 45.

Table 45: Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

S. N.	Loss	Households	%
1	Loss of Commercial Structure	19	95.00
2	Loss of Residential cum Commercial Structure	1	5.00
Total		20	100.00

Source: Project Census Survey, 2023

B. Provisions for Loss of Livelihood

142. In addition to the livelihood assistance provided un the EM, the Project will explore and attempt to provide assistance such as access to credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to national minimum standard. The RP implementation support agency will prepare the micro plan with specific income restoration activities for each DPs at such appropriate time to enable the DPs to initiate restore their income in line with the construction schedule. The subproject entitlements for loss of livelihood include the following entitlements in accordance with the EM of this RP.

143. Project entitlement for Loss of livelihood by titleholder households will be the following:
- cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structure at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100 percent solatium on market value of land and ^[L]_[SEP]structure; ^[L]_[SEP]
 - onetime payment of 5,00,000/- for each affected household or annuity ^[L]_[SEP]policy that shall pay 2,000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL for physically displaced persons due to more than 10 percent loss of land. ^[L]_[SEP]
 - right to salvage affected materials; ^[L]_[SEP]
 - one time assistance of 25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or ^[L]_[SEP]self-employed or small trader and who has been displaced; ^[L]_[SEP]
 - displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of 3,000 ^[L]_[SEP]for one year from the date of award; ^[L]_[SEP]
 - shifting assistance of 50,000/- to the business owner, who is displaced, ^[L]_[SEP]and ^[L]_[SEP]
 - one time Resettlement Allowance of 50,000/- for affected household ^[L]_[SEP]who is displaced. ^[L]_[SEP]
 - The eligible and willing DPs will be provided project generated employment.
144. Project entitlement for loss of livelihood by squatters will be following:
- compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure; ^[L]_[SEP]
 - right to salvage the affected materials, ^[L]_[SEP]

- c) one time resettlement allowance of 50,000; [SEP]
- d) displaced families will receive a monthly subsistence allowance of [SEP]3,000 for one year; and
- e) displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of 50,000 [SEP] towards transport costs. [SEP]
- f) The eligible and willing DPs will be provided project generated [SEP] employment. [SEP]

145. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the resettlement plan. To begin with providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project. If the DP desires, the resettlement allowance can be utilized to deliver suitable income restoration activities by leveraging existing schemes and skills of the DP with the help of RP implementation support agency. RP budget provides funds for vulnerable DHs for skill/income restoration training. This amount of assistance will facilitate livelihood restoration at least to the pre-project level and will improve living standard of vulnerable DPs. The External Monitor in coordination with RP implementation support agency monitor the outcome focusing (i) socio-economic conditions of the DPs in the post-resettlement period; (ii) communication and reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.; (iii) changes in housing and income levels; (iv) rehabilitation of informal settlers; (v) valuation of property; (vi) grievance procedures; (vii) disbursement of compensation etc.

146. The RP implementation support agency to be engaged under the Project will identify the eligible and most suitable candidates from the family by carrying out a training needs and market assessment and preparing a micro plan for rehabilitation of DPs. The RP implementation support agency will impart training to the selected/eligible DPs for income restoration and skill up-gradation as per the micro plan. The executing agency will also provide opportunities to displaced persons to derive appropriate employment benefits from the project. The vulnerable DPs will be given a preference of availing of employment opportunities in project construction work. In consultation with the women headed households in a case-to-case basis, the RP implementation support agency will help them in forming Self-help Groups (SHGs), establish linkages to available credit facilities, special trainings, and linking them with ongoing govt. schemes. The RP implementing agency will Budget for training in terms of assistance is provided to DPs losing livelihoods and the RP implementation support agency will either organize training programs by employing appropriate resource persons or link the DPs to various ongoing training schemes. Funds for trainings are provided in the R&R budget keeping in view the average expenditure for ongoing training programs in the project area.

C. Additional Support from Ongoing Poverty Reduction Programs

147. In addition to project-sponsored programs, the RP implementation support agency will play a proactive role to mobilize DPs to get benefits from various government schemes National Farmer Policy, animal husbandry and dairy development, development of inland fisheries and agriculture, providing kishan credit card, agriculture insurance schemes etc. and ensure their accessibility particularly of vulnerable groups. The RP implementation support agency will coordinate with other agencies such as rural livelihood mission and the panchayat governments to make available to the DPs benefits of some of the ongoing pro-poor programs for poverty reduction.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

148. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for resettlement plan implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of RP implementation support agency in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for structures and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from current practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Some of the major items of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

- (i) compensation for agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement value;
- (ii) compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) compensation for trees;
- (iv) subsistence assistance in lieu of the loss of business and livelihood;
- (v) assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income/ employment and livelihood;
- (vi) assistance for shifting of the structures;
- (vii) resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in the form of training allowance;
- (viii) special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration; and
- (ix) cost for implementation of resettlement plan.

A. Compensation

149. The valuation of land and non-land assets (zirat) carried out by Deputy Commissioner involving joint evaluation of revenue, public works, agriculture, horticulture and forest departments as per the 1st schedule of RFCTLARR-2013 for this subproject has been included under the proposed R&R budget.

B. Assistance

150. All title-holder DPs losing land and non-titleholder DPs losing structures will be eligible for onetime resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) per affected family.

151. Titleholder DPs losing land will be eligible for onetime assistance of Rs. 500,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh Only) per affected family.

152. Titleholder DPs losing structure, non-titleholder DPs losing structures (squatters only) and tenants will be eligible for onetime shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) towards transport costs.

153. DPs losing cattle shed will be eligible for Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty-Five Thousand Only) as assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed.

154. All DPs losing livelihood will be eligible for monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award i.e., Rs. 36,000/- (Rupees Thirty-Six Thousand Only) per affected family.

155. All DP losing livelihood will be eligible for onetime financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty-Five Thousand Only) per affected family.

156. Additional onetime assistance of Rs. 50,000 (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) per affected vulnerable family.

C. Compensation for Community and Property Resources

157. Average cost of CPRs are estimated based on the market assessment similar to the private structures. clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs will be incorporated in their contracts.

D. Resettlement Plan Implementation and Support Cost

158. The unit cost for hiring of the RP implementation support agency has been calculated on a lump sum basis for Rs. 1,800,000/- (Rupees Eighteen Lakhs Only). The service of the resettlement plan RP implementation support agency will be required for a 2 years period. Costs will be updated during implementation if required. A 10% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation. For grievance redress process and carrying out consultation during project implementation a lump sum of Rs. 300,000/- (Rupees Three Lakhs only) is provided. The other costs of resettlement plan implementation and administrative activities will be a part of existing departmental expenditure. For hiring of an external monitoring agency/expert a lump sum Rs. 500,000 (Rupees Five Lakhs only) has been made. The cost of RP implementation support agency and External Monitor may be clubbed together with other subprojects and the agency/expert will be hired accordingly.

E. R&R Budget

159. The total R&R budget for the proposed project resettlement plan works out to Rs. 249.65 million. This is an indicative cost estimate and will be further updated prior to implementation. The detailed indicative R&R cost is given in Table 46.

Table 46: R&R Budget

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount <i>in Rupees</i>	Amount <i>in Million Rs.</i>
A	<i>Compensation for Land</i>				
1	Compensation for Land and other Non-land Assets as per Zirat Estimate from District Authority	Actual as per Zirat Estimate		22,18,43,047	221.84
	<i>Subtotal A</i>			22,18,43,047	221.84
B	<i>Assistance</i>				
1	One time assistance to land titleholder	0	5,00,000	0	0.00
2	Resettlement allowance to all DPs	66	50,000	33,00,000	3.30
3	Shifting assistance to DPs losing structure & Tenants	66	50,000	33,00,000	3.30
4	One time allowance for skill upgradation to DPs losing Livelihood	20	25,000	5,00,000	0.50

5	Subsistence allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	20	36,000	7,20,000	0.72
6	Special assistance to Vulnerable DPs	81	50,000	40,50,000	4.05
7	Assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed	2	25,000	50,000	0.05
	Subtotal B			1,19,20,000	11.92
C	RP Implementation Support Cost				0.00
1	Hiring of RP Implementation Agency	1	30,00,000	30,00,000	3.00
2	Grievance Redressal & Consultation Cost	Lump sum	5,00,000	5,00,000	0.50
3	Hiring External Monitoring Agency/Expert	1	5,00,000	5,00,000	0.50
	Subtotal C			40,00,000	4.00
Total (A+B+C)				23,77,63,047	237.76
Contingency (5%)				1,18,88,152	11.89
GRAND TOTAL				24,96,51,199	249.65

Sq. mtr- squire meter, CPR-community property resources, LS-lumpsum

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

160. The cost related to resettlement will be borne by the executing agency. The executing agency will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. The executing agency will, in advance, initiate the process and allocate the R&R budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the executing agency will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the resettlement plan to DPs. The RP implementation support agency will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

G. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistance

161. In order to ensure that: (i) the DP need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realization of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU as part of the administrative cost. If the DPs destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

162. The RP implementation support agency and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the DPs, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are opened, preference will be given to banks having ECS

facility. If the account is Jan Dhan type, The RP implementation support agency will assist the DP to have it converted to a regular savings account to enable payment of compensation and R&R assistances to the account. The bank account particulars of the DP as part of the disbursement micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner for disbursement.

XI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Need for Project Specific GRM

164. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address displaced people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project. The complainant may access the formal legal system at any time.

165. During plan preparation, information regarding GRM will be disclosed as part of the public consultation process. Grievances related to the implementation of the project will be acknowledged, evaluated, and responded to the complainant with corrective action proposed. The outcome shall also form part of the semi-annual monitoring report that will be submitted to ADB.

166. The GRM will work within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local and sub-project level. The key objectives of the GRM are to:

- Educate stakeholders on the GRM
- Receive and record the grievances
- Resolve and close the grievances
- Escalate unsolved grievances to concerned authority
- Notify/ update the stakeholders of the solutions

167. The types of grievances the stakeholders may file for all the project components include, but are not limited to:

- Non-payment, or inadequate compensation and/or due R&R assistances;
- Wrong measurement of land parcel
- Construction related impacts – damages to structures; dust damaging crops/trees
- Health and safety risks;
- Negative impacts on the environment;
- Negative impacts on communities
- Physical harm and nuisance from construction or operational activities;
- Impacts arising from migrant labor on local communities
- Exclusion from beneficiary lists
- Lack of information and opportunities for participation

168. Presently, FREMAA and WRD are also addressing grievances raised through the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), which is an online portal implemented by the Govt. of India and hosted by National Informatics Centre (NIC). The Chief Minister of Assam can be contacted for any help at phone numbers 0361-2262222/2237043, Fax Number 0361-2262069 and email cm@assam.gov.in.

169. In the previous ADB (Tranche-II) Project, Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) was established at three levels, one at the project (Division/PIU) level, another at the District level,

and the third at Executing Agency (PMU) level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected person concerns, complaints, and grievances. The same three tire GRM process will be adopted under this Project.

170. The GRM system and the committees to be formed at various levels would be intended to address stakeholders' grievances and dissatisfaction about actual or perceived impacts and to find a satisfactory solution. The GRM will function throughout the project cycle for use by stakeholders to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently. The Project specific GRM is not binding and the affected persons can approach the Judiciary any time if they wish to do so. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the resettlement plan-implementing agency will make utmost efforts and reconciliation at the level of GRC.

B. Division/PIU Level GRC

171. The concerned Project Implementation Unit (PIU)/Water Resources Division (WRD) will nominate 1 (one) official to oversee the implementation of RP and to provide response to the grievances raised by the community and affected persons. The GRC at Division/PIU Level will be constituted with the members presented in the Table 47:

Table 47: List of Members at PIU Level GRC

1.	Executive Engineer (WRD) – concerned Division	Chairperson
2.	Assistant Executive Engineer (WRD) – concerned Division	Member-Secretary
3.	Nominated official from RP implementing NGO	Member
4.	Gaon Bura (Village Head) of the concerned village	Member
5.	Two Community Members (Female)	Members

C. District Level GRC

172. The second level GRC will be constituted at each Project District headed by the Deputy Commissioner. The GRC at district level will be constituted with the members presented in the Table 48:

Table 48: List of Members at PIU Level GRC

1.	Deputy Commissioner of the District or his representative	Chairperson
2.	Additional Deputy Commissioner (LA)	Member-Secretary
3.	Revenue Circle Officer(s) – concerned Revenue Circles	Member
4.	Executive Engineer (WRD) – concerned Division	Member
5.	Nominated official from RP implementing NGO	Member
6.	Members of the Panchayat/ULB	Member
7.	One Representative of the Affected Person	Members

173. There shall be not more than 7 (seven) members in the committee. There shall be minimum one-third women representation in the committee.

D. PMU Level GRC

174. The PMU level GRC will function as an appellate authority and ensure that the stakeholders have access to legitimate, reliable, transparent, and efficient institutional

mechanisms that are responsive to their complaints. The unresolved grievances accelerated to the PMU level GRC including grievances received through the previously mentioned platforms such as CPGRAMS are forwarded to WRD, which will in turn be placed before the PMU level committee for redressal. The GRC at PMU level will be constituted with the members presented in the Table 49:

Table 49: List of Members at PIU Level GRC

1.	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) FREMAA	Chairperson
2.	Deputy Chief Executive Officer (DyCEO) FREMAA	Member-Secretary
3.	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) AADB	Member
4.	Secretary to the Govt. of Assam Revenue and Disaster Management Department	Member
5.	Chief Engineer WRD	Member
6.	Chief Technical Officer (CTO)	Member

E. Key Elements of GRM under the project

175. The project GRM has the following key elements and procedures for satisfactory functioning:

176. **Flexible Grievance Registration Process:** The grievances can be registered by person, phone, text message, mail, email, via website, verbal, etc. Prior to registering the complaint/ query, a procedural step will be in place to assess its eligibility and check that issues raised in the complaint fall within the scope that the GRM is mandated to address. Queries or complaints may be received in a variety of forms ranging from verbal communications to formal and written complaints; also, directly from APs or via third parties. Whatever the source and the form in which the query or complaint is received, it will be accepted by the focal points and registered in a grievance register and online portal. It is also to be mentioned that uniformity will be maintained in the complaint registration systems across different sections and agencies of the project.

177. **Log of Grievances and Database:** A Grievance Register will be maintained in which all grievances are recorded and digitized and maintained as a database at the PIU level by the designated official to document the grievance as per the prescribed format attached including details of the date and type of grievance received, the date of personal hearing provided to the complainant, the date when grievance was redressed or if not redressed date of forwarding the grievance to GRC. Provision will be made to record and maintain grievances received directly on-site and incorporated in the Grievance Register. This register will be placed at the Executive Engineer's office of the concerned division. This will serve as the First Level of Grievance resolution.

178. **Redressal Durations and Disclosed Procedures:** The GRM procedures will be publicly advertised and popularized for use by the stakeholders. The GRM will also set out the length of time users can expect to wait for acknowledgement, response, and resolution of their grievances. The GRM system will be popularized among the communities through IEC campaigns, IEC material, wall writings, etc. In addition to this, the length of time the complaints can expect to wait for acknowledgment, response, and resolution of different types of grievances. The response time prescribed for the GRC would be three weeks at each level. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the

construction starts for the whole project, the GRC will meet at least once a month, or as needed, to resolve the grievances. Sixty percent attendance of the committee members at all three levels will constitute the quorum for the meeting. However, in case of divisional and district level GRC, participation of community members and representative of APs and RP implementation support agency will be mandatory. The PIU will also ensure installation of Display Boards at site with GRM information with support from the civil works contractors/ implementing support NGO and in consultation with project Management Unit (PMU), FREMAA. The GRC will meet once in a month.

179. **Transparency and Good Governance:** The GRM procedures, governing structure and decision-making process will be popularized among the communities through IEC materials and campaigns. For transparency and good governance, community members are selected as members of the GRC at field level, Grievances that cannot be resolved at the PIU/ PMU level and in cases where the complainant is not satisfied with the decision, will be referred to the District level GRC. Consultative meetings along with distribution of leaflets with the community and APs will also be conducted to educate them on the GRM and its escalation matrix for resolving grievances to encourage them to use and access it in case of need. The PMU and PIU and adhere to the principle of confidentiality while informing the same to the District level GRC (if required) as the case may be. The designated official at the PIU will also be responsible to ensure that a mechanism is put in place to address grievances of labors and staff deployed at project sites by the Contractors.

180. **Escalation:** The project GRM provides for escalation at different levels, so that the unresolved grievances might be redressed at higher levels of GRM. Mediation is also encouraged as an option when the users are not satisfied with the grievance redressal.

181. Further, for land related grievances, the GRC will provide an opportunity to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State level LARR Authority, constituted by Government of Assam in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Decision of the District Level GRC will be final, unless an appeal is preferred with the PMU level. If the committee is unable to arrive at a decision through consensus, the matter will be referred to the appellate authority with a note on opinion of the committee members. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues, on which the LA and RR Authority has jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving eligibility, valuation, all resettlement and rehabilitation benefits, relocation, and payment of assistances.

182. **Accountability Mechanism of ADB.** People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.¹³

¹³For further information see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Executing agency: FREMAA

183. FREMAA was set up further to cabinet endorsement in January 2010. It is headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) assisted by a Deputy Chief Executive Officer and has two operational wings headed by two EOs on technical FRERM and non-technical FRERM (operations, plus two units for finance and accounts and for administration).

184. FREMAA will be the executing agency of the proposed ADB-financed project and will lead the contract administration, monitoring, and reporting aspects of the project through a Project Management Unit (PMU) based in Guwahati. Proposed ADB-financed project is to be headed by a full-time Project Director (potentially of the rank of deputy CEO).

B. Implementing agencies: WRD and AADB

185. WRD will be the key implementing agency of the project and will be responsible for the civil works from preparation of bidding documents to procurement and implementation. Procurement activities will be undertaken through the Chief Engineer, WRD assisted by a new procurement cell of WRD. Also, an additional CE, WRD will act as nodal point for the project. It was agreed to have one PIU in WRD office in Guwahati. A Social Development Officer has already been recruited under the EAP cell of WRD, who will be coordinating for the overall land acquisition and R&R activities supported by RP implementation support agency/NGO to be hired for each PIUs.

186. Assam Agroforestry Development Board (AADB) under the Forest Department will be involved in the project to bring their expertise on nature-based solutions (such as nature-based anti-erosion solutions, phytoremediation, biodiversity enhancement measures) – activities that may also be beneficial to livelihoods development in the subproject areas. Another PIU will be established under AADB.

187. Four PIUs at subproject level would be constituted to handle the subproject level project implementation work headed by Executive Engineers from WRD Divisions.

C. Partner Agencies: BB, AIWTD and ASDMA

188. FREMAA and WRD will coordinate the planning of new riverbank protection and embankment works with AIWTD and BB to avoid any duplicity of activities and maximize synergies as well as data and knowledge sharing.

189. It is anticipated that ASDMA will focus on (i) disseminating flood forecasting and warning information collected from different sources (CWC, AIRBMP, CRBIFRERM), including to communities (village level); (ii) community-based flood risk management activities to enhance disaster preparedness, including emergency planning; (iii) other activities/equipment aiming at reducing vulnerability to flooding; and (iv) updating existing preparedness plans, evacuation plans, contingency plans after civil works would have been built to ensure that the new structures and their benefits are incorporated in the plans.

D. Social Safeguard Management under the Project

190. PMU at FREMAA Headquarters in Guwahati will be specifically responsible for overall social, resettlement and land related issues at the Project level, with the help of PIUs, Field Supervisors, PISC and the RP implementation support agency hired by FREMAA. Field supervisors are appointed for each subproject districts and coordinating with respective land acquisition departments. The existing Social Development Specialist (SDS) of the PMU will provide the overall coordination and guidance on resettlement planning and implementation. This will include preparation of RPs, facilitating and monitoring the meaningful and informed stakeholder consultations, identification and verification survey, updated socio-economic surveys/census, coordinating the preparation and implementation of RPs, including those differentially impacted and estimation of impacts, identification of innovative, promising strategies for restoring livelihoods of the impacted, coordinate the implementation of risk mitigation measures proposed under the RPs, ensure functionality and awareness about the GRM set up for APs and mandatory disclosure of RP (including their availability in local language) and prepare semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports. The PIU level office will be supported by the PISC social expert and RP implementation support agency to be hired by PIU for land acquisition and resettlement related activities. The FREMAA has already experience of implementing ADB financed Project earlier and currently also implementing one WB financed Project.

E. Project Implementation Support Consultant (PISC)

191. FREMAA will hire a Project Implementation Support Consultant (PISC) for supporting it in the execution and supervision of overall project. The PISC team will have one international land acquisition and resettlement specialist and one national land acquisition and resettlement specialist to assist PMU level SDS in coordinating and supervising RP updating, implementation and monitoring work.

F. RP Implementation Support Agency

192. PMU will hire three RP implementing agencies, preferable NGOs, to support PIU/subproject level land acquisition and RP implementation work across the whole project. The RP implementing agencies will hired for (i) Dibrugarh and Tinsukia District, (ii) Morigaon District and (iii) Kamrup and Goalpara District. These agencies will support the day today land acquisition and RP implementation work specifically; conduct identification and verification survey, stakeholder consultations, updated socio-economic surveys/ census, update RPs, prepare micro plans, assist DPs in relocation process and livelihood restoration process. The sample ToR for RP implementation support agency is attached under **Appendix-7**.

G. External Monitor (EM)

193. Since the Project is categorized as Category A in terms of IR safeguard requirement of ADB, PMU will hire an external monitoring consultant for the Project. Monitoring and evaluation will include (i) the verification or establishment of a socio-economic baseline of the DPs prior to actual land acquisition, physical displacement/relocation, loss of assets or disruption of businesses (as relevant); (ii) verification of internal monitoring data and reports; (iii) the regular monitoring of their resettlement or displacement/relocation including livelihood restoration (as relevant) and adjustment during Project implementation; and (iv) evaluation of their situation for a period of one year after land acquisition or displacement or relocation (as relevant). The sample ToR for RP External Monitor is attached under **Appendix-8**.

XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. RP Implementation

194. Implementation of resettlement plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works.

195. The implementing agencies and PIUs will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of displaced households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

196. The RP will be revised during the implementation stage and updated resettlement plans will be approved by government and ADB and disclosed prior to implementation. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works will only be commenced after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

197. The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases like Project Preparation phase, resettlement plan Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

198. **Project Preparation Phase:** The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PIU at project level; submission of resettlement plan for ADB approval; appointment of resettlement plan implementation agency and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign and community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

199. As a pre implementation activity, the draft RP will be updated on the basis of final design, verification of survey of DPs including any additional due diligence required to be carried out under the project.

200. **Resettlement Plan Implementation Phase:** After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of resettlement plan which includes issues like compensation of award by executing agency; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

201. **Monitoring and Reporting Period:** As mentioned earlier the internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PIU and RP implementation support agency and will start early during the project when implementation of resettlement plan starts and will continue till the

XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Need for Monitoring and Reporting

203. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement in order to ameliorate problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. It facilitates change and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going.

B. Monitoring at EA Level

204. The monitoring mechanism will have a two-tier system at the EA level (i) Internal Monitoring and (ii) External Monitoring.

205. **Internal Monitoring:** One of the main roles of the FREMAA will be to oversee, proper and timely implementation of all activities in RP. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for the FREMAA, which will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities. Internal Monitoring will be carried out by the FREMAA with the help from PIUs, PISC and RP implementation support agency. RP implementation support agency to prepare monthly reports on the progress of RP Implementation based on the field activities under the guidance of SDS and Field Supervisors. Executive Officer (Non-technical), FREMAA with support from the Social Safeguard Specialist, FREMAA and International and National Resettlement Specialist, PISC will review the monthly reports to assess the progress and results of RP implementation and adjust work programme where necessary, in case of delays or problems. Social Safeguard Specialist, FREMAA with support of International and National Resettlement Specialist, PISC will be responsible for preparation of quarterly progress report on RP implementation for submission to ADB and Executive Officer (Non- technical), FREMAA will review the quarterly report and submit the same to ADB. Both monitoring and reporting will form parts of regular activities and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps.

206. **External or Independent Monitoring:** External (or independent) monitor will be hired by the EA to provide an independent periodic assessment of resettlement implementation and impacts to verify internal monitoring, and to suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. A social and economic assessment of the results of delivered entitlements and measurement of the income and standards of living of the DPs before and after resettlement will be integral components of this monitoring activity.

207. To function effectively, the consultant/agency responsible for external monitoring will be independent of the governmental agencies involved in resettlement implementation. The external monitor will submit bi-annual review directly to ADB and the EA to determine the effectiveness of RP implementation. The monitoring consultant/agency will be selected within three months of loan approval by the EA with ADB concurrence. The monitoring will be carried out every year during the RP implementation. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- Review and verify the internal monitoring reports prepared by EA;
- Review of socio-economic baseline census information of pre-displaced persons;
- Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;
- Consultation with DPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;

- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

208. The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring and evaluation of the project: (i) socio-economic conditions of the DPs in the post-resettlement period; (ii) communication and reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.; (iii) changes in housing and income levels; (iv) rehabilitation of informal settlers; (v) valuation of property; (vi) grievance procedures; (vii) disbursement of compensation; and (viii) level of satisfaction of DPs in the post resettlement period.

C. Reporting Requirements

209. **Internal Monitoring:** RP implementation support agency will prepare monthly reports on the progress of RP Implementation submit to the PIU, PISC will review the monthly reports submitted by RP implementation support agency and prepare quarterly progress report on RP implementation for submission PMU, who will review the quarterly report and submit the same to ADB.

210. **External Monitoring:** The independent monitoring expert, responsible for overall monitoring of the Project, will submit a semi-annual review directly to ADB and determine whether resettlement objectives have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored /enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvements. The external monitoring reports will be disclosed to the affected people and on FREMAA and ADB websites. Further, the monitoring reports will be discussed in meetings between the EA and ADB and necessary follow up actions will be undertaken on the problems and issues identified in the reports and follow up discussions.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF DPS

S. N.	Qst. No.	Name of the Village	Revenue Circle	Name of District	Name of the Owner	Distance from River (mrt)	Use of Structure	Type of Construction of Structure	Status of Structure
1	1	1 No Gohain Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Pramod Ranjan naamsudra	22	House	Temporary	Squatter
2	1A	1 No Gohain Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Pramod Ranjan naamsudra	18	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
3	1B	1 No Gohain Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Pramod Ranjan naamsudra	13	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
4	3	Felai N.C	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Rosmoy Biswas	18	Hut	Temporary	Squatter
5	6	3 No kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Sumeshwal Moran	15	Cattle Shed	Temporary	Squatter
6	6A	3 No kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Sumeshwal Moran	22	House	Temporary	Squatter
7	6B	3 No kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Sumeshwal Moran	16	House	Temporary	Squatter
8	7	3 No kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Bhugal Moran	Land	Land	Land	Land
9	8	3 No kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Putul Moran	18.7	House	Temporary	TH
10	8A	3 No kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Putul Moran	27	House	Temporary	TH
11	9	3 No kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Dharmender Moran	8	House	Temporary	TH
12	11	1 No. kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Anil Moran	Land	Land	Land	Land
13	12	1 No. kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Thaneswar Moran	Land	Land	Land	Land
14	15	1 No. kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Kedai Moran	Land	Land	Land	Land
15	15a	1 No. kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Mileswar Moran	Land	Land	Land	Land
16	16	Dourijan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Budheswar Mahanto	4	House	Temporary	Squatter
17	16A	Dourijan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Budheswar Mahanto	18	Store Room	Temporary	Squatter
18	16B	Dourijan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Budheswar Mahanto	10	House	Temporary	Squatter
19	16C	Dourijan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Budheswar Mahanto	5	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
20	16D	Dourijan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Budheswar Mahanto	12	Cattle Shed	Temporary	Squatter
21	17	Dourijan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Hussain Mura	18	House	Temporary	Squatter
22	17A	Dourijan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Hussain Mura	27	House	Temporary	Squatter
23	18	Dourijan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Mangli Muali	13	House	Temporary	Squatter
24	18A	Dourijan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Mangli Muali	27	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
25	18B	Dourijan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Mangli Muali	15	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
26	20	Dighaltarang	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Sushil Bailung	Land	Land	Land	Land
27	21	Dighaltarang	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Biswajit Bailung	Land	Land	Land	Land
28	22	Dighaltarang	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Prabudh Bailung	Land	Land	Land	Land

29	23	Dighaltarang	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Pradip Bailung	Land	Land	Land	Land
30	24	Dighaltarang	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Pratul Bailung	Land	Land	Land	Land
31	25	Dighaltarang	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Pratap Neog	Land	Land	Land	Land
32	26	Dighaltarang	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Sanjib Mohan	Land	Land	Land	Land
33	27	Dighaltarang	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Karuna Mohan	Land	Land	Land	Land
34	28	Dighaltarang	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Biraj Mohan	Land	Land	Land	Land
35	30	Baghjaan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Bhimkant Gogoi	Land	Land	Land	Land
36	31	Baghjaan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Prasanta Gogoi	Land	Land	Land	Land
37	32	Baghjaan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Kiran Gogoi	Land	Land	Land	Land
38	33	Baghjaan Gaon	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Sohorai Kom	Land	Land	Land	Land
39	38	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Bijoy sahani	28	House	Semi-Permanent	TH
40	39	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Radha Namsudla	10	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	TH
41	40	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Sandhya Biswas	25	House	Temporary	Squatter
42	40A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Sandhya Biswas	27.5	House	Temporary	Squatter
43	41	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Makhand Turi	28	Toilet	Temporary	Squatter
44	41A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Makhand Turi	28	Other Residential	Temporary	Squatter
45	42	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Subhash namsudra	10	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
46	43	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Bidhur Biswas	20	House	Temporary	Squatter
47	43A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Bidhur Biswas	18	Other Residential	Temporary	Squatter
48	44	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Bijay Yadav	26	Cattle Shed	Temporary	Squatter
49	45	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Tulsi yadav	7	House	Temporary	Squatter
50	45A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Tulsi yadav	18	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
51	46	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Bina Sarkar Yadav	25	Bathroom	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
52	46A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Bina Sarkar Yadav	25	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
53	46B	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Bina Sarkar Yadav	28	House	Temporary	Squatter
54	47	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Dhananjay Biswas	21	House	Temporary	Squatter
55	47A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Dhananjay Biswas	20	Other Residential	Temporary	Squatter
56	47B	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Dhananjay Biswas	22	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
57	48	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Binati Biswas	22	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
58	48A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Binati Biswas	21	House	Temporary	Squatter

59	48B	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Binati Biswas	14	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
60	49	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Thakurdhan biswas	6.5	House	Temporary	Squatter
61	49A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Thakurdhan biswas	3	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
62	50	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Madan Biswas	2.5	House	Temporary	Squatter
63	51	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Shankar Biswas	10.5	House	Temporary	Squatter
64	52	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Govind Biswas	17	House	Temporary	Squatter
65	52A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Govind Biswas	20	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	
66	53	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Sukumar Biswas	10.5	House	Temporary	Squatter
67	53A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Sukumar Biswas	28	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
68	54	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Navin Biswas	9	House	Temporary	Squatter
69	55	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Ramu Biswas	28	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
70	55A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Ramu Biswas	28	House	Temporary	Squatter
71	56	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Sridhan Biswas	6	Worship Place	Permanent	Squatter
72	56A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Sridhan Biswas	6	House	Temporary	Squatter
73	56B	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Sridhan Biswas	15	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
74	57	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Jitender Biswas	15	House	Temporary	Squatter
75	58	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Kripesh Biswas	26	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
76	59	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Subodh Biswas	22	House	Temporary	Squatter
77	60	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Sukriti Biswas	4	House	Temporary	Squatter
78	61	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Sujit Biswas	10	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
79	61A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Sujit Biswas	3	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
80	62	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Kavindra Namasudra	23	House	Temporary	Squatter
81	63	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Nibaran Sarkar	3	House	Temporary	Squatter
82	64	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Ramani Biswas	3	House	Temporary	Squatter
83	65	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Sajal Biswas	10.5	House	Temporary	Squatter
84	66	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Tuton Biswas	14	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
85	67	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Ratan Biswas	26	Worship Place	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
86	67A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Ratan Biswas	26	Res-cum-Com	Semi-Permanent	
87	68	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Fazabala Biswas	7.5	House	Temporary	Squatter
88	69	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Rajkumar Sarkar	3.5	House	Temporary	Squatter
89	69A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Rajkumar Sarkar	10.5	House	Semi-Permanent	
90	70	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Loni Biswas	4	House	Temporary	Squatter

91	71	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Kithi Biswas	26	Res-cum-Com	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
92	72	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Savitri Sarkar	7	Other Residential	Temporary	Squatter
93	72A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Savitri Sarkar	11	House	Temporary	Squatter
94	73	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Satyajit Sarkar	12	House	Temporary	Squatter
95	73A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Satyajit Sarkar	17	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
96	73B	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Satyajit Sarkar	2	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
97	74	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Pramila Namasudra	16	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
98	74A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Pramila Namasudra	14	Other Residential	Temporary	Squatter
99	74B	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Pramila Namasudra	2	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
100	75	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Pulin Biswas	18	House	Temporary	Squatter
101	75A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Pulin Biswas	1.5	Other Residential	Temporary	Squatter
102	75B	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Pulin Biswas	14.5	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
103	76	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Sujit Sarkar	4	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
104	77	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Ludhu Biswas	27	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
105	78	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Gopi Biswas	27	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
106	79	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Dheeru sarkar	8.5	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
107	79A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Dheeru sarkar	8	Other Residential	Temporary	Squatter
108	79B	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Dheeru sarkar	6.5	Toilet	Permanent	Squatter
109	80	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Heeralal Sarkar	17	House	Temporary	Squatter
110	80A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Heeralal Sarkar	16.5	House	Temporary	Squatter
111	80B	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Heeralal Sarkar	23	Other Residential	Temporary	Squatter
112	81	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Lakhi Sarkar	23	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
113	81A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Lakhi Sarkar	23.5	Other Residential	Temporary	Squatter
114	82	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Birju sarkar	24	House	Temporary	Squatter
115	82A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Birju sarkar	12	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
116	83	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Rakhal Sarkar	16	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
117	84	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Rajesh Sarkar	16	House	Temporary	Squatter
118	85	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Raju Sarkar	12	House	Temporary	Squatter
119	85A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Raju Sarkar	8	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter

120	86	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Nandlal Biswas	20	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
121	87	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Nantu Biswas	24	House	Temporary	Squatter
122	88	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Kakarchand Biswas	12	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
123	89	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Putul Biswas	6	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
124	90	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	sarojini Biswas	15	House	Temporary	Squatter
125	91	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Suhagmoni Biswas	26	House	Temporary	Squatter
126	92	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Jitender Biswas	16	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
127	92A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Jitender Biswas	22	House	Temporary	Squatter
128	93	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Dingendra Biswas	16	House	Temporary	Squatter
129	93A	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Dingendra Biswas	24	Under Construction	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
130	94	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Dhananjay das	17	House	Temporary	Squatter
131	95	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Pratap das	14	House	Temporary	Squatter
132	96	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Jeetan Majhi	24	Toilet	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
133	97	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Susen Dhan	18	House	Semi-Permanent	Squatter
134	98	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	William Dempta	Land	Land	Land	Land
135	99	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Jayanti Pauli Dempta	Land	Land	Land	Land
136	100	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Renu dempta	Land	Land	Land	Land
137	101	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Halil Dempta	Land	Land	Land	Land
138	102	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Charan Barmus	Land	Land	Land	Land
139	103	Khatigowali	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Tribhuj Samachi	Land	Land	Land	Land
140	36	Balijaan	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	ASSAM COMPANY LIMITED	Land	Land	Land	Land
141	105	Dinjan TE 106 FS (A)	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	ASSAM COMPANY LTD (RANGAGORAH TE)	Land	Land	Land	Land
142	106	Khamti Gowali T.E. 106 No. FS (B)	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	Khamtigowali T.E., Russel industry Ltd.	Land	Land	Land	Land
143	107	RANGAGORAH TE 18/179 ORR	Tinsukia	Tinsukia	ASSAM COMPANY LTD(RANGAGORAH TE)	Land	Land	Land	Land

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF CPR

S. N.	Q. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Revenue Circle	District	Name of the Owner	Use of Structure
1	13A	1 No. Kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Shri Shri Tipuk Mayamara Satara	Namghar
2	13B	1 No. Kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Shri Shri Tipuk Mayamara Satara	Namghar
3	13C	1 No. Kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Shri Shri Tipuk Mayamara Satara	Namghar
4	13D	1 No. Kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Shri Shri Tipuk Mayamara Satara	Namghar
5	13E	1 No. Kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Shri Shri Tipuk Mayamara Satara	Namghar
6	13H	1 No. Kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Shri Shri Tipuk Mayamara Satara	Namghar
7	13I	1 No. Kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Shri Shri Tipuk Mayamara Satara	Namghar
8	13J	1 No. Kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Shri Shri Tipuk Mayamara Satara	Namghar
9	13	1 No. Kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Shri Shri Tipuk Mayamara Satara	Namghar
10	13F	1 No. Kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Shri Shri Tipuk Mayamara Satara	Namghar
11	13G	1 No. Kordoiguri	Doomdooma	Tinsukia	Shri Shri Tipuk Mayamara Satara	Namghar

APPENDIX 3: DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS CARRIED UNDER THE SUBPROJECT

General FGD at Felai

Project Name	Village/Location	Revenue Circle
Tinsukia	Felai	Doomdoma
District	GPS Coordinates	Date
Tinsukia	Longitude: 27.746300 Latitude: 95.524800	15-04-2023

S. No.	Question	Response
1	What are the main problems you face due to erosion of the land due to River/flood?	The main problems are damage to property, destruction of crops, loss of livestock etc, we face due to erosion of the land due to River/flood.
2	Are you awareness about the proposed project? (brief them about project proposal and intervention, if not aware)	Yes, we are aware about the proposed project.
3	What is your perception (positive/negative) about the project proposal?	Our perception is positive about the proposed project.
4	What are the critical issues or concerns by the local people regarding the project?	The critical issues or concerns is regular erosion of soil due to River/ flood in our area.
5	Have you ever faced loss of shelter due to erosion of land?	No, we don't face loss of shelter due to erosion of land.
6	Have you ever faced loss of livelihood due to erosion of land?	No, we have not faced loss of livelihood due to erosion of land.
7	Any flood control / erosion protection works carried out or being carried out in your village?	No, not any flood control /erosion protection work carried out or being carried out in our village.
8	Please describe any major flood/soil erosion related experience in last 3 years?	Major flood/soil erosion was in the year 2022 and 2020. Land and trees were washed away.
9	Did you received any compensation / assistance for loss incurred in such flood/soil erosion? (If yes, please list the type of assistance such as cash/kind etc)	No, we did not receive any compensation for loss incurred in such flood/soil erosion.
10	The project will involve a strip of land acquisition to carry out the bank protection and anti-erosion work. What kind of impacts do you anticipate due to the land acquisition? (Loss of shelter/house, loss of livelihoods, loss of CPR etc)	Loss of land and shelter/house etc due to land acquisition to carry out the bank protection and anti-erosion work.
11	What would be the preferred options for compensation and assistance? (Cash/kind/any others)	We will preferred cash compensation.
12	What kind of impacts you anticipate any during project Implementation/construction period?	Environment impact, disruption to daily life impact during project implementation/construction period.

13	What would be the reliable source of information about the project Planning /implementation /land acquisition etc?	Regular interaction with stakeholder is the reliable source of information about the project.
14	What are the main dependencies on River by the villagers? Fishing/irrigation/commuting/bathing of people and cattle.	The villagers use River for irrigation, fishing, and bathing purpose.
15	Would you like to participate project construction, management programs if any, proposed by the government.	Yes, we would like to participate project construction, management program if any proposed by the government.
16	What are the local/community based organizations and committees in the village/area.	No, not any community base organization and committee active in this village.
17	Any specific measure you would like to suggest for considered by project authority during project design, construction and operation stage?	Yes, there are several measure that could be considered by the project authority to minimize negative impacts like – compensation and livelihood, land use planning etc.



List of Participants					
VIII - Felai					
Sl	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Bharat Das	Farmer	55	M	Bharat Das
2	Jivan Minch	Farmer	28	M	Jivan Minch
3	Dayal Minch	Farmer	26	M	Dayal
4	Ranjeet Beg	Farmer	25	M	Ranjeet
5	Suneta Minch	Housewife	26	M	Suneta minch
6	Mandira minch	Housewife	21	M	mandira minch
7	Jeevika Minch	Housewife	28	M	Jeevika minch
8	Jina Das	Student	18	F	Jina Das
9	Soujanya Minch	Housewife	23	F	Soujanya Minch
10	Aarti		14	F	Aarti
11	Fulkumari Minch	Housewife	45	F	fulkumari minch
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General FGD 1 No. Kordoiguri

Project Name	Village/Location	Revenue Circle
Tinsukia	1 No Kordoiguri	Doomdooma
District	GPS Coordinates	Date
Tinsukia	Longitude: 27.651100 Latitude: 95.451100	18-04-2023

S. N.	Question	Response
1	What are the main problems you face due to erosion of the land due to River/flood?	Loss of land, Livelihood, Shelter CPR etc. both private and community assets.
2	Are you awareness about the proposed project? (brief them about project proposal and intervention, if not aware)	Yes, we are aware about the proposed project.
3	What is your perception (positive/negative) about the project proposal?	We have positive perception about the project.
4	What are the critical issues or concerns by the local people regarding the project?	The critical issues are relocation or shifting of CPR to other place. Loss of shelter or other livelihood.
5	Have you ever faced loss of shelter due to erosion of land?	Yes, we have faced loss of shelter due to erosion of land.
6	Have you ever faced loss of livelihood due to erosion of land?	Yes, we have faced loss of livelihood, Shelter due to erosion of land.
7	Any flood control / erosion protection works carried out or being carried out in your village?	No, not any flood control /erosion protection works carried out in our village.
8	Please describe any major flood/soil erosion related experience in last 3 years?	The major flood/soil erosion was in the year 2022 due to which many houses were washed away.
9	Did you received any compensation / assistance for loss incurred in such flood/soil erosion? (If yes, please list the type of assistance such as cash/kind etc)	No, not receive any compensation.
10	The project will involve a strip of land acquisition to carry out the bank protection and anti-erosion work. What kind of impacts do you anticipate due to the land acquisition? (Loss of shelter/house, loss of livelihoods, loss of CPR etc)	Loss of livelihoods, shelter/house etc impact due to land acquisition.
11	What would be the preferred options for compensation and assistance? (Cash/kind/any others)	We preferred Cash compensation. And Land for CPR.
12	What kind of impacts you anticipate any during project Implementation/construction period?	Noise pollution, air pollution, engage of land etc are the kind of impact we anticipate during construction period.
13	What would be the reliable source of information about the project Planning /implementation /land acquisition etc?	Notice in news paper as well as individual notice to every family stakeholder.

14	What are the main dependencies on River by the villagers? Fishing/irrigation/commuting/bathing of people and cattle.	Bathing of people /fishing etc
15	Would you like to participate project construction, management programs if any, proposed by the government.	Yes, we would like to participate during project construction, management programs if any, proposed by the government.
16	What are the local/community based organizations and committees in the village/area.	No, not any local/community based organization committees in the village area.
17	Any specific measure you would like to suggest for considered by project authority during project design, construction and operation stage?	Geo bag is not sufficient to stop the soil erosion build retaining wall or add rocks on Geo bag.



S.I.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	JURI MAHANTA	Housewife	27	F	Juri Mahanta
2	PUPESWARI MAHANTA	Housewife	62	F	Pupeswari Mahanta
3	MADHUMITA MAHANTA	Housewife	28	F	Madhumita Mahanta
4	ANIMA MAHANTA	Housewife	26	F	Anima Mahanta
5	LEOMI MAHANTA	Housewife	70	F	
6	BANTI MAHANTA	Housewife	32	F	
7					
8	TAPAKI MAHANTA	Housewife	38	F	
9	PALLABI MAHANTA	Housewife	25	F	Pallabi Mahanta
10	KUNDILA MAHANTA	Housewife	40	F	
11	PANESWAR MAHANTA	Housewife	45	F	
12	UJHA MAHANTA	Housewife	40	F	Ujha Mahanta
13	PUNESWAR MAHANTA	Agriculture	70	M	Puneswar Mahanta
14	KORIT MORAN	Agriculture	58	M	Korit Moran
15	SHIRNATH MORAN	Agriculture	75	M	Shirnath Moran
16	CHENGEL MAHANTA	Agriculture	65	M	Chengel Mahanta
17	NIKHESWAR MORAN	Agriculture	60	M	Nikheswar Moran
18	BIMUD MAHANTA	Agriculture	32	M	Bimud Mahanta
19	ATIL MORAN	Agriculture	60	M	Atil Moran
20	PORIKIT MAHANTA	Agriculture	66	M	Porikit Mahanta

S.I.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	MANINRAJIT MAHANTA	Agriculture	30	M	Maninrajit Mahanta
2	ANAJIT MAHANTA	Agriculture	28	M	Anajit Mahanta
3	SATYAJIT MAHANTA	Agriculture	23	M	Satyajit Mahanta
4	NITUL MAHANTA	Agriculture	24	M	Nitul Mahanta
5	BIMAL MAHANTA	Agriculture	27	M	Bimal Mahanta
6	RAJESH MWARI	Agriculture	26	M	Rajesh Mwari
7	ANANDA MWARI	Agriculture	32	M	Ananda Mwari
8					

General FGD at Baghjaan

Project Name	Village/Location	Revenue Circle
Tinsukia	Baghjaan	Doomdooma
District	GPS Coordinates	Date
Tinsukia	Longitude: 27.599200 Latitude: 94.377300	17-04-2023

S. N.	Question	Response
1	What are the main problems you face due to erosion of the land due to River/flood?	Flood water enter into the village area, flood damage structures people have to relocate to other place during flood period.
2	Are you awareness about the proposed project? (Brief them about project proposal and intervention, if not aware)	Yes, we are aware about the proposed project.
3	What is your perception (positive/negative) about the project proposal?	Our perception is positive as well as negative Positive are soil erosion will control, loss property will decrease. Negative are loss of land, property, livelihood etc. due to this proposed project.
4	What are the critical issues or concerns by the local people regarding the project?	The critical issues or concerns is regular erosion of soil due to River/ flood in our area.
5	Have you ever faced loss of shelter due to erosion of land?	Yes, we faced loss of shelter due to erosion of land
6	Have you ever faced loss of livelihood due to erosion of land?	Yes, we faced loss of livelihood due to erosion of land.
7	Any flood control / erosion protection works carried out or being carried out in your village?	No, not any flood control/erosion protection works carried out in our village.
8	Please describe any major flood/soil erosion related experience in last 3 years?	The major flood/soil erosion was in the year 2022 due to which many houses were washed away.
9	Did you received any compensation / assistance for loss incurred in such flood/soil erosion? (If yes, please list the type of assistance such as cash/kind etc.)	No, not receive any compensation/assistance.
10	The project will involve a strip of land acquisition to carry out the bank protection and anti-erosion work. What kind of impacts do you anticipate due to the land acquisition? (Loss of shelter/house, loss of livelihoods, loss of CPR etc.)	The major impacts are loss of shelter/house, livelihoods etc.
11	What would be the preferred options for compensation and assistance? (Cash/kind/any others)	The preferred options for compensation and assistance would be Kind, because most of families don't their own land, they situated on Tea company land.
12	What kind of impacts you anticipate any	Relocation problem or shifting to the

	during project Implementation/construction period?	other place, Cutting of trees, Sound pollution will also increase.
13	What would be the reliable source of information about the project Planning /implementation /land acquisition etc.?	The reliable source of information about project are notice to public directly and regular communication between department and public.
14	What are the main dependencies on River by the villagers? Fishing/irrigation/commuting/bathing of people and cattle.	The main dependencies on River are fishing/bathing etc.
15	Would you like to participate project construction, management programs if any, proposed by the government.	Yes, we would like to participate project construction, management programs proposed by the government.
16	What are the local/community based organizations and committees in the village/area.	No, not any
17	Any specific measure you would like to suggest for considered by project authority during project design, construction and operation stage?	No.



List of Participants					
Sl	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Robin Kherwar	Farmer	41	M	Robin Kherwar
2	Ravinder Sahni	Fishing	47	M	Ravinder Sahni
3	Vinod	Fishing	42	M	Vinod
4	Binod Kherwar	Fishing	32	M	Binod Kherwar
5	Gulab koiri	Labour	35	M	Gulab koiri
6	Ajay Kherwar	Fishing	27	M	Ajay Kherwar
7	Hanu Kherwar	Labour	43	M	Hanu Kherwar
8	Santosh koiri	Labour	22	M	Santosh koiri
9	Biju koiri	Labour	25	M	Biju koiri
10	Chunilal koiri	Labour	39	M	Chunilal koiri
11	Jeeta Kherwar	Housewife	22	F	Jeeta Kherwar
12	Anuska	Labour	19	F	Anuska Kherwar
13	Lakhi	Student	17	F	Lakhi Kherwar
14	Kusum koiri	Housewife	38	F	Kusum koiri
15	Krishna	Labour	62	M	Krishna
16	Rudh Kam Kherwar	Labour	65	M	Rudh Kam Kherwar
17	Dipak koiri	Labour	26	M	Dipak koiri
18	Sanjay Kherwar	Labour	24	M	Sanjay Kherwar
19	Samung Sahni	Housewife	22	M	Samung Sahni
20	Sanjay arang	Labour	28	M	Sanjay arang

Women FGD at 1 No Kordoiguri

Project Name	Village/Location	Revenue Circle
Tinsukia	1 No Kordoiguri	Doomdooma
District	GPS Coordinates	Date
Tinsukia	Longitude: 27.651100 Latitude: 95.451100	18-04-2023

S. N.	Question	Response
1	<p>Explain village and women's daily life in this village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participation in livelihood activity Primary and secondary -Involvement in agriculture. Horticulture -Fisher, poultry, goatrey -River fishing, weaving -Petty shop, vegetable stall Any other 	<p>This village is a small community, usually located in rural areas, where people live together in close proximity to each others.</p> <p>Women in villages are actively involved in livelihood activities and household chores.</p> <p>Participation in livelihood activities is an essential part of women' daily life. They are engage in variety of activities such as farming, fishing, poultry, goat rearing and running small business. In addition to these livelihood activities women in village are also responsible for household chores such as cooking, cleaning and taking care of children.</p>
2	<p>Are you awareness about the proposed project? (brief them about project proposal and intervention, if not aware)</p>	<p>Yes, we are aware about the proposed project</p>
3	<p>What is your perception (positive/negative) about the project proposal?</p>	<p>Positive perception about the project.</p>
4	<p>Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your village/area</p>	<p>Education is an important for every life. Girls performing good in education. Girls are taking job also.</p>
5	<p>Are there any cases of never enrolled or school dropouts among the children and adolescents in your area?</p>	<p>Earlier it happened, now a days it's not happening.</p>
6	<p>Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills? What are the types of skills? How the women acquired the skills? Is there any training for this? How do the women use these skills for economic gain? Explore what external inputs would make them more profitable and sustainable.</p>	<p>No, women in our area have not any traditional skills.</p>
7	<p>Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in the area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).</p>	<p>No, not any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses adolescents and women in the area.</p>

8	Are there any government schemes which are benefitting the women of your village? If yes what are the types of schemes running and who are getting benefit from these schemes? If no, please probe why they are not getting benefit or not enrolled in? Are there any specific schemes for women? (Probe for types, source, benefit etc).	Yes, there are government schemes which are benefitting the women of our village scheme is SHG. Scheme is women can get very low interest rate. Many women getting benefit from this scheme.
9	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc, for the work that the women perform.(Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing).What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Yes, This is happening because women are less skilled or unskilled they give less time than the men.
10	Do you know any NGO working in your village or nearby area for the welfare of the women? Probe for the names and activities that they perform.	No, not any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses adolescents and women in the area.
11	If there is any women SHG or cooperative society in the village probe about the kind of activities it carries out and benefits etc. If no such women association exists in the village, probe if they are aware of such thing and weather they will be interested to participate in it?	Yes, SHGs based organization working in this village. It provides loan at low interest rate to the women. Women's are member in this organization.
12	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like panchayats, village Councils, etc.? What role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation? Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	Yes, Some women are working as a members in panchayats / local bodies in different categories. Nothing prevent women from engaging in political process.
13	Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence).	No, not any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area.
14	What is the best way to share project information?	Through good communication by government officials with local people
15	Would you like to participate in project work and livelihood programs if any, proposed by government.	Yes, we will participate in project work and livelihood programs if any proposed by government.
16	Any specific measure you would like to suggest for considered by project authority during project design, construction and operation stage?	Yes, there are several measure that could be considered by the project authority to minimize negative impacts like – compensation and livelihood, land use planning etc.



List of Participants					
Vill - 1 No Kordoiguri					
S.L.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	JURI MAHANTA	Housewife	27	F	Juri Mahanta
2	GUPESWARI MAHANTA	housewife	62	F	গুপেশ্বরী মাহান্ত
3	MADUSHMITA MAHANTA	housewife	28	F	Madhusmita Mahanta
4	ANIMA MAHANTA	housewife	26	F	Anima Mahanta
5	LEOMI MAHANTA	housewife	70	F	লেমি মাহান্ত
6	BANTI MAHANTA	housewife	32	F	
7	THAPAKI MAHANTA	housewife	38	F	
8	PALLABI MAHANTA	housewife	25	F	পাল্লাবি মাহান্ত
9	KUNDILA MAHANTA	housewife	40	F	কুন্ডিলা মাহান্ত
10	PANESWARI MAHANTA	housewife	45	F	পানেশ্বরী মাহান্ত
11	USHA MAHANTA	housewife	40	F	শ্রীমতি উষা মাহান্ত
12	SAPNA MORAN MAHANTA	housewife	38	F	Sapna Mahanta
13	BINUMONI MAHANTA	housewife	30	F	Binumoni Mahanta
14					

Women FGD at Baghjaan

Project Name	Village/Location	Revenue Circle
Tinsukia	Baghjaan	Doomdooma
District	GPS Coordinates	Date
Tinsukia	Longitude: 27.599200 Latitude: 94.377300	17-04-2023

S. N.	Question	Response
1	<p>Explain village and women's daily life in this village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participation in livelihood activity Primary and secondary -Involvement in agriculture. Horticulture -Fisher, poultry, goatrey -River fishing, weaving -Petty shop, vegetable stall Any other 	<p>Women in villages are actively involved in livelihood activities and household chores.</p> <p>Participation in livelihood activities is an essential part of women' daily life.</p> <p>Women in village are also responsible for household chores such as cooking, cleaning and taking care of children.</p>
2	<p>Are you awareness about the proposed project?</p> <p>(brief them about project proposal and intervention, if not aware)</p>	<p>Yes, we are aware about the proposed project.</p>
3	<p>What is your perception (positive/negative) about the project proposal?</p>	<p>Our perception is positive,if this project not done today our land will erosion in upcoming year.</p>
4	<p>Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your village/area</p>	<p>Education is a crucial for the development and progress of society.</p> <p>For women and girls, education can provide opportunities for empowerment, social and economic mobility and greater participation in decision making processes.</p>
5	<p>Are there any cases of never enrolled or school dropouts among the children and adolescents in your area?</p>	<p>Very few no of children never enrolled in school. Drop out cases is also available due to children nature and poverty.</p>
6	<p>Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?</p> <p>What are the types of skills?</p> <p>How the women acquired the skills?</p> <p>Is there any training for this?</p> <p>How do the women use these skills for economic gain?</p> <p>Explore what external inputs would make them more profitable and sustainable.</p>	<p>No, women in our area have not any traditional skills.</p>
7	<p>Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in the area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).</p>	<p>No, not any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses adolescents and women in the area.</p>
8	<p>Are there any government schemes, which are benefitting the women of your village? If</p>	<p>Yes, there are government schemes which are benefitting the women of our</p>

	yes what are the types of schemes running and who are getting benefit from these schemes? If no, please probe why they are not getting benefit or not enrolled in? Are there any specific schemes for women? (Probe for types, source, benefit etc).	village. Scheme is SHG, many women getting benefit from this scheme. Many family got benefit of PMJAY, SBAY, ORUNODOI scheme etc.
9	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages , payments, rewards, etc, for the work that the women perform.(Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing).What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Yes, Wages of women is less because Women does not give equal time in comparison to men. This is the main reason behind less wages.
10	Do you know any NGO working in your village or nearby area for the welfare of the women? Probe for the names and activities that they perform.	No, not any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses adolescents and women in the area.
11	If there is any women SHG or cooperative society in the village probe about the kind of activities it carries out and benefits etc. If no such women association exists in the village, probe if they are aware of such thing and whether they will be interested to participate in it?	Yes, Women are associated with SHGs these organization given low interest loan to women.
12	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like panchayat, village Councils, etc.? What role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation? Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	Yes, Some women are working as a members in Panachayat/local bodies in different categories. . Nothing prevent women from engaging in political process.
13	Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence).	No, not any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area.
14	What is the best way to share project information?	By this type of consultation and announcement.
15	Would you like to participate in project work and livelihood programs if any, proposed by government.	Yes, we will like to participate in project work and livelihood proposed by government.
16	Any specific measure you would like to suggest for considered by project authority during project design, construction and operation stage?	There should be afforestation or planting new trees and retaining wall.



Shot on OnePlus

By Samsung

List of Participants					
S.L.	Name	Vill - Boghioan Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Rita Khehwal	labour	27	F	
2	Rukmin Khehwal	labour	55	F	
3	Jita Khehwal	labour	19	F	Jita Kheruwar
4	Anushka Khehwal	labour	19	F	ANUSKAKHEHWAL
5	haki Khehwal	labour	17	F	LAKHE KHERUWAR
6	Kusum Koiki	labour	30	F	Kusum Kairi
7	Anjali Koiki	labour	28	F	Anjali Kairi
8	Anjali Uhang	labour	40	F	
9	lekha Khehwal	labour	35	F	
10	Budhni Khehwal	labour	60	F	
11	Jaya Khehwal	labour	18	F	Jaya Kheruwar
12	Monju Khehwal	labour	30	F	मंजु खेहवाल
13	Sonami Khehwal	labour	22	F	सोनामी खेहवाल
14	Sima Khehwal	labour	25	F	सिमा खेहवाल
15	Kalpna Koiki	labour	22	F	Kalpna Kairi
16	Pupali Khehwal	labour	22	F	पुपाली खेहवाल
17	Rita Khehwal	labour	25	F	रिता खेहवाल
18	Shpina Uhang	labour	28	F	शपिना उहंग
19	Kamla Koiki	labour	60	F	Kamla Kairi
20	Pupali Khehwal	labour	24	F	पुपाली खेहवाल

**APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY OF THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND
TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND
RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013**

1. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been effective from January 1, 2014, after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
2. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
3. Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to titleholders and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.
4. Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study under section 4 (1): it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.
5. **Notification under Section 11 (1):** Whenever, it appears to the appropriate Government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification to that effect along with details of the land to be acquired in rural and urban shall be published in the official Gazette; in two daily newspapers circulating in the locality of such area of which one shall be in the regional language; in the local language in the *Panchayat*, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be and in the officers of the District Collector, The Sub-divisional Magistrate and the *Tehasil*; uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government; in the affected areas.
6. **Hearing of Objection under section 15 (1):** any person interested in any land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of section II, as being required or likely to be required for a public purpose, may within sixty days from the date of the publication of the preliminary notification makes his/her objection, if any, to the collector in writing and shall be heard by the collector or by any person authorized by him/her in this behalf or by an Advocate. After hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he/she thinks necessary, either make a report in respect of the land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of Section II, Or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land, to the appropriate Government, containing his/her recommendations on the objections, together with

the records of the proceedings held by him/her along with a separate report giving therein the approximate cost of land acquisition, particulars as to the number of affected families likely to be resettled, for the decision of that Government.

7. **Publication of declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement under section 19 (1):** when the appropriate Government is satisfied, after considering the report, if any, made under sub-section (2) of section 15, that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect, along with a declaration of an area identified as the "resettlement area" for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. It is obligatory for the State to publish declaration in the official Gazette; in two daily newspapers circulating in the locality of such area of which one shall be in the regional language; in the local language in the *Panchayat*, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be and in the officers of the District Collector, The Sub-divisional Magistrate and the *Tehasil*; uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government; in the affected areas.

8. After declaration the Collector shall take order for acquisition. The Collector then causes the land to be marked out, measured and planned. The Collector then causes public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating the intention of the Government to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensation may be made.

9. **Enquiry and Land Acquisition award by Collector under section 23:** on the day so fixed, or any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collectors shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section 21, to the measurements made under section 20, and into the value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification, and into the respective interest of the persons claiming the compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement, shall make an award under his/her hand of:

- (i) the true area of the land;
- (ii) the compensation as determined under section 27 along with Rehabilitation and Resettlement award as determined under section 31 and which in his/her opinion should be allowed for the land, and;
- (iii) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.

10. **Period within which an Award shall be made:** under section 25, it is obligatory for the Collectors to make an Award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the declaration under section 19 and if no Award is made within the period, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse.

11. **Determination of market value of land by Collector under section 26 (1):**The Collector shall adopt the following criteria's in assessing and determining the market value of the land, namely:

- (i) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or
- (ii) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or

- (iii) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or
- (iv) Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects. Wherever is higher.

12. **Determination of amount of Compensation under section 27:** The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.

13. **Determination of value of things attached to land or building under section 29 (1):** the Collector in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired, use the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him/her. Under section 29 (2), the Collector for the purpose of determining the value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture. In the same manner, the Collector under section 29 (3), for the purpose of assessing the value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition, may use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture.

14. **Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award for affected families by Collector under section 31 (1) of section V:** The Collector shall pass Rehabilitation and Resettlement Awards for each affected family in terms of the entitlements provided in the second schedule. As per section 31 (1), the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all the following, namely;

- (i) rehabilitation and resettlement amount payable to the family;
- (ii) bank account number of the person to which the rehabilitation and resettlement award amount is to be transferred;
- (iii) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families;
- (iv) particulars of the land allotted to the displaced families;
- (v) particulars of one-time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families;
- (vi) particulars of payment for cattle shades and petty shops;
- (vii) particulars of one-time amount to artisans and small traders;
- (viii) details of mandatory employment to be provided to the members of the affected families;
- (ix) particulars of any fishing rights that may be involved;
- (x) particulars of annuity and other entitlements to be provided;
- (xi) Particulars of special provisions for the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribes of Scheduled Areas to be provided.

15. **Special powers in case of urgency to acquire land in certain cases under section 40 (1):** in case of urgency, whenever the appropriate Government so directs, the Collector, though no such award has been made, may, on the expiration of thirty days from the publication of the notice mentioned in section 21, take possession of any land needed for a public purpose and such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free all encumbrances.

16. **Special Provision for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes under section 41 (1):** as far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas. As per section 41 (2), where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort. As per section 41 (3), in case of land acquisition in Scheduled Area, the prior consent of the concern *Gram Sabha* or the *Panchayats* or the autonomous District Councils shall be obtained.

17. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribes families, a Development Plan shall be prepared (section 41 [4]). As per section 41 (5), the Development Plan shall also contain a program for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years.

18. In case of land being acquired from members of Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first installment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land. The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and culture identity.

19. Under section 42 (1), all benefits including the reservation benefits available to Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.

APPENDIX 5: LAND ACQUISITION THROUGH DIRECT PURCHASE POLICY OF
ASSAM

পঞ্জীভুক্ত নম্বৰ - ৭৬৮ /৯৭

Registered No.-768/97

অসম  ৰাজপত্ৰ
सत्यमेव जयते
THE ASSAM GAZETTE
অসাধাৰণ
EXTRAORDINARY
প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্তৃত্বৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY

নং 178 দিশপুৰ, শুক্ৰবাৰ, 11 মাৰ্চ, 2022, 20 ফাগুন 1943 (শক)
No. 178 Dispur, Friday, 11th March, 2022, 20th Phalguna, 1943 (S. E.)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT (L. R.) DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 7th March, 2022

No.RLA.177/2021/3.- In pursuance to Cabinet decision dated 12/01/2022 taken on the additional item No.15, vide file No. WR(G).123/2020 of Water Resources Department, Assam, the Governor of Assam is pleased to order "Land acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of negotiated settlement for all Departments in the State of Assam" as enunciated in the enclosed document in Annexure-I. It will come into force with effect from the date of publication of the Notification in the Assam Gazette and will remain in operation till such time as the State Government may consider fit and proper. The Government reserves the right to make any amendment to the same from time to time.

Annexure-I

Land acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of negotiated settlement for public purpose of all Departments in the State of Assam.

- 1) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 enacted by the Government of India came into force with effect from 1st January, 2014, repealing the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. It includes provisions for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) of project affected families and persons in addition to the compensation for acquisition of land. The Government of Assam framed the Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 with a number of sequential compulsory processes, involvement of a number of bodies as well as statutory waiting time between different processes. Acquisition of land as per the procedures laid down in the said Act and Rules takes considerable time from issuance of Notification to taking over possession of land.
- 2) Adopting the policy of Direct Purchase will not only fast track the process of land procurement but also will simplify the process. This will provide the opportunity to the land losers to negotiate on the cost of their land they will be paid, which will result in less litigation from the land owners.
- 3) Steps and features of Direct Purchase procedure:
 - (i) Step 1: The Requiring Department shall finalize the minimum extent of land required for the public purpose and submit requisition to the concerned Deputy Commissioner/Collector in **Form-A**.
 - (ii) Step 2: A District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner is to be constituted for direct purchase of land as well as fixation of market value etc. The DLLPC will comprise of the following persons:
 - Deputy CommissionerChairman
 - Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue)Member Secretary
 - Representative of the Requisitioning Deptt..... Member
 - Revenue Circle Officer.....Member
 - Sub-Registrar Member
 - Representative of the other concerned assessing Department..... Member
 - (iii) Step 3: Concerned Revenue Circle Officer and the representative of the Requisitioning Deptt. will conduct joint inspection of the requisite land. The area of land and immovable properties attached to it will be measured and mapped.
 - (iv) Step 4: General Notice will be issued by the District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) to the land owners regarding proposed purchase of the land.
 - (v) Step 5: A list may be prepared for those land owners who may agree to sell the land after ascertaining the actual owner of the land, if necessary, by conducting field enquiry. Willingness of the land owners shall be obtained in writing in **Form-B**.

-
- (vi) Step 6: The list shall be published inviting objections, if any, regarding interest and ownership of the land, etc. For receiving objections from the land owners, a waiting period of 1 (one) month shall be given.
 - (vii) Step 7: DLLPC will prepare the valuation of land and assets. The Requiring Department may also define a few typical immovable assets of different categories and fix the guidance price through appropriate authority. This price of the assets attached to the land may be calculated on pro-rata basis on typical immovable assets mentioned above.
 - (viii) Step 8: The valuation of the land and assets, if any thereon, the particulars of the land, name of owners, etc. shall be prepared.
 - (ix) Step 9: The Direct Purchase price shall be higher on the compensation calculated as per provisions of section 26 to 30 & First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 with multiplier of market rate of land defined through the Govt. Notification No.RLA.300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22/12/2014. The resettlement & rehabilitation benefit shall be deemed included in it.
 - (x) Step 10: On completion of the statutory waiting period specified in step 6, the DLLPC will inform the respective land owners, who are interested or not raising any objections for negotiation.
 - (xi) Step 11: Pre-informed negotiation(s) with the respective land owners will be carried out by DLLPC.
 - (xii) Step 12: The settlement reached in the negotiation shall be recorded as Agreement through **Form-C** and **Form -D** for land owners and for interested persons other than the land owners, if any, respectively. An undertaking (in Form-B) may be signed by the land owners declaring that they will not claim for payment of higher compensation in any court of law or any other forum and shall abide by the sale agreement finalized in the DLLPC. The land owners and other interested persons have to provide their electronic transfer details through electronic transfer Mandate Form.
 - (xiii) Step 13: The District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner may requisition necessary funds from the Requiring Department.
 - (xiv) Step 14: The Deputy Commissioner/District Collector shall make an award according to the terms of such agreement. Possession of the land is taken through paying the negotiated price directly to the land owners or persons interested other than the land owners, if any, through electronic transfer to their respective bank accounts.
 - (xv) Step 15: The list of the willing rightful land owners so prepared may be communicated to the concerned Sub-Registry office for registration of Conveyance Deed. The Stamp duty in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 will be exempted in respect of instrument executed by or on behalf of, or in favour of Government.
 - (xvi) Step 16: The concerned Deputy Commissioner will transfer the land in favour of the Requiring Department and make necessary changes/corrections in the land records.

- (xvii) Step 17: In the event of any owner refusing to sell the land or any of the owners having objected or not interested with the direct purchase through negotiation, the respective land may be acquired through land acquisition process of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder.
- 4) The cost of Direct Purchase and process of Direct Purchase shall be borne by the Requisitioning Department.
 - 5) The Direct Purchase method will be all encompassing and inclusive of all compensation and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) benefits, as specified in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 or in R&R benefits of Multilateral Development Banks for Titleholders. The purchase price of land shall be fixed based on negotiations and mutual consent and hence, no separate R&R benefits shall be payable to the land owners.
 - 6) The formats for application and other requisite Forms are enclosed as Annexure-2. The procedure for calculating the Direct Purchase price of land, and other properties attached with it is provided in Annexure-3.

Annexure 2:

Requisite Forms for Direct Purchase process

Form-A

Requisition for Land Acquisition

No. : _____ Date_____

From : Name
Designation of the Requiring body

To : The Deputy commissioner/ District Collector

The undersigned is in requirement ofacre (s) of land for
.....project/ purpose and the details are furnished in
Appendix 1 and 2, along with two copies of trace maps showing the full/ parts of lands required.

It is certified that the required land will be demarcated on the field and all further necessary
information and assistance will be provided on the date/ time appointed/ stipulated by you.

The requisite price for direct purchase finalized through negotiation will be deposited in your
office as and when required.

Enclosure: Appendix 1 and 2 & two copies of trace Maps.

Yours faithfully,

Requiring body

Memo No. _____

Date_____

Copy to:

1. The Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Revenue & Disaster Management Department,
for information.

Requiring body

Appendix I to Form-A

Requisition for Land

- (i) Name of District.....
- (ii) Name of the Project
- (iii) Details of requisition of land

District **Revenue Circle**

Sl.	Village/ Ward	Mouza	Rural/ Urban	Patta No.	Dag no.	Area to be acquired	Boundaries			
							N	S	E	W

- (iv) Total area under requisition (Acres)
- (v) Are any religious structure, graveyard or tomb etc. proposed for acquisition? (Yes/ No).....
- (vi) If yes, reasons for such inclusion of religious structures.

Requiring body

Appendix 2 to Form-A

Certificate with requisition for land

Name of the Project _____

- (1) Certified that the project for which the land is required has been administratively approved vide Department letter No: _____ dated _____ for direct purchase through negotiation with the land owners.
- (2) The estimated cost of the project is of Rs. _____ and necessary budget has been sanctioned and funds are available towards cost of acquisition through direct purchase.
- (3) The Department undertakes to pay full amount of award by the District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC), Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority/ High Court/ Supreme Court, and as and when asked to do so by the Deputy Commissioner/ Appropriate Government.

Requiring body

Form-B-1

For land owners.

Undertaking to be signed by the person(s) interested before
the DLLPC

I/We, Sri/Smti. S/o,W/o, D/o owner /owners/ of the
land in Dag No. Patta no. of village
.....Mouza Revenue Circle District, here by agree
for the voluntary sale through consent my/our land to the Collector for the purpose of

I/We Solemnly affirm that I/we, am/are the absolute owner/owners of the land mentioned above
and the land is not encumbered. The sale consideration payable for this land maybe paid to me/may be
paid to

I/We / am/are agreeable to the payment of all inclusive of sale consideration of land, things
attached to land including perceived livelihood loss/equivalent costs for Rehabilitation and Resettlement
etc., agreed to in the District Level Negotiation Committee/DLLPC.

I/We hereby declare that I/we will not claim for payment of higher consideration in any court of
law or in any other forum/authority and I/we shall abide by the sale agreement finalized in the District
Level Negotiation Committee.

Signature and Name of the land owners

Date:

Attestation of Deputy Commissioner/Authorized Representative

Name and Designation:

Date:

Form-B-II

Undertaking to be signed by persons interested other than land owners

I/We, Sri/Smti.S/o,W/o,D/o are persons interested in the land in Dag No.Patta no ofvillageMouzaRevenue Circle District.

I/We enclose document in support of my / our claim as an interested person in the said land.

I/We hereby agree for receiving the R & R benefits in the lump sum as per provisions.

I/We hereby declare that I/we will not claim for payment of higher consideration in any court of law or in any other forum/authority and I/ we shall abide by the amount finalized in the District Level Negotiation Committee/DLLPC.

Signature and Name of the interested persons

Date:

Form-C

Agreement with land owners

An Agreement made this _____ day of _____ 20 ____ between _____ here in after called the 'owner'(which expression shall unless repugnant to the context or meaning thereof include his/her heirs, executors) and the Requisitioning Agency represented by _____ hereinafter called the 'Requisitioning Agency', on the other part and recommended by Negotiation Committee.

AND WHEREAS the right, title and interest of the owner /owners in the following land/lands hereinafter called the said land/lands is/are as specified below:

Persons being the absolute owner/owners of the property or having an interest therein capable of leading ownership ultimately hereinafter mentioned and hereby conveyed in the following shares, this is to say:

- (1) _____ S/D/W of _____ share _____
- (2) _____ S/D/W of _____ share _____
- (3) _____ S/D/W of _____ share _____

AND WHEREAS the owner and the Requisitioning Agency agreed for payment of compensation at _____ as a lump-sum deal for an extent of coveringacres land in _____ Dag No _____ Patta No _____ of Village/ward _____ of _____ Mouza/Municipality/Municipal Corporation _____ Sub-Division _____ District. The lump-sum deal represents the market value of the land including value of any immovable property/assets attached to the said land and value of standing tree and crops, solatium etc., under the Act and over and above of these, as applicable, there may be incentive of direct purchase which also includes more than the Rehabilitation and Resettlement costs as per Schedule under the Act and also apportion the same among themselves as hereinafter provided.

AND WHEREAS the owners have no intention to raise any dispute regarding the contents and manner of this Agreement and the owners have no intention of making a reference to any court or authority, as far as the compensation, contents and manner of the Agreement are concerned.

Signature of the land owners

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Signature of Requisitioning Agency

Attested by Member Secretary
District Level Land Purchase Committee

Form-D

Agreement with persons interested other than the land owners

An Agreement made this _____ day of _____ 20 ____ between _____ one part 'persons interested' (which expression shall unless repugnant to the context or meaning thereof include their successors and assignees) and the Requisitioning Agency represented by _____ hereinafter called the 'Requisitioning Agency', on the other part and recommended by Negotiation Committee.

AND WHEREAS the right, title and interest of the owner /owners in the following land/lands hereinafter called the said land/lands is/are as specified below:

Whereas land/lands are held by the interested party/parties named hereinabove under the owners with respective terms and nature of interest:

- (1) _____ S/D/W of _____ Definite Terms and nature of interest _____
- (2) _____ S/D/W of _____ Definite Terms and nature of interest _____
- (3) _____ S/D/W of _____ Definite Terms and nature of interest _____

AND WHEREAS the interested party and the Requisitioning Agency agreed for payment of compensation at _____ as a lump-sum deal for an extent of covering acres _____ in Dag No _____ Patta No _____ of Village /ward _____ of _____ Mouza/Municipality/Municipal Corporation of _____ Sub-Division _____ District. The lump-sum deal represents the Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits as per the provisions.

AND WHEREAS the interested parties have no intention to raise any dispute regarding the contents and manner of this Agreement and the owner/persons interested have no intention of making a reference to any court or authority, as far as the compensation, contents and manner of the Agreement are concerned.

Signature of the persons interested

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Signature of Requisitioning Agency

Attested by Member Secretary
District Level Land Purchase Committee

Annexure-3**Calculation of Direct Purchase Price**

The compensation of Land Acquisition as per Section 26 to 30 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is shown below:

1. Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013:
 - a) The base rate of land [Sub-section (1)] of Section 26 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be determined by the highest value among:
 - The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of Sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated;
 - The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; and
 - Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects.
 - b) The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor [Sub-section (2) of section 26 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013], of i) 1.00 (one) for land of urban areas or, ii) 1.5 (one and a half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or, iii) 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area (Ref Notification No.RLA.300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22/12/2014 of the Govt. of Assam).
2. Section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013:
 - a) Market value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field [Ref. sub-section (1) of section 29].
 - b) Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be [Ref. sub-section (2) of section 29].
3. Section 30 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 :
 - a) A Solatium @ 100% on the value of land, immovable assets attached to the land and standing crops will be added to determine the total compensation [Ref. sub-section (1) of section 30 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013].
 - b) Individual awards detailing the particulars of compensation and details of payment of compensation as specified in the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be issued [Ref. sub-section (2) of section 30 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013]
 - c) The land value defined u/s 26 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will also attract an amount calculated @ 12% per annum for the period commencing on and from the date of notification till the date of award [Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013]

4. Simple valuation of immovable assets attached to the land :

To facilitate quicker and simpler valuation on immovable assets on the land to be acquired, a few typical speculations of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro- rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective assets.

5. Direct purchase price:

The land owners will get an incentive of 25%, inclusive of R&R benefits, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30 and First Schedule of the Act, as he has readily agreed to be a part of the project.

The Price of Direct Purchase (DP) will be: -

$$DP = 1.25 \times \{2 \times [(R \times M \times A) + (B+O)] + [0.12 \times Y \times (R \times A)]\}$$

Where :

R is the base rate of land

M is the Multiplication factor

A is the affected area

B is the market value of Buildings

O is the value of all immovable assets & standing crops

Y is the year from the date of notification to award of compensation

The Direct Purchase method will be all encompassing and inclusive of all compensation and R&R benefits, as specified in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 or in R&R benefits of MDBs for Titleholders. The purchase price of land shall be fixed based on negotiations and mutual consent, hence no separate rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be payable to the landowners.

AVINASH JOSHI,

Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam,
Revenue & D. M. Department.

পঞ্জীকৃত নম্বৰ - ৭৬৮ /৯৭

Registered No.-768/97



THE ASSAM GAZETTE

অসাধাৰণ

EXTRAORDINARY

প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্তৃদ্বৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY

171 দিশপুৰ, বুধবাৰ, 29 মাৰ্চ, 2023, 8 চ'ত 1945 (শক)

No. 171 Dispur, Wednesday, 29th March, 2023, 8th Chaitra, 1945 (S. E.)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT (L A) DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 23rd March, 2023

E-File No. 267689/64.- In exercise of powers conferred under sub-section (2) of Section 109 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), the Governor of Assam is hereby pleased to amend the Rule 38(I) of the Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015, hereinafter referred to as the principal Rules, in the matter hereinafter appearing namely:-

Short Title and Commencement	<p>1. (1) These Rules may be called the Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Rules, 2015.</p> <p>(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.</p>
Amendment of Rule 38(1)	<p>In the principal Rule, for the existing rule 38(1), the following shall be substituted, namely:-</p> <p>"The multiplication factor shall be computed as follows:</p>

Sl. No.	Distance from nearest Urban area	Multiplication factor (MF)
a)	Upto 10 KM	1.2
b)	From 10 KM to 20 KM	1.4
c)	From 20 KM to 30 KM	1.6
d)	From 30 KM to 40 KM	1.8
e)	From 40 KM and above	2.0

In this context, Notification issued vide No. RLA.300/2013/Pt-II/7, Dated 22.12.2014 stands cancelled.

GYANENDRA DEV TRIPATHI,
Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam,
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

APPENDIX 6: REHABILITATION POLICY FOR EROSION AFFECTED FAMILIES

**GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
DISPUR, GUWAHATI -6**

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATION

Dated Dispur, the 6th January, 2021

No.RGR.785/2014/91: The Governor of Assam is pleased to introduce **“REHABILITATION POLICY FOR EROSION AFFECTED FAMILIES OF ASSAM, 2020”** to rehabilitate erosion affected families across the State.

A. Background:

Assam is perennially affected by flood and erosion rendering a large number of people homeless and landless because of which they are forced to live on embankments, roadsides, educational institutions, religious organizations, char or forest lands, Govt. Khas lands, VGRs, PGRs etc. Since erosion is not covered under the guidelines of SDRF, the rehabilitation of these people has remained unattended. Rehabilitation Policy of Erosion Affected Families of Assam, 2020 intended assist the erosion affected families financially.

A fund of Rs 500.00 Lakh has been provided for the purpose as Grants-in-Aid under Plan in the Budget allocation of ASDMA for 2014-15 vide letter No. RGR.785/2014/11 dated 24th March, 2015. But, the fund couldn't be utilized as there was no concrete provision in earlier guidelines notified vide letter No. RGR.785/2014/6 dated 12th March, 2015.

Further, 15th Finance Commission in its recommendation has suggested resettlement of displaced people affected by river erosion and mentioned that both Union and State Governments should develop a policy to deal with the extensive displacement of people caused by coastal and river erosion. In this regard, to implement this policy, an allocation of Rs 200 Cr for 2020-21 to address the issue of displacement at the State level across India. Moreover, the State Governments shall submit specific proposals for assistance to resettle displaced people. Such assistance should be made available through the resources available from the recovery and reconstruction window of the NDRF. Such resettlement should ensure safer sites for the people being resettled.

In this backdrop, it has become necessary to have a specific policy dealing with the issue and formulate norms and procedure to address rehabilitation of erosion affected families across the State.

B. Criteria for selection of Beneficiaries:

(1) This Rehabilitation Policy shall only cover the erosion affected but not families under any other natural calamities or man-made disasters.

(2) The erosion-affected families (river-erosion) would be categorized as follows:

Category I - Families who have lost all their lands, both homestead and agricultural land, due to erosion and they have no other land anywhere in the State;

Category II - Families who have lost their homestead land, and not agricultural lands;

Category III - Families who have lost their all agricultural lands, but have homestead lands.

(3) Identification of beneficiary families, therefore, in order of priority shall be as follows:

- (i) Families rendered landless and homeless due to river erosion;
 - (ii) Families rendered homeless only due to river erosion;
 - (iii) Families left with less than 3 Bighas of agricultural land, but has not been rendered homeless;
- (4) The definition of landless person/ family will be as per the Land Policy in force.
- (5) Eligibility for consideration, as beneficiary:
- i) Families should have the eroded lands recorded in their names in the Record- Of- Rights, as either P.P. or A.P. land or allotted land.
 - ii) Families occupying Govt. lands as encroachers shall not be eligible for rehabilitation.

C. Rehabilitation Package:

1. Rehabilitation package for the aforesaid categories of erosion-affected families from 2014-15 onwards shall as follows:

i) For the **Category I** of families as mentioned above, who are rendered landless completely and become homeless by erosion,

- (a) An amount of Rs. 5.00 Lakh per Bigha or the actual land value as per zonal valuation, whichever is less, for purchase of land upto 2.5 (Two and half) Kathas only, on their own for subsequent construction of house.
- (b) A cash amount of Rs. 1,50,000.00 (Rupees one lakh fifty thousand only) for construction of house and IHHL,
- (c) Financial assistance of Rs 1.00 Lakh per Bigha, or actual cost of the land, whichever is less, for purchase of land, maximum upto 3(Three) Bighas, on their own for agricultural purpose only.

ii) For the **Category II** families, as mentioned above, who have lost their homestead land, and not agricultural land,

- (a) An amount of Rs. 5.00 Lakh per Bigha or the actual land value as per zonal valuation, whichever is less, for purchase of land upto 2.5 (Two and half) Kathas only, on their own for subsequent construction of house.
- (b) A cash amount of Rs. 1,50,000.00 (Rupees one lakh fifty thousand only) for construction of house and IHHL

iii) For the **Category III** families as mentioned above, who have lost their all agricultural lands, but have homestead lands,

Financial assistance of Rs 1.00 Lakh per Bigha, or actual cost of the land, whichever is less, for purchase of land, maximum upto 3(Three) Bighas, on their own for agricultural purpose only.

2. This Rehabilitation package would not be applicable in case of families having any member of the family as a permanent Govt./ Semi-Govt./PSU/ Banking or other financial institutions/ Private Organization employee drawing annual salary in excess of

Rs. 5.00 Lakh or whose annual income/turnover from business or other source of income exceeds Rs.5.00 Lakh per annum.

3. If any of the erosion affected families has received any allotment of Government land earlier under any other scheme, they shall not be entitled to financial assistance under this scheme.

D. Procedure for Selection of Beneficiaries:

- The erosion affected person shall submit an application to the concerned Circle officer.
 - The Circle officer shall verify the details submitted by the applicant with the revenue records and also through the field verification by the Lot Mandal.
 - The Circle Officer will compile the applications and submit a proposal, along with verification reports to the Deputy Commissioner.
- a) The proposals received from the Revenue Circles will be placed before a District Level Committee Chaired by the Deputy Commissioner.

District Level Committee:

(i) Deputy Commissioner	----	Chairperson/Chairperson
(ii) All M.P.s / M.L.A.s	-----	Member
(iii) President, Zilla Paishad	-----	Member
(iv) SDO (Civil)/SDO (Sadar)	-----	Member
(v) All Revenue Circle Officers	-----	Member
(vi) District Agriculture Officer	-----	Member
(vii) ADC (Revenue)	-----	Member-Secretary

b) The District Level Committee will examine the proposals, received from the Circle Officers and finalize the list of beneficiaries. Approved list of beneficiaries with recommendation for financial assistance under this policy along with other details will be submitted to Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) by the Deputy Commissioners.

c) The lists received from the Districts will be examined and compiled by ASDMA and place the same before the State Executive Committee for its approval.

d) The SEC constituted for SDRF will function as the SEC for this scheme too.

e) With the approval of SEC, the necessary financial sanctions will be issued by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department.

f) The financial assistance to the beneficiaries, as approved by the SEC and sanctioned by the Revenue Department, shall be released to the Deputy Commissioners in advance for payment to beneficiaries on application.

g) The Revenue and Disaster Management Department shall make arrangement for availability of funds and necessary budget provisions for implementation of the policy.

h) The Deputy Commissioners shall have to open a separate Bank account to keep and utilize the funds under this policy.

i) After the financial sanction issued the funds shall be released to the Deputy Commissioners in advance.

E. Procedure for purchase of Land:

a) Once financial sanction is received from the Government, the Deputy Commissioner shall intimate the beneficiaries so that they can make arrangement for purchase of land.

b) The beneficiary will purchase land within the District where he / she belongs to.

c) The beneficiary shall submit application for purchase after identifying land on his / her own for building of house or land for agriculture purpose or both (where applicable) in prescribed format with declaration landless and bank details, IFSC Code, Mobile No. etc., at office of Revenue Circle Officer. Moreover, the said application should be made jointly by both the seller & buyer and shall submit as joint application for purchase of land at the office of the Revenue Circle Officer.

d) On receipt of the application, Revenue Circle Officer will submit the proposal of NOC for Land Sale Permission within a month from the date of application to the concerned Deputy Commissioner for necessary approval.

e) After approval of NOC for Land Sale Permission from the Deputy Commissioner, the amount for purchase of land for building house or land for agriculture purpose or both (where applicable) shall sanction and release to the buyer's (beneficiary) account through NEFT / DBT within a week.

f) The buyer and seller shall immediately execute registration of the transfer of land following due procedure in the jurisdictional Sub-Registrar's Office.

g) After execution of the registered sale deed, the same will be submitted by the beneficiary to the Circle officer for correction of land records.

h) In the Record of Rights (RoR), the name of all family members of the beneficiary family shall be entered.

i) The copy of the registered sale deed and the copy of RoR may be submitted to Deputy Commissioner, with an application to release the money for construction of the house.

j) The beneficiary will submit an affidavit to the Deputy Commissioner mentioning that the fund intended for construction of house on the purchased land will be used for construction of house only.

k) On receipt of the above documents at (e) & (f), the Deputy Commissioner shall release the amount for construction of the house (where applicable) in the land purchased within a month.

l) The land purchased by the beneficiary under this Rehabilitation Policy shall not be transferable at least fifteen years from the date of purchase.

m) The Revenue Circle Officer will submit individual report against the beneficiaries to the Deputy Commissioner and maintain records of beneficiaries rehabilitated under this scheme and also upload in the MIS of Revenue & DM Department.

F. Review and Monitoring Committee at State Level:

A State Level Review and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, will be constituted to monitor the implementation of the policy as follows

Chief Secretary	-----	Chairman
Addl. Chief Secretary, Revenue and DM	-----	Member
Principal Secretary, Agriculture	-----	Member
Principal Secretary, P& RD	-----	Member
CEO, ASDMA	-----	Member Secretary

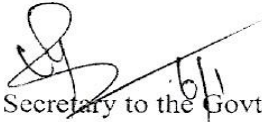
G. Administrative Cost:

An amount equivalent to 3% of the total cost of the scheme will be earmarked for the administrative expenses, including printing of forms, publicity, etc.

H. Source of Fund:

To implement this policy, Rs 200 Crore for 2020-21 has been allocated by the Central Govt. to address the issue of displacement at the State Level as recommended by the Fifteenth Finance Commission at Para XV (f) under "*Resettlement of Displaced People Affected by Coastal and River Erosion*". In this regard, the State Government will submit specific proposals for assistance to NDMA to resettle displaced people on receipt of proposals from the concerned Deputy Commissioners. The fund required in this case will not be borne under SOPD-G.

The Rehabilitation Policy for Erosion Affected Families of Assam, 2020 will address those aggrieved families who are rendered landless, homeless or lost their homestead land or agricultural land due to erosion.


 Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
 Revenue & D.M. Department
 Dispur, Guwahati – 6.

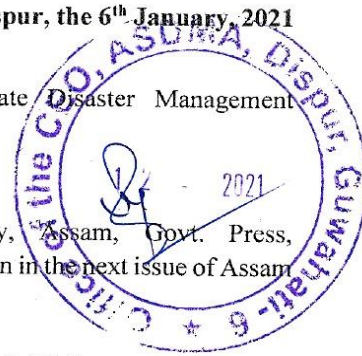
SPC

Memo No. No.RGR.785/2014/91-A

Dated Dispur, the 6th January, 2021

Copy to:

1. The Chief Executive Officer, Assam State Disaster Management Authority, Dispur, Guwahati -6.
2. All Commissioners of Divisions.
3. All Deputy Commissioners.
4. The Director of Printing & Stationary, Assam, Govt. Press, Bamunimaidam, Guwahati - 21 for publication in the next issue of Assam Gazette.
5. The S.O. to the Chief Secretary, Assam.
6. The P.S. to the Hon'ble Minister, Revenue & D.M. Department.



By order etc.,

[Signature] 6/1/2021

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
Revenue & D.M. Department
Dispur, Guwahati - 6.

Office of the Joint Secretary to Government
of Assam
Revenue & DM Department
ASDMA 577347
RCR No. 815 Date 13/01/21

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13/01/21

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APPENDIX 7: SAMPLE TOR FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY/NGO

A. Project Background

1. The proposed Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project (CRBIFRERMP) in Assam is planned to be financed through ADB loan and State Government of Assam (SGoA). It will focus on the main stem of the Brahmaputra River in Assam and follow a climate-resilient holistic, integrated, systematic, and reach-wise approach to flood and riverbank erosion risk management.

2. Incorporating structural and non-structural measures in selected river reaches in Assam, the proposed project aims to (i) reduce economic vulnerability and social disruption induced by flood and riverbank erosion in four selected flood-prone subproject areas along the main stem; (ii) strengthen the institutional capacity for climate change-oriented flood and erosion management; (iii) develop further the knowledge base for informed decision-making on preventive measures and preparation of river stabilization guidelines and plans; (iv) stabilize selected river reaches by integrating climate-resilient riverbank erosion and flood protection works to ultimately enhance navigation and recover lost floodplain land ('land and/or charland reclamation'); and (v) enhance the livelihoods of the most vulnerable riverine population.

3. In particular, the project will build cost-effective long-guiding geotextile sand-filled bag for riverbank protection in a climate-resilient adaptive way to cope with the dynamic riverbank erosion, contributing to a more significant river stabilization ultimately enabling navigation. Also, climate-resilient modern flood embankments will be built and/or rehabilitated and will have openings (sluice gates with fish passes) to enable river-floodplain interconnectivity and enhance biodiversity. It is anticipated that CRBIFRERMP will have the following three broad outputs:

(i) **Output 1. Comprehensive climate resilient flood and riverbank erosion risk mitigation measures in four subproject areas are implemented and maintained.**

This output will apply an integrated river stabilization approach that was developed and refined under the earlier JMREMP, AIFRERMIP, and the ongoing Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP) in Bangladesh. Specifically, this output will include: (i) constructing about 60 km of riverbank erosion protection and 14 km of adaptation and/or emergency works to stabilize the river and improve its navigability; (ii) placing about 32 km (194 screens) of pro-siltation measures such as porcupines to induce sediment deposition thereby reclaiming riverine land; and (iii) constructing or rehabilitating or widening about 4.0 km of climate resilient flood embankments including sluice gates, fish passes and drainage structures in critical areas to maintain river-floodplain interconnectivity to enhance biodiversity. As learned from prior investments, construction contracts will include provisions for five years of monitoring, adaptive maintenance, and emergency works from construction completion, to improve sustainability. Nature-based solutions, such as reed plantations that promote sediment deposition and reduce rain cuts on slopes, as well as wetland rehabilitation will be pilot tested.

(ii) **Output 2. Flood and riverbank erosion knowledge base is strengthened.**

This output will further develop key agencies' knowledge bases by improving various decision support tools initiated under AIFRERMIP and will strengthen the state's institutional capacity to deliver FRERM, thereby promoting disaster resilience of the state and affected communities. Specifically, Output 2 will: (i) strengthen flood forecasting and early warning systems; (ii) undertake flood mapping to identify people and infrastructure

at risk of flooding and enable better land use planning and management on risk-sensitive land; (iii) improve erosion prediction and embankment breach models to prioritize maintenance; (iv) enhance asset management systems and conduct life-cycle reliability analysis to improve maintenance decisions; (v) gather data through topographic and bathymetric surveys, flow and sediment measurements, and asset condition surveys; and (vii) strengthen existing guidelines for flood and riverbank protection design to address climate impacts and resilience, update river stabilization principles, and document the effectiveness of nature-based solutions. These outputs will also contribute to an update of the 2020 Flood and Erosion Management Plan.

(iii) **Output 3. Livelihood support for vulnerable people.** This output will directly improve the livelihoods and disaster resilience of poor and destitute people living on the flood embankments and *charlands* within the project areas and who are severely affected by floods and bank erosion. It will specifically target women. Activities will: (i) establish eight modern weaving centers, provide sewing machines, and train female headed households and female self-help groups to spin, weave, and market silk; (ii) increase vegetable production by providing climate resilient seeds, promoting improved agricultural practices, and extending marketing support; (iii) provide vocational training for unemployed youth; (iv) raise awareness on flood and riverbank erosion; and (v) strengthen disaster preparedness and emergency response (also via provision of equipment at district and regional level). Support for subsistence and small farmers will include: (i) assistance creating agriculture and fisheries businesses; (ii) identifying income opportunities associated with the nature-based solutions in Output 1; and (iii) upgrading eight rural markets. Further, the graduation approach will be piloted to complement the various state-led initiatives that strengthen beneficiaries' wellbeing by providing livelihood assistance through agriculture, livestock, fisheries, industries, and vocational training activities. Beneficiaries will be riverine producer collectives registered as farmer producer companies (FPCs).

D. Project Description

4. CRBIFRERMP will be implemented in four priority subprojects, namely Dibrugarh, Palasbari-Gumi/Guwahati West, Morigaon and Goalpara. The main project benefits comprise: (i) reduced riverbank erosion; (ii) mitigation of flood damage; (iii) increased agricultural production; (iv) land reclamation and development; and (v) improved access to ferry ghats.

5. Similar to the recently completed ADB-financed AIFRERMIP (2010-2020), the Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) will be the executing agency of the proposed project. The Water Resources Department (WRD) and Assam Agroforestry Development Board (AADB)¹⁴ (under the Forest Department) will be the implementing agencies of the proposed project. AADB will bring their expertise on nature-based solutions (such as nature-based anti-erosion solutions, phytoremediation, biodiversity enhancement measures).

E. Project Components

¹⁴ SGoA created the Assam Agroforestry Development Board in June 2022 to increase the people's livelihood options through various agroforestry models and support nature conservation.

6. The summary of the Project components to be covered under the proposed Project is presented in the Table below.

Type of Work	Dibrugarh and Tinsukia	Morigaon	PGP/Guwahati West	Goalpara	Total Project
New Embankment (km)	1.20	0.00	0.00	2.08	3.28
Upgrading Embankment (km)	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00	1.15
Riverbank Revetment (km)	21.26	15.65	11.54	11.35	59.80
Adaptation Works/Emergency contingency (km)	4.65	0.25	8.75	0.25	13.90
Porcupine screen (no.)	173	7	8	6	194
Porcupine screen (km)	24.1	1.0	2.7	4.5	32.3
Regulator (no.)	1	0	0	3	4
Fish pass (no.)	1	0	0	0	1
Other works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revival of Majjan beel with nature-based solutions 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pump house at Palashbari Hostel for trainees next to Assam Water Center in Guwahati 	-	As listed

D. Impacts

7. As per ADB's SPS and based on assessment of land acquisition requirement and anticipated resettlement impacts the Project will be category 'A' for IR¹⁵. The proposed Project interventions will be carried out on underwater areas and above water areas along the banks of the Brahmaputra River. The project's underwater works will have no IR impacts. However private land will be acquired for carrying out above water work and construction and rehabilitation of embankments. Based on the information provided by FREMAA after joint survey with the Revenue department, the estimated land requirement for the Project (as presented in the Table below) is about 447.58 acres out of which 195.60 acres will be private land. 1529 households including 857 titleholders and 672 non-titleholders are already identified to be affected under the Project. The project may cause physical displacement of more than 607 households.

LAR Impacts	Dibrugarh	Tinsukia	Goalpara	Kamrup	Morigaon	TOTAL
Total Land Requirement	92.74	72.66	109.81	56.28	116.09	447.58
Private land Acquisition Required	28.78	28.69	41.88	28.24	68.02	195.60
Total Number of DPs (Households)	411	92	379	206	441	1529
Total Number of DPs (Person)	1801	393	2810	919	4010	9933

¹⁵ According to ADB SPS 2009, involuntary resettlement (IR) category A is triggered when 200 households or more will be affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

Number of TH Households	4	26	299	134	394	857
Number of NTH Households	407	66	80	72	47	672
Number of Physically Displaced Households	357	57	87	65	41	607
Number of Economically Displaced Households	54	35	292	141	398	922
Number of Households Losing Livelihoods	22	20	258	122	332	754
Number of Vulnerable Households	361	81	208	129	378	1157
Total Number Tribal Households	1	4	0	0	0	5

*All data is currently being updated by FREMAA based on the final scope and joint verification with Revenue Department.

E. Rationale for Engaging the Service Provider

8. Experienced and capable non-government organizations with diverse experience and local presence will be engaged as the Service Provider to assist in timely implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) under CRBIFRERMP. The Project is divided in to four subprojects and spread in five districts. Three separate service providers will be engages keeping in view the geographical location as stated below:

- One for Kamrup and Goalpara Districts
- One for Morigaon District
- One for Dibrugarh and Tinsukia Districts

F. Objectives of the Assignment

9. Based on the social assessment and the provisions of the applicable Government and ADB policy framework, five districts wise Resettlement Plans (RPs) are prepared to mitigate the land acquisition and resettlement impacts caused by the Project. The selected service providers will be responsible for the following, as per the RP prepared:

- Verify Displaced Persons (DPs) at site through verification surveys including those households who though identified earlier during baseline have now lost their land.
- Conduct additional survey to identify absentee titleholder etc. and update RP accordingly as and when required incorporating verification findings.¹⁶
- Educate the DPs on their entitlements, payment processes and related documentation

¹⁶The Service providers should coordinate their RP implementation activities in accordance with the proposed construction works schedule.

- requirements.
- Ensure that the DPs are given their full entitlements as due to them, as per the entitlements given in the RP, as may be modified by FREMAA and approved by ADB from time to time.
- Provide support and information to DPs for income restoration.
- Assist the DPs in relocation and rehabilitation, including counselling, and coordination with the local authorities.
- Assist the DPs in redressal of their grievances (through the grievance redressal process set up by the project)
- Assist the Project Management Unit (PMU) of FREMAA in ensuring social safeguard responsibilities of the Project, such as, compliance with Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labour Management Procedure (LMP), engagement of women as per Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Plan and issues related to gender based violence.
- Collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly basis as well as quarterly basis for FREMAA to monitor the progress of the RP implementation.

G. Scope of Work

10. The Service Provider shall work in close co-ordination with and support the Social Development Specialist (SDS) of PMU, FREMAA in implementation of the RP and in helping to mitigate the adverse effects of the project. In accordance with the objectives, the scope of services is defined as under:

G.1 Administrative Responsibilities of Service Provider

- Assist in implementation of the RP.
- To co-ordinate with the District Level Land Purchase Committee DLLPCs and GRCs in implementing the RP.
- The Service provider shall coordinate the meetings of the district level committee for approval of the micro plans wherever required including compilation list of those households who though identified during baseline, have now lost land due to continuous erosion. The list should be provided to FREMAA for processing through PIUs. The service provider would be responsible for facilitating the process of necessary documentation to ensure that they receive their due entitlements.
- Assist the PIU in undertaking all public meetings, information campaigns at the commencement of the project and give full information to the affected community.
- Translate and explain of R&R entitlements and process to the DPs.
- Assist the Engineers (PISC Consultants) and thereby FREMAA to ensure that the Contracts comply with the applicable labour laws including prohibition of child labour, forced labour and SEA/SH (GBV) issues with reference ADB Policies.
- Assist the PIU and /or the Engineers in ensuring compliance with the safety, health and hygiene norms, and the RP actions proposed for HIV/AIDS awareness/prevention campaigns.
- Report to SDS on a monthly basis, and quarterly basis.
- Database management of the DPs.
- Videography and digital photography of DPs, community meetings, etc. and other cost required for implementation of the RP shall be included in the budget submitted by the service provider.
- The DPs will be facilitated for the Income Generation Scheme training through the service provider i.e., the provisions made for training component will be best utilised

through the active support and involvement of the service provider.

G.2 RP Implementation Responsibilities of Service Provider

a. Identification and Verification

- The service provider shall undertake a detailed survey of the project affected area and shall update the information on the eligible DPs. The service provider shall verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of the DPs. Should validate the date provided in the RP and update the RP as required. The service provider shall trace the DPs/households that were found missing during the census and baseline surveys and include necessary updates in case any fresh erosion takes place during the implementation. The service provider shall establish rapport with DPs, consult them, provide them information about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RP, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible DPs. An identity card should include a photograph of the DP, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and the choice of the DP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance.
- The service provider shall prepare a list of the DPs for relocation, enlisting the losses and the entitlements as per the RP, after verification. It shall also prepare a list of the DPs enlisting the losses and the entitlement as per the RP, after verification. Verification exercise shall include actual measurement of the extent of total property loss/damage, and valuation of the loss/damage/affect along with the SDS. The service provider shall display the list of eligible DPs in prominent public places like Panchayat Offices, Block headquarters, and the District Headquarters.
- During the identification and verification of the eligible DPs, the service provider shall ensure that each of the DPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The service provider shall specially ensure meaningful consultation with the women from the DP families especially women headed households.
- Participatory methods should be applied in assessing the needs of the DPs, especially with regard to the vulnerable disadvantaged groups (DAG) of DPs through village level meetings, group discussions and individual meeting ensuring women participation.
- The service provider shall play a vital role in establishing good rapport between the DPs and FREMAA. This will be achieved through regular meetings with both the SDS and the DPs. Meetings with the SDS will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the DPs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the service provider.
- Prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with SDS.
- While finalising the affected persons for compensation/assistance the service provider shall make a list of entitled DPs and distribute Identity Cards to each and every verified eligible DP.

b. Project Benefits Information Dissemination & Awareness Generation Among the Displaced Persons

11. The project benefits information dissemination and awareness generation among the affected persons shall include but not limited to the following activities:

- The service provider shall explain to the DPs the need for land acquisition, the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RP. This shall include communication to the squatters and encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements as per the RP.

- Distribution of the relevant portions of the RP to each and every DP to make them understand the entitlement packages in correct perspectives.
- The service provider shall disseminate information to the DPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.
- The service provider shall prepare micro-level plans for income restoration, in consultation with the DPs. Women's perceptions are important to be incorporated in the development of these plans.
- The service provider will monitor the involvement of child labour, any forced labor, etc. in the civil construction work in each package.
- In conducting all the mentioned activities, the service provider shall give thrust attention on women and deal with them with care and sympathy.

c. Systematic and timely disbursement of entitled assistances as per the RP

- The service provider will prepare micro plans for DPs indicating category of entitlement.
- The service provider shall ensure that eligible entitlements are received jointly by the DP and the spouse.
- Prepare micro plans for livelihood indicating alternate livelihood options, land identification, skills up gradation and institution responsible for training.
- The service provider shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift with proper notices. In close consultation with the DPs, the service provider shall inform the SDS about the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- The service provider shall assist the DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to.
- The service provider shall ensure proper utilisation of the R&R budget. The service provider shall help DPs to find economic investment options and are able to restore against the loss of land and other productive assets. The service provider shall identify means and advise the SDS to disburse the entitlements to the eligible persons/families in a manner that is transparent and shall report to the FREMAA on the level of transparent and shall report to the FREMAA on the level of transparency achieved in the project.

d. Accompanying and representing the displaced persons at the grievance Committee Meetings

- The service provider shall make the DP aware of the grievance redressal committees (GRCs)
- The service provider shall train the DPs on the procedure to file a grievance application and to confirm that a statement of claim from the concerned DP accompanies each grievance application. The service provider shall help the DPs in filling up the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award.
- The service provider shall record the grievance and bring the same to the notice of the GRCs within 7 (seven) days of receipt of the grievance from the DPs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the DP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the service provider representative in the GRC.
- To accompany the DPs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the DP to express

his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the DPs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC. (The time frame for the GRC to take a decision is 15 days).

e. Assisting the DPs and the SDS Identify and Negotiate for the New Land for Resettlement.

As part of the RP, if any of the eligible DPs to receive alternative land for building structure, the service provider will facilitate for the same. Regarding these, the service provider shall,

- Obtain the DPs choice in terms of Land identification
 - Site for relocation
 - Shifting plan and arrangements Grant utilization plan
 - Community asset building plan and institutional arrangements in maintaining the assets.
- Assist the DPs/PIU in identifying suitable land for relocation and for agriculture, ensuring the replacement of the land lost in terms of quality and quantity.
- Assist in identifying suitable government land in consultation with the Revenue Department Officials
- Interact with host communities to identify issues, and motivate them to appreciate and welcome the new neighbours.

f. Assisting the eligible DPs to avail benefit under the existing Government Housing and Employment Schemes

12. With regards to the above, the service provider shall,

- Co-ordinate the training and capacity building of the DPs, for upgrading their skills for income restoration. This will include the training to be given by the service provider to women self- help-group members in accounting, record maintenance, skill acquisition in the chosen enterprise, and marketing, etc.
- Define, evolve, and explore alternative methods of livelihood using the local skill and resources.
- Establish linkages with the district administration and other agencies for ensuring that the DPs are benefited from the schemes available and those they are entitled to. The focus for this component of the work shall be the vulnerable DPs for their income restoration. The service provider shall maintain a detailed record of such facilitation.

g. Representing the DPs in DLLPC

- District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) will be established at the district level to evaluate the actual market price of the properties in the areas where acquisition of land and /or structures are necessary. The project will assist the eligible DPs towards the difference between the assessed market price and the compensation award. The service provider shall represent the DPs in the committee to ensure that a fair assessment takes place. All the valuation of structures will be vetted by the Government approved valuer.

h. Tracing the Absentee title holders

13. The service provider shall make continuous efforts throughout the contract period to track the absentee titleholder, if any one is not available to receive the compensation. Some of the efforts that shall be taken are listed below.

- Disseminating the information about the project and affected land details with ownership to the nearby non-affected villages/towns
- Enquires with other local circle officer within his circle
- Enquires with the non-affected adjacent villages Gaon Burah/ Panchayat Offices
- Enquiries with the fellow affected families/persons who stays in other village/town and have availed received compensation
- Enquires with the Relatives and/or friends of the affected families/persons who are not availed compensation and traced.
- Disseminating about the project and affected land details with ownership and enquires with local community-based organization etc.

i. Physical and Economic rehabilitation:

14. Surveys are needed to identify those who will be physically displaced or economically displaced under the subproject. The service provider 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 and in case of all other lands these surveys these shall be undertaken in coordination with the construction activities taken up for that year and such data shall be used to prepare Addendum to RP. The service provider shall be responsible to facilitate for collection of the required data from the field and prepare Addendum to RP as and when required.

15. For livelihood/income restoration planning, the service provider will carry out training need and market assessment for eligible APs and incorporate the specific measures in the micro plan. The service provider will be responsible for imparting livelihood training to the entitled DPs opted for such training in consultation with the APs for which budget is provided under the RP.

j. Inter-Agency Linkages for Income Restoration and other R&R Services

16. The service provider shall be responsible for establishing linkages with,

- Financial institutions for facilitating the DPs to access credit.
- Government departments, district administration, etc., to ensure that the DPs are included in the development schemes, as applicable.
- Training institutes for imparting skill and management training for enterprise creation and development.

k. Assisting the PISC consultant in Ensuring the Social Responsibilities

17. The service provider shall assist the PIU / PISC Consultants to ensure that the Contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the applicable laws, concerning the worker's safety, health and hygiene; gender equity and an environment of non discrimination on grounds of caste creed religion and race and the child labour issues. Any divergence from the (workers welfare and remuneration, safety, health, hygiene, gender issues, and child

labour issues) provisions of these laws should be brought to the notice of the PISC consultant and the SDS.

18. As per these laws, there are specifications regarding the facilities/requirements at the construction camp/site, including basic health care facilities, Mother and Child Welfare units and facilities for vaccinations, day crèche facilities, etc. The service provider shall work in co-ordination of the safety personal of contractor or Project Manager of the Contractor, or any other representative of the Contractors, to ensure these facilities are provided in a satisfactory manner, and all social responsibilities of the Contract is implemented satisfactorily.

I. Assisting the PIU/PISC in Actions to HIV/AIDS Awareness/Prevention Campaigns/SEA-SH actions and labor aspects

19. Information campaign/advertisement in collaboration with line agencies (such as NACO / Assam Aids control society, etc), including provision of signage/hoardings at suitable locations, distribution of vehicle stickers, and provision of condom distribution at suitable locations (contractors camps, etc.). The service provider shall assist the PIU to implement these measures, including collaboration with the line agencies.

20. The service provider shall assist the contractors in organising awareness programmes on child and women trafficking, STDs/HIV etc. The service provider shall ensure, that medical check-ups are provided to the workers at the construction camps. Further the service provider shall check that SEA/SH (GBV provisions) listed in the EMP are carried out e.g. signing of codes of conduct, awareness amongst workers and communities. Likewise provide support to Contractor on community health and safety by help building rapport with communities

H. Monitoring and Evaluation

21. The RP includes a provision for mid-term, and post-project monitoring and evaluation by external consultants. The service provider involved in the implementation of the RP will be required to supply all information, documents to the external monitoring and evaluation consultants. To this end, the service provider shall keep proper documentation of their work and the R&R process involved in the project and shall be responsible for the upkeep and updating of such documents periodically and regularly. The documentation shall include photographs and videotapes of the pre-intervention and the post-intervention scenario of all the properties, structures, and assets affected by the project.

I. Recommending for the Improvement of R&R Services

- Extend all services recommended by the additional studies to be undertaken by the project, in respect to the R&R services to be provided as part of the project.
- Recommended and suggested techniques and methods for improvement of services extended by the concerned government departments and other agencies and committees in disbursement/extension of R&R services in the project.
- Document implementation of the R&R process and services, including difficulties faced and corresponding solutions.
- Discuss, with the FREMAA on contingency management and other improvement of R&R services, within the project period.
- Documenting of Tasks Carried out by the service provider and Evaluation of the Achievements of RP.

J. Reporting

22. The service provider selected for the assignments shall be responsible to
- Submit an inception report within three weeks; on signing up of the contract including a work plan for the whole contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan, and a withdrawal plan at the end of the period of contract. The withdrawal plan shall be detailed and reflect how the APs/DPs will maintain the assets created and transferred to the APs/DPs.
 - Prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to the SDS, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RP implementation.
 - Prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the SDS.
 - Submit a completion report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of supports/assistance given to the APs.
 - All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
 - Record minutes of all meetings.
 - Gender disaggregated data should be provided in the report.

23. All progress reports shall include data on input and output indicators as required by the SDS. Reporting in writing as well as photographs, videotapes etc., taken during the assignment shall be submitted in support of the reports, along with an electronic copy of the documents. All reports should be in English language only. Accounts reports both on expenditure on administration as well as training and other heads shall be submitted with the quarterly and the completion reports. In addition to these above, the service provider shall, Prepare and submit separate descriptive reports on participatory micro-plans with full details of the Participatory Rapid Appraisal exercises conducted.

24. The service provider shall document in full details, the consultation/counselling processes, the process of identification of the resettlement sites, and a full description of the training imparted (on facilitated) as part of the assignment. This documentation shall be submitted to the FREMAA as annual reports.

K. Selection Criteria

25. One NGO/Agency can apply for multiple packages/subprojects with separate team of experts. Selection criteria shall be reflecting in the qualification criteria of the RFQ.

L. Condition of Services

26. The service provider shall ensure that the RP is implemented in an effective and proper manner. The prime responsibility of the service provider shall be to ensure that each and every eligible DPs receive appropriate and due entitlement (within the Entitlement Framework) and that, at the end of the project R&R services, the eligible DPs have improved (or at least restored) their previous standard of living. Additionally, the service provider shall help the FREMAA in all other matters deemed to be required to implement the RP in its spirit and entirely including activities involving some financial implications.

27. All documents created, generated, or collected during the period of contract, in carrying out the services under this assignment will be the property of the FREMAA. No information gathered or generated during and in carrying out this assignment shall be disclosed by the service provider without explicit permission of the FREMAA.

M. Timeframe for Services

28. The service provider will be contracted for a period of **twenty four months** from the date of commencement.

N. Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

29. The FREMAA will provide to the service provider the copies of the SIA report/ DPs' Census, the RP, the land acquisition plan, final design report and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the Project Preparation Consultants. The FREMAA will assist the service provider in collaborating with the PISC Consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation, and accommodation for staff of the service provider, etc., shall be arranged by the service provider.

O. Deliverables

30. An Inception Report (3 copies) to be submitted to PMU within 1 month of field placement. Monthly summaries shall be prepared and reported in an agreed template/ format giving an overview of the achievements in numerical terms and as minutes of meetings documenting number of participants gender wise disaggregated data), subjects and understanding / appreciation of the disseminated information, man month utilization, tentative planning for next month etc. and submit to the PMU and PIU.

The engaged service provider will develop an electronic database for all the project related data and information collected from within the project area.

31. The service provider will make available to PMU/PIU and PISC the following: (i) Sub project wise detailed survey report of the affected persons (titled and non-titled) experiencing land acquisition and resettlement impacts and (ii) high quality assistance during the resettlement and rehabilitation process.

P. Team for the Assignment

32. The service provider shall depute a core team of professionals to the site and engage necessary support staffs to accomplish the task listed in this ToR. Total estimated man months would be 96. The constitution of the team and the qualifications for the team members are given below:

SINo	Position	No. of position	Man months	Qualification	Responsibility
1	Team Leader cum Resettlement Expert	1	18	The Team Leader should be a post-graduate, preferably in social sciences, and should have experience of working in civil	Guide the team in Implementing the activities. Coordination with FREMAA/SDS/DC/CO

				<p>engineering projects. S/he should have about 10 years' experience in implementation of R&R and rural development works knowledge of prevailing R&R policies of Gol, SGoA and ADB. H/he should have held responsible position in the previous assignments should possess participatory management skills and should have good knowledge of the region and the local languages.</p>	<p>etc.</p> <p>Act as a member of GRC and attend monthly review meetings, quarterly review meeting of FREMAA, DC and SDS.</p>
2.	Community Development cum Livelihood Expert	1	18	<p>Should be post-graduate in social sciences. S/he should have about 8 years of working experience in implementation of livelihood and rural development related projects. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.</p>	<p>Guide the team in dissemination of information and consultations. Prepare proposals for livelihood/income restoration. Coordinate with other agencies for training on skill development. Ensure documentation of all consultations, trainings on livelihood with outcome.</p>
3	Social Development Specialists	1	24	<p>Should be at least a graduate in social sciences. S/he should have about 8 years of working experience of which about 5 years in R&R or rural development projects. Should have sound understanding of the land acquisition process and experience in participatory management. Knowledge of local</p>	<p>Organize community for participation in project and RP implementation. Preparation of micro plan. Ensure distribution of identity cards. Prepare plan for relocation and shifting of vulnerable/landless Aps and common property resources. Facilitate disbursement of assistance and opening of Bank</p>

				language is a necessary qualification.	accounts. Facilitate survey by team. Address gender and social issues.
4	Gender Expert	1	12	Should be at least a graduate in gender studies/ social sciences /anthropology or equivalent. S/he should have about 8 years of working experience of which at least 5-7 years in gender development, implementation of gender action plan, development of gender action plan etc. Should have sound understanding of various gender related issues in the state of Assam. Should have prior experience of working with female community members. Experience of working on HIV and women trafficking awareness programme will be an added advantage. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the reign is desirable.	Ensure gender inclusive planning at all level. Assist FREMAA in implementation of project gender action plan Assist in monitoring of gender action plan implementation Ensure participation of female in all project activities including civil works Ensure equal pay for equal work during civil work Assist in organizing gender based training programmes for time to time.
5	Other support Personnel (Community Relation Executives)	1	24	Graduate in Science/commerce /Arts, preferably with 1 – 5 years of experience and from local area with community liaising skills.	

APPENDIX 8: SAMPLE TOR FOR THE EXTERNAL MONITOR

A. Introduction

1. The FREMAA, Government of Assam is implementing Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project (CRBIFRERMP) under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance following a climate-resilient holistic, integrated, systematic, and reach-wise approach to flood and riverbank erosion risk management for Brahmaputra. Incorporating structural and nonstructural measures in selected river reaches in Assam, the proposed project aims to (i) reduce economic vulnerability and social disruption induced by flood and riverbank erosion in four selected flood-prone subproject areas along the main stem; (ii) strengthen the institutional capacity for climate change-oriented flood and erosion management; (iii) develop further the knowledge base for informed decision-making on preventive measures and preparation of river stabilization guidelines and plans; (iv) stabilize selected river reaches by integrating climate-resilient riverbank erosion and flood protection works to ultimately enhance navigation and recover lost floodplain land ('land and/or charland reclamation'); and (v) enhance the livelihoods of the most vulnerable riverine population.

2. This project is considered as Category-A¹⁷ as per as Involuntary Resettlement (IR) safeguard and Category B as per Indigenous Peoples (IP) safeguard is concerned. FREMAA require an independent consultant for external monitoring and reporting of resettlement and Indigenous peoples plan implementation for the project.

B. Project Components and Impacts

3. The summary of the Project components to be covered under the proposed Project is presented in the Table below.

Type of Work	Dibrugarh and Tinsukia	Morigaon	PGP/Guwahati West	Goalpara	Total Project
New Embankment (km)	1.20	0.00	0.00	2.08	3.28
Upgrading Embankment (km)	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00	1.15
Riverbank Revetment (km)	21.26	15.65	11.54	11.35	59.80
Adaptation Works/Emergency contingency (km)	4.65	0.25	8.75	0.25	13.90
Porcupine screen (no.)	173	7	8	6	194
Porcupine screen (km)	24.1	1.0	2.7	4.5	32.3
Regulator (no.)	1	0	0	3	4
Fish pass (no.)	1	0	0	0	1
Other works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revival of Maijan beel with nature-based solutions 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pump house at Palashbari Hostel for trainees next to Assam Water 	-	As listed

¹⁷ According to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

			Center in Guwahati		
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4. As per ADB's SPS and based on assessment of land acquisition requirement and anticipated resettlement impacts the Project will be category 'A' for IR¹⁸. The proposed Project interventions will be carried out on underwater areas and above water areas along the banks of the Brahmaputra River. The project's underwater works will have no IR impacts. However private land will be acquired for carrying out above water work and construction and rehabilitation of embankments. Based on the information provided by FREMAA after joint survey with the Revenue department, the estimated land requirement for the Project (as presented in the Table below) is about 447.58 acres out of which 195.60 acres will be private land. 1529 households including 857 titleholders and 672 non-titleholders are already identified to be affected under the Project. The project may cause physical displacement of more than 607 households.

LAR Impacts	Dibrugarh	Tinsukia	Goalpara	Kamrup	Morigaon	TOTAL
Total Land Requirement	92.74	72.66	109.81	56.28	116.09	447.58
Private land Acquisition Required	28.78	28.69	41.88	28.24	68.02	195.60
Total Number of DPs (Households)	411	92	379	206	441	1529
Total Number of DPs (Person)	1801	393	2810	919	4010	9933
Number of TH Households	4	26	299	134	394	857
Number of NTH Households	407	66	80	72	47	672
Number of Physically Displaced Households	357	57	87	65	41	607
Number of Economically Displaced Households	54	35	292	141	398	920
Number of Households Losing Livelihoods	22	20	258	122	332	754
Number of Vulnerable Households	361	81	208	129	378	1157
Total Number Tribal Households	1	4	0	0	0	5

*All data is currently being updated by FREMAA based on the final scope and joint verification with Revenue Department.

C. Objectives and Requirements of Monitoring and Evaluation

5. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to assess whether the resettlement plan is implemented on schedule and within budget and whether the goals and principles of the resettlement plan are achieved. Specifically, monitoring and evaluation will focus on the following aspects of the DPs' situation and the resettlement process.

- (i) social and economic situation prior to and after resettlement;
- (ii) timely disbursement of funds;
- (iii) functioning of the grievance redress mechanism

¹⁸ According to ADB SPS 2009, involuntary resettlement (IR) category A is triggered when 200 households or more will be affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

- (iv) environmental conditions;
- (v) social adaptability after resettlement;
- (vi) rehabilitation of vulnerable groups including landless disabled, women headed households;
- (vii) special items related to the vulnerable groups;
- (viii) condition and quality of land temporarily acquired when it is returned to the original land users;
- (ix) measures taken to restore affected livelihoods; and,
- (x) living conditions and economic status of DPs following resettlement in comparison to the “without project” scenario.

6. Monitoring and evaluation will include (i) the verification or establishment of a socio-economic baseline of the DPs prior to actual land acquisition, physical displacement/relocation, loss of assets or disruption of businesses (as relevant); (ii) verification of internal monitoring data and reports; (iii) the regular monitoring of their {resettlement or displacement/relocation (as relevant)} and adjustment during Project implementation; and (iv) evaluation of their situation for a period of one year after land acquisition or displacement or relocation (as relevant). In addition, qualitative and quantitative evaluation will be made on the sustainability of living conditions of DPs. Investigation will include consultations and observations with DPs, implementing agencies, local officials, village leaders, as well as a quantitative sample survey of displaced households. Focus group discussion will be conducted with male and female DPs, and vulnerable groups.

7. If the findings of the EM indicate significant compliance DPs, the EM will work with the executing agency and PIU to prepare a separate corrective action plan (CAP) in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, to address pending or new land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The EM will monitor and report on the implementation of the CAP.

D. Monitoring Indicators

8. Monitoring will include process, output and outcome indicators. The monitoring framework and formats stipulated in the resettlement plan will be adopted. The following general indicators will be covered.

- (i) Disbursement of entitlements to DPs and enterprises/businesses: compensation, relocation, housing, cultivated farmland, and employment as specified in the resettlement plan.
- (ii) Provision of relocation options: the affected persons must move into chosen resettlement/housing option at least one month before physical displacement/relocation; for those opting for self-construction, payment of compensation and provision of housing sites should be completed at least three months before physical displacement/relocation; the compensation for construction of houses should be equivalent to the replacement cost; the DPs must receive their entitlements and allowances on time.
- (iii) Development of economic productivity: re-allocation of cultivated land, land restoration, job opportunities available to DPs, number of DPs employed or unemployed.
- (iv) Standard of living: Throughout the implementation process, the trends in standards of living will be observed and the potential problems in the way of restoration of standards of living will be identified and reported. The Monitor will carry out a comprehensive socio-economic survey after the completion of

- resettlement implementation to document the standards of living and the conditions of the DPs after resettlement. The survey will be updated annually.
- (v) Restoration of civic infrastructure: all necessary infrastructure should be restored at the resettlement sites at least up to a standard equal to the standard at the original location; the compensation for all infrastructure should be sufficient to reconstruct it to the same quality
 - (vi) Effectiveness of resettlement planning. Adequacy of assets measurement, entitlements, sufficiency of budget, and timeliness of mitigation measures.
 - (vii) Level of satisfaction of DPs: level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the resettlement program; the operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress will be reviewed and the speed and results of grievance redress measures will be monitored.
 - (viii) Social adaptability and cohesion: impacts on women, landless, disabled, children, indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups, public participation, DPs' attitudes and reaction to post resettlement situation, number of complaints and appeal procedures, implementation of preferential policies, income restoration measures, and improvements in women's status in villages.
 - (ix) Other Impacts. The monitor will verify if there are unintended environmental impacts and impacts on employment and incomes.

E. Special Considerations

9. Special attention will be paid to women, indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities/groups, as well as the poor and vulnerable groups during monitoring; these include:

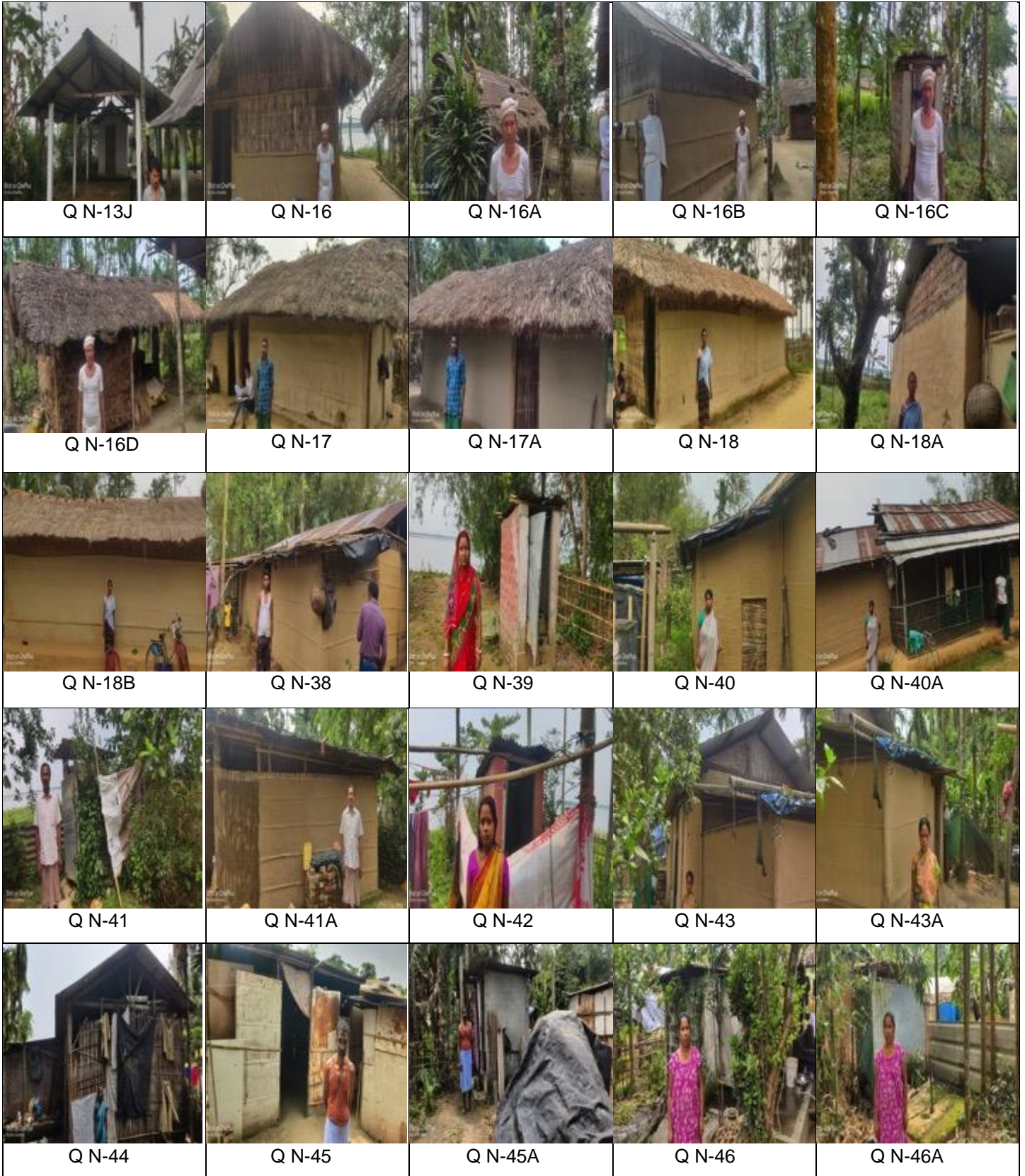
- (i) The status and roles of women: Closely monitor any change in women's livelihoods, status, function and situations.
- (ii) Differential impacts on indigenous peoples/ethnic minority groups. Closely monitor the socioeconomic status of indigenous peoples to ensure that they have not been further marginalized. Monitoring indicators should to the extent possible be disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.
- (iii) Care and attention to vulnerable groups: Closely monitor living conditions of the poor, the elderly, the dissabled, female headed households and other vulnerable groups after resettlement, to ensure that their livelihood is improved.
- (iv) Monitoring and evaluation will provide information on the utilization and adequacy of resettlement funds.

F. Reporting Requirement

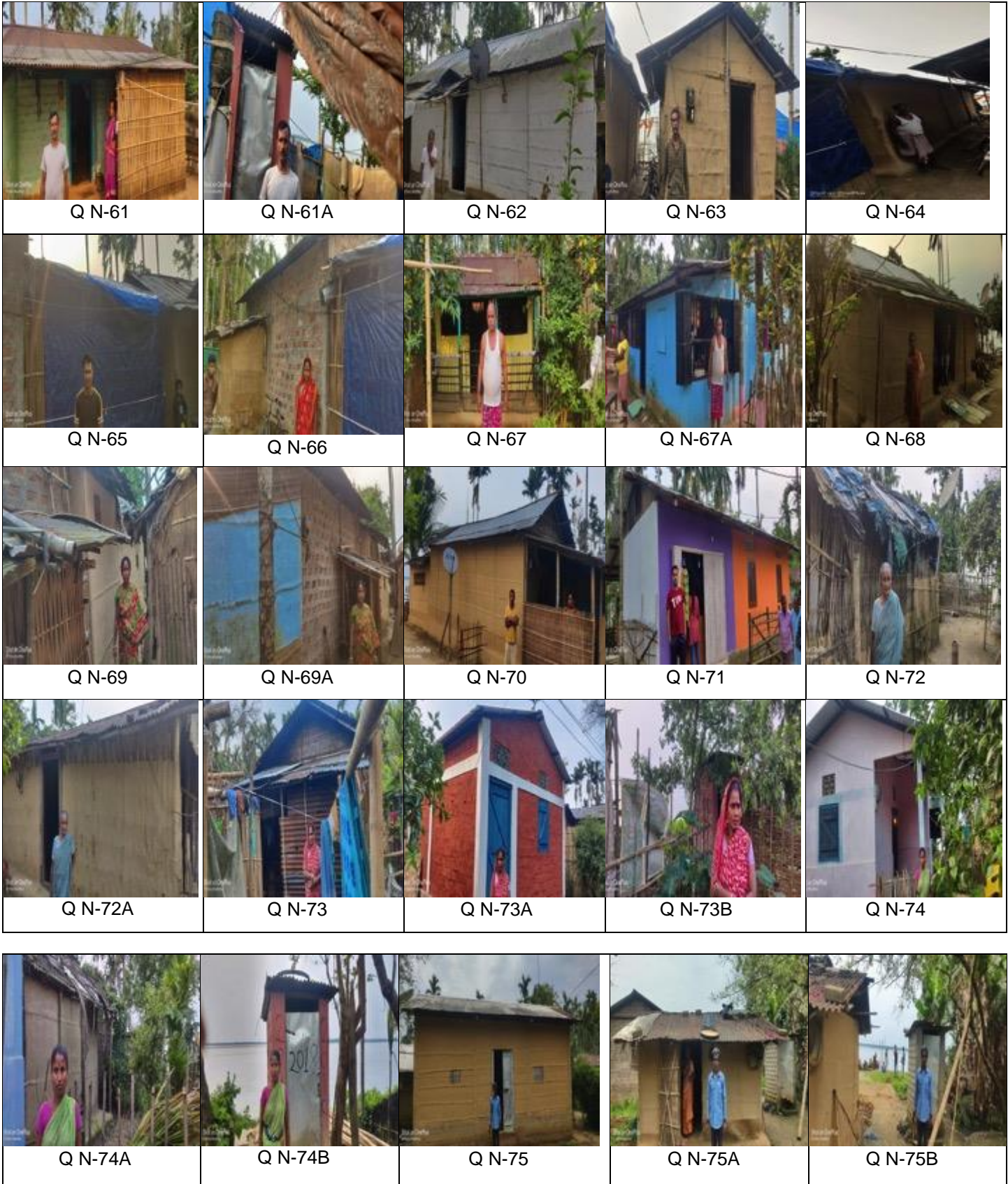
10. The external monitoring expert will submit semi-annual external monitoring reports to PMU to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. In addition to the semiannual monitoring reports, the expert will prepare any CAP is required under the Project and submit a completion report at the end of the Project.

APPENDIX 9: PHOTOGRAPHS OF AFFECTED ASSETS













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Q N-93A



Q N-94



Q N-95



Q N-96



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