

# Indigenous Peoples Plan

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August 2022

## India: Assam South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Corridor Connectivity Improvement Project

Prepared by Project Management Unit, Public Works Roads Department, Government of Assam  
for the Asian Development Bank.

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 August 2022)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupee (₹)
₹ 1.00	=	\$ 0.01250
\$1.00	=	₹ 79.97000

## ABBREVIATIONS

AS	–	Assam
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADC	–	Autonomous District Council
APs	–	Affected Persons
ASCCIP	–	Assam South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Corridor Connectivity Improvement Project
BP	–	Bank Policy
BPL	–	Below Poverty Line
CSC	–	Construction Supervision Consultant
DC	–	District Collector/Deputy Commissioner
DF	–	Displaced Family
DPs	–	Displaced Person
DPR	–	Detailed Project Report
DRRO	–	District Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer
EA	–	Executing Agency
FGDs	–	Focus Group Discussions
GoI	–	Government of India
GoA	–	Government of Assam
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
Ha	–	Hectare
HH	–	House Holds
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IPP	–	Indigenous People Plan
IPP IA	–	Indigenous People Plan Implementing Agency
IR	–	Involuntary Resettlement
LA	–	Land Acquisition
LAA/LA Act	–	Land Acquisition Act
LAP	–	Land Acquisition Plan
LARR	–	Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement
ME	–	Monitoring and Evaluation
NA/NR	–	Not Available/Not Responded
NGO	–	Non-Governmental Organization
PA	–	Project Authority
PAF	–	Project Affected Family
PAH	–	Project Affected Household
PAP	–	Project Affected Person
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	–	Project Management Unit

PWRD	–	Public Works (Roads) Department
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
R&R	–	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RoW	–	Right of Way
RFCT	–	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land
LARR		Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (RFCT
2013		in LARR)
ARFCT	–	Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in
LARR		Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules
2015		2015 (ARFCT in LARR)
SC	–	Scheduled Caste
SIA	–	Social Impact Assessment
SH	–	State Highway
SHGs	–	Self Help Groups
SPS	–	Social Safeguard Policy
SoR	–	Schedule of Rates
ST	–	Scheduled Tribes
ULH	–	Usufruct Land Holders
WHF	–	Women Headed Family

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. Scope of the Project

The Government of Assam has proposed a flagship program, named Asom Mala as a long-term program for economic growth as well as improving the road infrastructure towards Sustainable Development Goals and achieving Assam Vision 2030. The PWRD GoA has sought ADB loan assistance for 6 roads of 313 km in 9 districts of Assam. Hamren-Howaraghat Tiniali Road (A21) and Halflong Tiniali to Lower Halflong (A23) are the two roads falling in Karbi Anglong Autonomous Hill Council and North Cachhar Hills Autonomous Council respectively; whereas Chapaguri - Amteka (A03) falls in Boro Territorial Council, all these three roads have distinctive administrative and land tenure system of the six roads proposed for improvements in the existing alignment under Assam South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation Corridor Connectivity Improvement Project (ASCCIP).

The project road corridor A03 from Chappaguri to Amteka with its originating point at Chappaguri (3-legged junction with NH-17 (old NH-37)) provides connectivity to important town/Village/market area of Chappaguri, Dogarpara, Rowmari, Khagrabari, Dolagaon, Tulshijora Palangsuguri, Pachim Gumorgaon, Bhabanipur, Koliagaon, Lakhipur, Amguri, Rajpara, Kherdanda, Parbat Jhora, Lonthibari, Koila Moila, Norbidangi, Allengmari, Amlaiguri, Amteka, Anando, Jamunaguri, Sijouguri Jwngsar, Janata, Khonsaiguri (Malivita), Baghmara Muktapur (Malivita), Tilapara (Malivita), South Doliha, Kharbari, Sonapur, Sashipur before terminates at Sashastra Seema Bal B.O.P. at Sashipur near Amteka (Bhutan border). The entire road falls under Chirang district in the state of Assam. The proposed road will also provide a through connectivity from Bangladesh to Bhutan through the state of Assam with the proposed development of Multi modal transport Hub at Jogighopa. The proposed road A03 will require a total of 66.69 Ha (15.53 ha of pvt. Land, 14.24 ha of govt. land and 36.92 ha of forest land) of land acquisition.

The road corridor A 21, which starts from Hamren to Howraghat Tiniali via Tumpreng, Hojai & Nilbagan in West Karbi Anglong, Hojai and Karbi Anglong districts, of a total design length of about 75.403 km. This project road is located in West Karbi Anglong and Karbi Anglong district of Assam state. West Karbi Anglong and Karbi Anglong districts are one of the autonomous council districts and designated as schedule VI tribal area. This Indigenous people plan (IPP) identifies and records the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the proposed project area and its affected communities, and to avoid or at least to minimize potential social impacts on them and to ensure that they share its benefits. This project does require non-cadastral land acquisition of 27.66 Ha. in the hilly regions of West Karbi Anglong and Karbi Anglong districts. Total estimation of land to be acquired for this project is 55.40 Ha which includes private (4.65 Ha.), forest (4.608 Ha), government (18.48 Ha.) and 27.66 Ha. of non-cadastral land.

The road corridor A 23, which starts from Halflong Tiniali, at intersection of SH-20 and ends at Lower Halflong near level crossing is under ARNIP. The total design length of project road is about 90.920 kms. This project road is located in Dima Hasao district of Assam state. Dima Hasao district is one of the autonomous council districts and designated as schedule VI tribal area. This Indigenous people plan (IPP) identifies and records the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the proposed project area and its affected communities, and to avoid or at least to minimize potential social impacts on them and to ensure that they share its benefits. As per Joint verification, the proposed project road will require total non-cadastral land of 219.29 ha, which is already transferred to PWD by the NC Hills Autonomous Council.

The sources of the IPP are results of census and socio-economic surveys conducted in the project area, findings of public consultations, careful examination of Indian and Assam regulatory framework for land acquisition, compensation payment, resettlement and rehabilitation.

## **B. Project Description**

The carriageway width of the existing road A03 varies from 3.75 meter to 5.5 meter. Width of earthen shoulder varies from 0.5 meter to 1 meter. The existing ROW width along the project road has been observed to be around 5m to 15m during road inventory. The Proposed Right of Way varies from 15m to 30m for the proposed sub project. The road network development works will include reconstruction and widening of A03 road for a Length of 40.776 kms with long design life, geometric improvement to bring it to proper standards, improving drainage along the roads, improving shoulders and providing paved shoulders where necessary, road safety improvement etc. so as to build the road infrastructure comparable with nearby south and southeast Asian countries.

The corridor A21 - Hamren to Howraghat Tiniali via Tumpreng, Hojai & Nilbagan road traverses near Hamren at intersection of SH-18 and crosses State Highway 16 at Donkamukam and NH-54 at Nilbagan and terminates at Howraghat Tiniali junction with NH-29. The terrain along the project stretch is predominantly plain /rolling. This project road is located in West Karbi Anglong, Hojai and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam state. West Karbi Anglong and Karbi Anglong districts are falling under 6th schedule area. Headquarters of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council is at Diphu. The total design length of project road is 75.403 kms. The Project corridor is primarily proposed to be improved to a two-lane with paved shoulders configuration. However, 4-lane configuration is also proposed at some urban sections.

The project road A23 traverses from Haflong Tiniali, at intersection of SH-20 and ends at Lower Haflong. The entire alignment passes through Dima Hasao district of Assam state. The project road predominantly passes through Mountainous/ Hill sections. This project road is located in Dima Hasao district of Assam state. Dima Hasao district is falling under 6th schedule area. Headquarters of North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council is at Haflong. The total design length of project road is about 90.760 kms. The Project corridor is primarily proposed to be improved to a two-lane with paved shoulders configuration. The project stretch is passing through suburb of Haflong Tiniali, Hasingwari, Dehangi Bazar, Gunjung, and ends at Lower Haflong.

## **C. Tribal Scenario in Assam**

As per the 2011 census, the total population of Assam is 3,12,05,576; the decadal growth of population is 17.07% while in previous decade it was 18.85%. The population of Assam constitutes 2.58% of India's total population. The tribal population is 38,84,371, which is 12.4% of the total population of the state. The tribal in Assam constitute 3.72% of total tribal population of the country. The State has registered 17.4% decadal growth of tribal population in 2001-2011 which is slightly higher than the overall decadal growth for the state. 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.

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 Dimasas tribes (3.2%). They constitute ninety per cent 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 tribes, Barmans (in Cachar), Man (Tai speaking), Khampti and Singpho tribes. The spatial distribution of tribal population in Assam could be broadly classified under two groups: Hill tribes and Plain tribes.

## **D. Impact on Indigenous Population**

It is understood from social survey that there are impacts on indigenous people. Proposed project affects the livelihood systems. They have different levels of socio-economic status, having collective attachment to their traditional customs and habitat; and needs separate attention to address their issues pertaining to provision of basic services. It is therefore required to address the issues of affected indigenous population within the project area so that there is no adverse impact on the indigenous people and indigenous people are also equally get benefitted from the project intervention.

All of them depend on leased land to earn their living either as cultivators or wage workers in the case of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong districts; whereas in Chirang district the Tribals own the land. As the majority populations in scheduled district, the tribes share their co-identity of scheduled tribes with other. They together with other rural dwellers share vulnerabilities in coping with rapid urbanization, finding employment, and getting higher education opportunities for their children.

In the case of A03, out of 586 affected structures, 208 structures belong to ST Community out of this 194 structures are significantly impacted and 14 structures are non-significantly impacted. A total of 299 numbers of displaced families including tenants will be affected due to the project. Among 299 DFs 140 DFs are Title Holders losing only land, 15 DFs are losing private structures, 24 DFs are Encroacher, 68 are Squatters, there are 41 tenants in the proposed alignment without any formal documents and 11 Employees to the Commercial structures are identified by the surveyor as there is no formal document. However, any kind of impact on land of the ST community and non-cadastral land requirement in the project road will be verified after the Joint measurement survey of the land plot of the proposed road. In A21, out of total 372 private structures, 92 structures belong to tribal people and out of this 29 are fully affected, and rest 63 will be partially displaced and will remain viable for use. A total of 132 numbers of displaced families including tenants will be affected due to the project. However, any kind of impact on land of the ST community and non-cadastral land requirement in the project road will be analyzed after the Joint measurement survey of the land plot of the proposed road. Whereas, in A23, out of total 148 affected structures, 147 structures belong to indigenous people and out of this 101 are fully affected. Rest 46 structures will be partially affected and will remain viable for use. A total of 114 numbers of tribal displaced families including tenants will be affected due to the project. The impact of land there are small strips being taken in the project. There will be cutting and filling during road construction, in which there will be impact on land. As per JMS assessment of Land 1618 families (including 1596 land & structures and 22 tenants) will be affected by the proposed project.

The draft entitlement matrix summarizes the entitlements of the affected persons, households, and communities. It aims not only to compensate land losses and restore livelihoods and sources of income of the affected households but also to improve them. The key mitigation measures proposed at households' levels are cash compensation for land and crops acquired; resettlement of physically displaced households; household income restoration and improvement; for the displaced families. The mitigation measure proposed at community level is the local area development programs.

## **E. Socio-economic Profile of Indigenous Population**

The project road A03 passes through Chirang district, A21 passes through West Karbi Anglong and Karbi Anglong districts and project road A23 passes through Dima Hasao district in Assam. As per the Census of India (2011) total population of Chirang has a population of 4,82,162 (244,860 males and 237,302 females), that of Karbi Anglong (both Karbi Anglong and West Karbi Anglong districts) is 9,56,313 (4,90,167 males and 4,66,146 females) and Dima Hasao district is 2,14,102 (1,10,802 are males and 1,03,300 females). The sex ratio is

969, 973, 932 females per 1000 males in Chirang, Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao respectively. In A03, the Schedule Caste constitutes 5% while Schedule Tribe were 39% of total population in Chirang district of Assam. Out of total population of the district, 34.6% are workers of which 52.6 % and 16.1% are male and female respectively. The percentage of non-workers is 65.4% in the district. The worker are categorised as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry Workers and Other Workers. The percentages of these categories are 32.6 %, 18.5%, 3.7% and 45.1% respectively. 74.9% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 25.1% were involved in Marginal activity (Agricultural laborers) providing livelihood for less than 6 months. 17% of the population (134 nos) live below poverty level. Out of 92.3% of the total population living in the rural areas of the Chirang district 37.83% belongs to the schedule tribe Bodo. Hindus constitutes 66.50 % of total Chirang population.

In A21, 88.19% of the population of Karbi Anglong district lives in rural areas and 11.81% of the population lives in urban areas. Out of total 137 nos of displaced tribal families in all three districts, as many as 132 numbers of displaced tribal families from Karbi Anglong & West Karbi Anglong among the categories of titleholders (land and structures losers), and tenants (non-title holders) are likely to be affected due to the up gradation of the existing road. Out of 132 HHs affected, 29 HHs will face significant impact and it will lead to physical displacement & economical displacement and 103 HHs will face non-significant impact. There are total of 146 significantly DPs being affected as per the census survey which includes 73 (50%) males and 73 (50%) females. The income levels of majority (09 HHs.) of significantly DFs are up to Rs. 5,000 per month. Among the total, majority (25 DPs.) of significantly DPs are doing business/trade followed by agriculture & agriculture labour (6 DPs.), government and private service (6 DPs.) etc. Among the total 29 families, 27 are Hindus and 2 families belong to Christian.

In A23, Literacy rate is 77.54%, of which 83.29% are males and 71.33% are females. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes accounts for 2.03% and 70.92% of the population respectively. The tribal population of the district constitutes 3.90% of the state's tribal population. Out of total 169 nos of tribal families among the categories of Usufruct landholders (land and structures losers), are likely to be affected due to the up gradation of the existing road. Out of 169 HHs affected, 114 HHs will face significant impact and it will lead to physical displacement & economical displacement and 55 HHs will face non-significant impact. There are total of 353 significantly DPs being affected as per the census survey which includes 205 (58.07%) males and 148 (41.93%) females. The income levels of majority (45 HHs.) of significantly DFs are up to Rs. 5,000 per month. Among the total, majority (49 DPs.) of significantly DPs are agriculture labour followed by agriculture (38 DPs.), doing business and trade (21 DPs), government and private service (41 DPs.) etc. Among the total 114 families, 111 are Hindus and 3 families belong to Christian.

## **F. Legal and Institutional Framework**

The Schedule VI of the Constitution of India established several Autonomous District Councils (ADC) in the northeast India. An ADC is an administrative entity with a structure to safeguard tribal peoples' rights and interests and their traditional ways of living. It also provides a political framework, guaranteed by the Constitution of India, for tribal peoples to self-govern their affairs. The project road A03 lies in Chirang district, A21 lies in the West Karbi Anglong and Karbi Anglong autonomous districts and the A23 project road lies in the Dima Hasao autonomous district of the Assam State in India. The lands that fall within the jurisdiction of the districts are 'scheduled' or listed tribal land and those who belong to the listed tribes are 'scheduled tribes.' A member of a scheduled tribe can obtain a piece of land on lease with the permission of gaon bura (village headman) from North Cachar Hills ADC and Karbi Anglong ADC for residence and livelihood. The ADC renews the leasehold periodically on the recommendation of the gaon bura. When the State Government acquires such leaseholds for a public purpose, the leaseholders are entitled to alternate land through ADC, resettlement assistance, and livelihood restoration and improvement. The key legislation applicable to the

project is the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (The Act of 2013), State laws and regulations: Direct Purchase Policy, 2021, Assam Land Multiplier; Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018 and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The Chirang district follows the Direct Purchase Policy, 2021, Act of 2013 and Assam Rules of 2015 for land acquisition as well as livelihood restoration and rehabilitation, Whereas in case of West Karbi Anglong & Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao ADCs provide a comprehensive legal framework to prepare and implement Indigenous People plans (IPP). In terms of land value estimation, no land transaction or revenue records are available apart from the data on leased land parcels to tribal person in Hill districts. Without any fair market rate available, it was estimated as per the rate assessed while discussion with the public and representatives of autonomous council in Hill districts of Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong & West Karbi Anglong.

## **G. Stakeholder Mapping and Consultation**

During the detailed survey, stakeholder and tribal community consultations were held along the project corridors at different project villages. Tribal communities understood such road development works taken up by the government departments. Development of the road was perceived by the communities as a very critical infrastructural requirement in their area. During consultation, community stated that better transport & communication will open up new opportunities for connectivity, business; transport & communication facilities will improve; value of land and assets will increase; time & cost of travel will decrease; community will have access to better education, health services & markets etc.

Key concerns and apprehensions expressed during consultations included that more emphasis should be laid on these issues by the project authorities at the time of implementation. These included, loss of land, other assets and livelihood due to the improvement of the proposed road; increase in number of vehicles and speed of vehicles may lead to accident; increase in vehicular traffic may cause noise pollution etc. With respect to compensation and rehabilitation, communities stated that compensation should be paid at market value/ replacement value & prior to the commencement of construction works. Affected communities also expressed need for other infrastructure such as waiting sheds, roadside amenities, Community Health Centre, community halls, toilets, provision of streetlights etc. In addition, they expressed that preference be given to local labor during road construction. They also indicated to the project authorities that they expect the project to pay fair compensation directly to them and provide employment to the APs at project sites and to invest in local area development.

## **H. Tribal Development Plan**

The initial scoping and preliminary assessments made during the project preparation has established that the project beneficiaries are diverse, comprising of several societal and ethnic sub- groups and other regional features. There are substantial tribal people in the project road, and they do have a collective attachment to the project interventions and outcomes. It is evident that the project intervention will not affect the tribal people adversely but, they do require special attention from the viewpoint of ensuring inclusion and equity. Accordingly, the Indigenous People Plan (IPP) is developed to address tribal issues up-front and provide culturally compatible resolutions that ensure focused and exclusive attention towards tribal / indigenous people. The strategy of the Indigenous People Plan are Objective of the Tribal Development Plan, Methodology of Implementation, Institutional Development and Tribal Representation, Payment Linked Key Deliverables (PLKD), Beneficiary Contributions, Information, Education and Communication Campaigns, Capacity Building, Monitoring & Evaluation, Convergence with other Departments and Agencies, Social Audit, Budget for Tribal Development Plan and Grievance Redressal Mechanism. The total budget for Tribal development Plan is INR 1.55 Crore.



## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

1. The Government of Assam has proposed a flagship program, named Asom Mala as a long-term program for economic growth as well as improving the road infrastructure towards Sustainable Development Goals and achieving Assam Vision 2030. The PWRD GoA has sought ADB loan assistance for 6 roads of 313 km in 9 districts of Assam. Hamren-Howaraghat Tiniali Road (A21) and Halflong Tiniali to Lower Halflong (A23) are the two roads falling in Karbi Anglong Autonomous Hill Council and Noth Cachhar Hills Autonomous Council respectively; whereas Chapaguri to Amteka (A03) falls in Boro Territorial Council, all these three roads have distinctive administrative and land tenure system of the six roads proposed for improvements in the existing alignment under Assam South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation Corridor Connectivity Improvement Project (ASCCIP).

2. The purpose of this Indigenous People Plan (IPP) is to record social, economic, and cultural aspects of the proposed project and its affected indigenous communities, and to present a comprehensive mitigation plan to address adverse social impacts of the project on them. A key part of the plan is the strategy that enables the project-affected indigenous persons to benefit from the project, and to restore and improve their livelihoods and sources and income. It outlines the institutional arrangements for delivering entitlements and project benefits to the DIPs and other stakeholders, a mechanism for resolving grievances and complaints, and a monitoring framework to follow and report the progress of the implementation of IPP. To address the specific impact on indigenous communities, IPP has been prepared based on the surveys and consultations carried out for Social Impact Assessment and is presented in line with the requirements of the ADB's SPS 2009 of Indigenous People Plan and in accordance with the Governments' applicable laws and policies for tribal community.

3. India has 533 tribes as per notified schedule under Article 342 of the constitution of India. The areas inhabited by the tribal communities constitute a significant part of the under-developed areas of the country. The tribals live mostly in isolated villages or hamlets. Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and de-notified tribes constitute the weakest section of India's society. Article 366 (25) of Constitution of India defines scheduled tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of this constitution".

4. The term 'Tribal' means original inhabitant of a land. They are also described by other terms such as, 'indigenous community', 'adivasi', 'vanavasi' and 'girijans'. Culturally distinct communities that have occupied a region longer than other immigrant or colonist groups are generally called 'indigenous people'. The UN bases its reference to the issue of indigenous people on a working definition: 'Indigenous people' are composed of the existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country, wholly or partially, at the time of when persons of a different culture from other parts of the world overcame them and by conquest, settlement, or other means, reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form part, under a state structure which incorporates mainly the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are "predominant". Key problems faced by Tribal populations in the world include i) Economic globalization, ii) Insufficient coping mechanisms against climate change, iii) Conflicts with seats of political power and economic interests, iv) Loss of land and/or privatization of land, v) Deforestation, vi) environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity, vii) Poverty, Discrimination, and assimilation and viii) Loss of bio-cultural diversity and traditional custom & knowledge.

5. Indigenous people have different levels of socio-economic status and needs separate attention to address their issues pertaining to provision of basic services. The proposed areas have substantial indigenous population. It is therefore required to address the issues of indigenous population within the project intervention area so that there is no adverse impact on the indigenous people and are also equally get benefitted from the project intervention. Hence a separate indigenous development plan is required to address special issues of the indigenous population.

## **B. Subproject Roads**

6. The corridor no. **A03 (Figure 1)** originates from Chappaguri (4-legged junction with NH-27 (old NH-31C) and terminates near Sashastra Seema Bal B.O.P at Sashipur near Amteka near Bhutan border. The entire road falls under Chirang districts of Assam. Chirang district falls under the control of Boroland Territorial Council (BTC). The existing length of the project stretch is 40.776 km.

7. The project road **A21 (Figure 2)** traverses near Hamren at intersection of SH-18 and crosses State Highway 16 at Donkamukam and NH-54 at Nilbagan and terminates at Howraghat Tiniali junction with NH-29. The entire alignment passes through West Karbi Anglong, Hojai and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam state. Out of the 3 districts, West Karbi Anglong and Karbi Anglong are falling under Karbi Anglong autonomous council and designated as schedule VI tribal areas. Headquarters of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council is at Diphu in Karbi Anglong. The total design length of project road is about 75.403 kms out of which length of West Karbi Anglong and Karbi Anglong district is 26.8 Km. and 29.7 km respectively. The project stretch is passing through suburb of Hamren, Dongka Mukam and Satgaon villages and ends at Howraghat Tiniali in Karbi Anglong district. The total estimation of land to be acquired for this project is around 55.403 Ha which includes private (4.65 Ha.), forest (4.608 Ha), government (18.48 ha.), and 27.66 Ha of non-cadastral land.

8. The project road **A23 (Figure 3)** traverses from Haflong Tiniali, at intersection of SH-20 and ends at Lower Haflong near level crossing is under ARNIP. The entire alignment passes through Dima Hasao district of Assam state. The project road predominantly passes through Mountainous/ Hill sections. This project road is located in Dima Hasao district of Assam state. Dima Hasao district is falling under 6th schedule area. Headquarters of North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council is at Haflong formerly known as the North Cachar Hills and designated as a schedule VI tribal area. The total design length of project road is about 90.760kms. The Project corridor is primarily proposed to be improved to a two-lane with paved shoulders configuration. The project stretch is passing through suburb of Haflong Tiniali, Hasingwari, Dehangi Bazar, Gunjung, and ends at Lower Haflong. This Indigenous people plan (IPP) identifies and records the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the proposed project area and its affected indigenous communities, and to avoid or at least minimize potential social impacts on them and to ensure that they share its benefits. As per Joint verification, the proposed project road will require total non-cadastral land of 219.29 ha.





Figure 1: Index Map of Chapaguri to Amteka Road (A03)

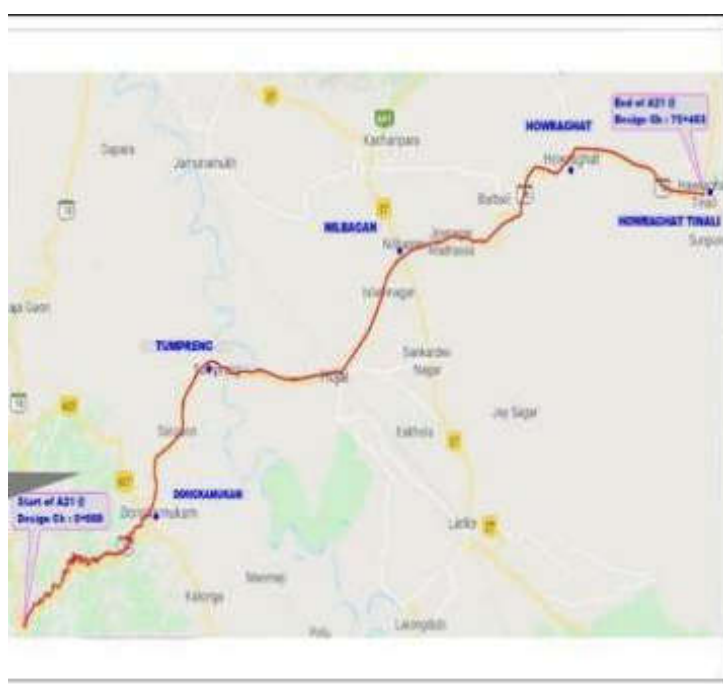
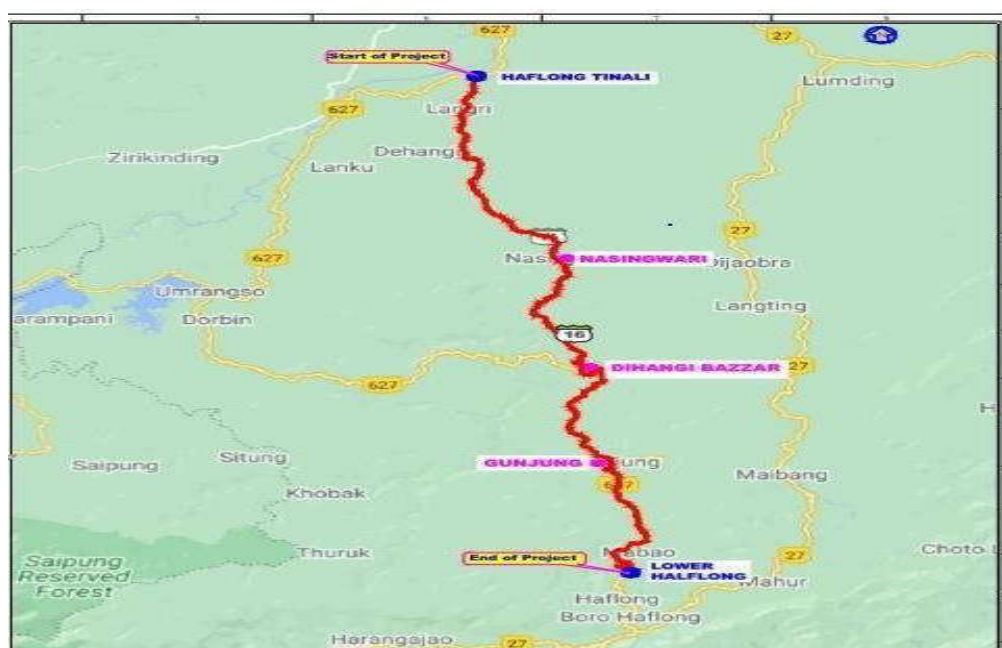


Figure 2: Index Map of Hamren to Howraghat Tiniali road (A21)



**Figure 3: Index Map of Haflong Tinali-Lower Haflong road (A23)**

### ***Physical Environment of the Project Area***

9. The proposed subprojects are falling in the district of Chirang, Karbi Anglong, West Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts in the state of Assam. These autonomous districts are the hilly, remote, and most undulated districts in Assam. Secondary vegetation of woody scrub jungles with scattered deciduous tree species and Bamboo brakes are all around the areas. No wildlife sanctuaries are located within or in the vicinity of the area. There is total 81 tribal villages to be affected in these three corridors. The names of affected tribal villages are given in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Affected Tribal Villages**

S. No	Road Corridor	District Name	Name of Town/Village
1	A03	Chirang	2No Chapaguri
2			2No Kahibari
3			2No Palashguri
4			1No Palashguri
5			Dologaon
6			Nangalbhangra
7			Tulshijhora
8			Palangsuguri
9			2No Shikapara
10			Paschimgumargaon
11			Bhawanipur
12			Kaliagaon
13			Laxmipur
14			Amguri
15			Rajpara

S. No	Road Corridor	District Name	Name of Town/Village
16			Kherdenga
17			Parbatijhora
18			Kaliyamalia
19			Gandabil
20	A21	Karbi Anglong	Howrahghat Town
21			Howraghat Gaon
22			Dakhin Barbil Gaon
23			Beloguri-2
24			Gorokhia Pukhuri
25			Kosu Pukhuri
26	A21	West Karbi Anglong	Somupong
27			Linchika
28			Mulokbong
29			Taralangso-1
30			Taralangso-2
31			Taralangso-4
32			Chengbiri-1
33			Phangkri-2
34			Phangkri-3
35			Phangkri-4
36			Donka-1
37			Donka-2
38			East Ghilani
39			Tumpreng-1
40	A23	Dima Hasao	Choto Washiling 2
41			Washubil
42			Prabdisa
43			Kota Arda
44			Koiladisa
45			P.gera
46			N.gera
47			Railing Hadi
48			Larbo
49			Langkula
50			Jaramdisa
51			P.K.Wari
52			Thaijuwari Bazar
53			Mojowari
54			Diderbi
55			Surangdisa
56			Dimadao Wapu
57			Langdrenkro
58			Langlai Hansu
59			Tereh

S. No	Road Corridor	District Name	Name of Town/Village
60			Longmaidisa Dikreng
61			Thaisaling Hawar
62			Thaijupang
63			Dersi
64			Lamadisa
65			Gajo
66			Maibangsa
67			Ashrang
68			Gunjung
69			Delaia
70			Guliyabra
71			Wayungdisa
72			Wari
73			Disagutu
74			Choto Wapu
75			Gurubari
76			Riao
77			Mabau
78			Hojai
79			Jorai
80			Lungkhok
81			Lower Halflong

### C. Social Assessment

10. The stakeholders of the proposed project are the rural inhabitants of the identified Gram Panchayats within the project area. Successful implementation and operation of any project requires consent and participation of different levels of stakeholders and mainly from the respective Autonomous Councils. This makes it necessary for the project to provide a framework for participation of all key stakeholder groups and solicit their contributions towards project design and delivery mechanisms.

11. 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 & Goalpara tribal predominance is significantly high. It has also been ascertained that the some tribal (indigenous) people do have a collective attachment to their traditional customs and habitat; and because of this, issues related to them require a special measures to ensure that tribal peoples are included in and benefit from the proposed project as appropriate.

12. The key objective of this Social Assessment (SA) study is to understand and address social development issues, and ensure accomplishing the outcomes in terms of inclusion, cohesion, equity, security and accountability. The specific objectives of the study are:

- Mapping of project stakeholders and conducting detailed stakeholder consultations.
- Assessing the social impacts of the proposed project interventions
- Review and suggest, as appropriate, the legal, policy and institutional aspects to enable accomplish the principles underpinning the approach

- Developing measures to enhance positive impacts and mitigate negative impacts, if any.

13. The social assessment has revealed that Bank's policy on Involuntary Resettlement is required to follow as there is scope envisaged for non-cadastral land acquisition. However, the result of census and socio-economic survey revealed the presence of significant indigenous population in Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong and Chirang district. So ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 on Indigenous Peoples needs to be referred.

14. The ADB's policy on Indigenous People aims at providing a voice to the indigenous peoples in design and implementation of the project; and to ensure that intended project benefits are culturally appropriate that foster full respect for their dignity and human rights. Also, the policies of both Government of India and the State Government attribute high priority to ensuring that the benefits of development get equitably distributed to the indigenous people as well. This in view, an Indigenous People Plan has been prepared to ensure inclusion and equity of indigenous peoples.

#### **D. Impact on Indigenous Population**

15. The IPs are distinctive for their socio-economic, cultural and political traditions as compared to those of the mainstream populous. It is understood from social survey that there are socio economic impacts on indigenous people in terms of land, assets, that is not only limited to the PAFs amongst the IPs but all those who live in and around the project corridor or zone; and needs separate attention to address their issues pertaining to provision of basic services. It is therefore required to address the issues of affected indigenous population within the project area so that there is no adverse impact on the indigenous people and indigenous people are also equally get benefitted from the project intervention.

16. All of them depend on leased land to earn their living either as cultivators or wage workers in the case of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong districts; whereas in Chirang district the Tribals own the land. They together with other rural dwellers share vulnerabilities in coping with rapid urbanization, finding employment, and getting higher education opportunities for their children.

17. The tribes in the three project areas are mainly Dimasas, Bodo, Karbis, Rengmas, and Koch. Gorkhas, Kuki-Chin, Zeme, Hmar, Kuki, Biate, Karbi, Hrangkhoh, Khasi and Khelma. IP from the tribes - Kukis, Hmars and Mizos, Garos, Tiwas, Khasis and Chakmas also live in the PA districts. They speak their tribal dialect and language like Bodo, Dimasa, Karbi. Some speak in Assamese and Bengali as well. Except in Halfong area where they speak hindi Halfong, they are mostly comfortable to converse in their tribal languages that span out in their tribal communities. Their cultural identity lies in their distinct local / village administration, physical separation from other tribes and the oneness & continuity of the territory in which they dwell.

18. The IPs living in the project affected areas are dependent on a primitive cultivation method known as 'Jhum Cultivation' which is also referred to as the 'Slash and Burn' method of cultivation. Under such a method of cultivation the IPs fell trees and plant vegetation and then they burn down the plot of land to remove vegetation, kill pests and provide a rich nutrient filled base for cultivation. They cultivate directly on the ash filled land soon after the burn. The plot is used till the soil is fertile and the crop yield good productivity and then it is left for wild vegetation to grow as a natural process of restoration of fertility of the soil. This maybe a decade for which such a land is left uncultivated after which they return to it and repeat the process. Due to abundance of forest land and rainfall in these places, such a method of cultivation was considered feasible especially in the hilly slopes. But in the past decade or

more, it has become a wasteful practice considering the growth of population. The cycle has become shorter and returning early to the Jhum plots means low level of produce and high land fertility loss. For those households who will be losing Jhum land in the project impact area, it was found that identifying new Jhum land is not very difficult as the project area receives heavy annual monsoon rains resulting to a quick regrowth of forest. Further, road construction will require only strips of land in the existing road, where there is no practice of agriculture. Loss of plots of agricultural land thus will not trigger acute adverse impact. For orchards and wet paddy fields, adequate replacement cost will be provided as per the RP and new methods will be discovered and IP will be trained accordingly. Additionally, for improving living standards and livelihood training will be also provided.

19. The rich forests provide for the daily needs of the IPs. The forest products like timber, cane and bamboo help in dwelling and constructions, firewood provides for fuel whereas wild fruits, berries and tubers are supplementary food. The forests also provide several roots and herbs for medicinal usage by the IPs who practice traditional medicine, possess the knowledge of the same and pass it down through generations as legacy. As modern medicine and over the counter drugs become popular amongst the new generations, the knowledge of traditional medicine has become localized to few older people. With the modern medicines substituting the traditional treatment and medicines, the art of gathering medicinal herbs and plants for preparation of traditional medicines seem to take a declining trend.

20. Also, the hill tribes of the project affected area worship the nature god and have their own ways of worship and religious practices. Their belief systems and religious practices are still intact as they live in a closed community. The construction of roads will may give rise to influx of people from outside. But the inhabitants are in the closed system of practices and are not communicative with the outsiders.

21. In the case of A03, out of 586 affected structures 534 structures are Private & 52 are CPRs in which 208 structures belong to ST Community out of these 194 structures are significantly impacted and 14 structures are non-significantly impacted. A total of 299 numbers of displaced families including tenants will be affected due to the project. Among 299 DFs 140 DFs are Title Holders losing only land, 15 DFs are losing private structures, 24 DFs are Encroacher, 68 are Squatters, there are 41 tenants in the proposed alignment without any formal documents and 11 Employees to the Commercial structures are identified by the surveyor as there is no formal document. However, any kind of impact on land of the ST community and non-cadastral land requirement in the project road will be verified after the Joint measurement survey of the land plot of the proposed road. In **A21**, out of total 372 private structures, 92 structures belong to tribal people and out of this 29 are fully affected, and rest 63 will be partially displaced and will remain viable for use. A total of 132 numbers of displaced families including tenants will be affected due to the project. However, any kind of impact on land of the ST community and non- cadastral land requirement in the project road will be analyzed after the Joint measurement survey of the land plot of the proposed road. Whereas, in **A23**, out of total 148 affected structures, 147 structures belong to indigenous people and out of this 101 are fully affected. Rest 46 structures will be partially affected and will remain viable for use. A total of 114 numbers of tribal displaced families including tenants will be affected due to the project. The impact of land there are small strips being taken in the project. There will be cutting and filling during road construction, in which there will be impact on land. As per JMS assessment of Land 1618 families (including 1596 land & structures and 22 tenants) will be affected by the proposed project.

22. The entitlement matrix, approved by the Assam Cabinet in Nov 2021, summarizes the entitlements of the affected persons, households, and communities. It aims not only to compensate land losses and restore livelihoods and sources of income of the affected households but also to improve them. The key mitigation measures proposed at households' levels are cash compensation for land and crops acquired; resettlement of physically displaced

households; household income restoration and improvement; infrastructure and other amenities at the resettlement site for the displaced families. The mitigation measure proposed at community level is the local area development programs.

## **E. Tribal Development Plan**

23. The initial scoping and social assessments made during the project preparation has established that the profiles project beneficiaries are diverse, comprising of several societal land ethnic sub-groups and other regional features. There are substantial tribal people in the project road, and they do have a collective attachment to the project interventions and outcomes. It is evident that the project intervention will not affect the tribal people adversely, as because the improvement of road is on existing alignment and only a strip of land is being used for the improvement, but, they do require special attention from the viewpoint of ensuring inclusion and equity. Those who are losing residential or commercial structures are being compensated with replacement cost and land, if required to rebuild their structures. Accordingly, the Indigenous People Plan (IPP) is developed to address tribal issues up-front and provide culturally compatible resolutions that ensure focused and exclusive attention towards tribal / indigenous people. The objectives of the Indigenous People Plan are to ensure that the tribal populations are:

## **F. Objective of the IPP**

24. The principal objectives of IPP include the following:

- To ensure benefits and compensation, as received by tribal community Indigenous people, is equal to mainstream population and are not excluded to avail benefits arising out of the project implementation;
- To ensure that the project engages in free, prior and informed consultation to obtain consent of the tribal people
- To avoid or to minimize to the extent possible, any kind of adverse impact on the tribal community and to suggest appropriate mitigation measures, including avenues for training and income generation;
- To identify the views of tribal people regarding the proposed project and ascertain broad community support for the project;
- To ensure that project benefits are accessible to the tribal community living in the project area; and
- To ensure participation of tribal community in the entire process of planning, implementation and monitoring of project

## **G. Methodology for IPP preparation**

25. The methodology adopted for the IPP included the following:

26. **Screening:** The first step for preparation of Indigenous people plan includes a process to determine presence of IP along the project alignment. The tribal districts in the project area were identified and the list of the villages in Schedule VI was obtained as part of the study. A Screening process was done for villages in the Schedule VI areas to determine the indigenous people and their collective attachment to the project area. This was done through a consultative process with the cultural and social group present in the project area.

27. **Review of secondary sources:** Based on the review of secondary sources and primary discussion with government officials, presence of tribal people in general in the project area was established. The overall profile of the tribal population along the alignment including their socio-economic characteristics, household profile, village amenities, land holding details and household profile was determined through the secondary data.

28. **Data collection:** Quantitative data collection involved conducting census and socio-economic surveys. This included the overall profile of the tribal households in terms of their household profile, religious orientation, educational status, access to basic amenities, economic standard, loan and indebtedness, perception about the project, project induced displacement has been assessed through census and Socio-economic survey samples based and the samples were representatives of the project affected persons including ST population.

29. **Consultations:** Focus Group Discussions with tribal people, interviews with key officials associated with tribal development, and observations of some of the project affected villages. Consultation was conducted with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities to fully identify their views, stages of development, categorization of schedule tribes, cultural practices, beliefs, educational level and skill training assessment, status of women and also ascertain their broad community support for the project.

30. **Social assessment of Indigenous people:** A social assessment was undertaken to evaluate the project's potential positive and adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples, and to minimize impacts where adverse impacts may be significant. A conscious effort towards evaluation and avoidance of land acquisition and resettlement impacts is taken up as an integral part of the entire project preparation and design.

31. **Cost estimate and budget:** Tentative budget for IPP comprises institutional cost, hiring of RIA/NGOs for IPP implementation, awareness generation, capacity building etc., has been estimated. This shall be revised at later stage or at the time of implementation.

## H. Structure of the Report

32. At this draft stage the reporting requirement of the study is to analyze the impact on the indigenous people and their properties. Keeping in mind the above requirement at Draft stage of the study, this report will be organized in following Chapters:

- Executive Summary
- Chapter 1 : Introduction & Methodology
- Chapter 2 : Tribal Scenario in Assam
- Chapter 3 : Impact on Indigenous Population
- Chapter 4 : Socio-economic Profile of the Indigenous People
- Chapter 5 : Legal and Institutional Framework
- Chapter 6 : Stakeholder Mapping and Consultation
- Chapter 7 : Income Restoration and Rehabilitation
- Chapter 8 : Tribal Development Plan includes strategy, implementation process, IPP Budget and Grievance redressal mechanism
- Chapter 9 : Monitoring and Reporting
- Chapter 10 : Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Chapter 11 : Institutional Mechanism
- Chapter 12 : Implementation Schedule



## II. TRIBAL SCENARIO IN ASSAM

### A. Assam at a Glance

33. The State of Assam is situated just below the eastern Himalayan foothills and lies between 89°5'- 96°1' East and 24°3'- 27°58' north. Assam is surrounded by six of the other seven north-eastern states (together called as 'seven sisters'): Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and Meghalaya. Geographically Assam and these States are connected to the rest of India via a strip of land in West Bengal called the Siliguri Corridor or "Chicken's Neck". Assam shares international borders with Bhutan and Bangladesh.

34. Assam covers a territory of 78,438 sq km, roughly a fourth of it comprising rugged hills and the rest verdant alluvial plains. Topographically it can be divided into three distinct zones: the Brahmaputra valley in the north; the Hills of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao; and the Barak valley in the south. The alluvial Brahmaputra valley commands the lion's share of Assam's territory.

35. A significant geographical aspect of Assam is that it contains three of six physiographic divisions of India - The Northern Himalayas (Eastern Hills), The Northern Plains (Brahmaputra plain) and Deccan Plateau (Karbi Anglong). The River Brahmaputra, the lifeline of Assam becomes a braided river (at times 10-16 km wide) and with tributaries, creates a flood plain. The hills of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao (North Cachar) are now eroded and dissected are originally parts of the South Indian Plateau system. In the south, the River Barak originates in the Barail Range (Assam-Nagaland border) flows through the Cachar district with a 40-50 km wide valley and enters Bangladesh with the name Surma River. The Brahmaputra and the Barak rivers are part of the National Waterway 2 and 6 respectively and together cover almost 1000 Km across the State.

### B. Administrative setup

36. Assam has a single chamber legislative assembly with 126 members. The state sends 21 members to the Indian Parliament, 7 to the Rajya Sabha (upper house) and 14 to the Lok Sabha (Lower house). Local government is based on 27 administrative districts which include newly created Bodoland Territorial Council's Baksa, Chirag, Udalguri and Kamrup renamed as rural and metropolitan. The state has been divided into 49 Subdivisions, has 219 Blocks, 2489 Panchayats and 26312 villages. For maintenance of law and order 206 police stations or thanas are made accessible. The capital of this State is Dispur and is in the city of Guwahati.

37. 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.



38. Some of the salient features of Assam State are listed in **Table 2**.

**Table 2: Salient Feature of the Assam State**

Indicators		Census, 2011
Area (sq. km)		78438
Households (No.)		6406471
Population (No.)		31205576
Male Population (%)		51.08
Female Population (%)		48.92
Urban population (%)		14.10
Rural population (%)		85.90
SC Population (%)		7.15
ST Population (%)		12.45
Population growth rate (%)		17.07
Population density (per sq. km.)		398
Sex Ratio (females+ 1000 males)		958
Total Literate (%)		72.19
Total Male Literate (%)		77.85
Total Female Literate (%)		66.27
Work Participation Rate (WPR)		38.36
WPR (Male)		53.59
WPR (Female)		22.46
Main Workers (%)		27.84
Main workers (Male) (%)		44.13
Main workers (Female) (%)		10.82
Main Workers	Cultivation Ratio	36.13
	Agriculture Ratio	10.40
	Household Ratio	2.79
	Others Ratio	50.69
Marginal workers (%)		10.52
Marginal workers (Male)		9.45
Marginal workers (Female)		11.63
Marginal Workers	Cultivation Ratio	28.12
	Agriculture Ratio	28.70
	Household Ratio	7.59

Indicators		Census, 2011
	Others Ratio	35.59
Non-Workers (%)		61.64
Male Non-workers		46.41
Female Non-workers		77.54

Source: Census of India, 2011

### C. Land, Agriculture and Forests

39. Due to the influence of Brahmaputra and Barak rivers the State is bestowed with vast alluvial plains; and it continues to be predominantly agrarian state. The soil and climatic condition of the plains is quite suitable for the cultivation of the variety of crops and the climatic condition of the hill areas are quite suitable for cultivation of certain crops like coffee and rubber. Assam has an agriculturally based economy and more than 70 per cent of the population depends on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood.

40. The principal food crops produced in the State is rice (paddy), maize (corn), pulses, potato, wheat, etc. In the interior hill areas, the tribal people practice shifting cultivation, and raise mixed crops along with paddy in jhum cultivation. The principal cash crops are tea, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, and tobacco. Tea is the most important cash crop in Assam; and makes up for more than 50% of all India production. The State is known world-wide for itstea.

41. The State of Assam is enriched with extensive forest area and also rich with different species and strains of floras and faunas along with valuable forest products. The recorded forest area of Assam is 26,832 sq. km; and forest cover constitutes 35.28% of total land area of this State.

### D. Economy

42. In comparison to the other States of India, the economic profile of Assam (with per capita NSDP around Rs. 50,000.00) is not very promising. However, among eight States of the Northeastern Region, Assam is most industrially advanced State. There are several large, medium, and small-scale industries based on the resources like agriculture, forest and mineral available here.

43. Assam is endowed with petroleum, natural gas, coal, limestone, and many other minor minerals such as magnetic quartzite, kaolin, clay and feldspar. The Upper Assam districts are major reserves of oil and gas. It is estimated that Assam and surrounding region possess around 150 million tonnes of petroleum reserves. Presently, Assam is the 3rd largest producer of petroleum (crude) and natural gas in the country accounting for 16% and 8% respectively of the total production of this mineral in the country. A Tertiary coal belt is located in Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts with an estimated reserve of 370 million tonnes. Papers, cement, Petrochemical are some other industries of Assam.

44. Assam is predominantly a rural based state, almost 86 per cent of its population still living in rural areas. The socio-economic position among the people in rural areas is very pathetic compared to urban area & all India figures. Rural poverty is more than twice that of urban poverty. The population growth in Assam also implied that there has hardly been any reduction in the absolute number of the poor over the years.

45. As per census of India 2011, the state of Assam with an area of 78438 sq. Km. accounts for about 2.39% of the total geographical area of the country. It has a population of 31.20 million, which accounts for 2.58% of the population of the country. The adverse land-

man ratio is 398 per sq. km. The decadal growth of population for 2001-2011 is 17.07%. According to 2011 census, the literacy rate in the state is 72.19% in which male literacy is 77.85% with respect to the male population and female literacy is 66.27% with respect to the female population, creating a gender gap of 11.58%. The Scheduled Caste population comprises 7.15% whereas tribal population constitutes a mere 12.45% of the total population. About 61.64% population of the state is non-working. Therefore, there is a specific need for infrastructure development, so that, economy of the region can go in positive dimension.

46. Assam is an ethnically diverse state with different languages, traditions and cultural practices; it is the melting pot of many 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 Dimasas tribes (3.2%). They constitute ninety per cent 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 tribes, Barmans (in Cachar), Man (Tai speaking), Khampti and Singpho tribes. The spatial distribution of tribal population in Assam could be broadly classified under two groups: Hill tribes and Plain tribes. The tribal population in Assam is predominantly rural with 94.4% residing in rural areas.

## E. Scheduled Areas of Assam

47. 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 environment 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, the provision of the Sixth Schedule is enshrined in the Constitution 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 & Udalguri have been declared as the Scheduled Areas.

## F. Tribal Groups

48. In A03 almost 92.3% of the total population living in the rural areas of the Chirang district out of which 37.83% belongs to the scheduled tribe Bodo. A21, nearly 60% of the total population belongs to scheduled tribes. The major scheduled tribes living in the West Karbi Anglong and Karbi Anglong autonomous districts are Karbis, Rengmas, Dimasas and Koch. Gorkhas, Kuki-Chin Peoples such as Kukis, Hmars and Mizos, Garos, Tiwas, Khasis and Chakmas also live in the districts. The major scheduled tribes living in the A23, Dima Hasao autonomous district are Dimasas, Zeme, Hmar, Kuki, Biate, Karbi, Hrangkhoh, Khasi and Khelma. As mentioned earlier, in the Dima Hasao autonomous district, nearly 71 per cent of the total population belongs to scheduled tribes (**Table 3**).

**Table 3: Distribution of ST Population in Districts**

S. No.	Districts	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

49. There are no distinctive differences between the tribal people and other rural dwellers in any of the three project areas. All of them depend on land to earn their living either as cultivators or wage workers. As the majority populations in autonomous district, the scheduled tribes share their co-identity of scheduled tribes with other tribes. They together with other rural dwellers share vulnerabilities in coping with rapid urbanization, finding employment, and getting higher education opportunities for their children.

## **G. Need for Dedicated Attention to Tribal People**

50. The principal objectives of dedicated attention to tribal population in the project area would be to ensure that project engages in free, prior and informed consultation with indigenous people living in the project area and project benefits are equally accessible to them. Also Scheduled Tribes do fully participate in the entire process of preparation, implementation, and monitoring of project.

## **H. Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile of Tribal in Assam**

51. As per the 2011 census, the total population of Assam is 3,12,05,576; the decadal growth of population is 17.07% while in previous decade it was 18.85%. The population of Assam constitutes 2.58% of India's total population. The tribal population is 38,84,371, which is 12.4% of the total population of the state and 3.72% of total tribal population of the country. The State has registered 17.4% decadal growth of tribal population in 2001-2011 which is slightly higher than the overall decadal growth for the state.

52. The Gender Ratio in Assam is 958 women for each 1000 men; and it has improved substantially over the last decade. The overall sex ratio among tribal people is 984, which is marginally less than the national average of 990. The gender related development indices in Assam are more-or-less favorable compared with the corresponding national figure, implying lesser instances of gender-based disparity in the State. Women enjoy better status as compared to women in India in terms of decision-making power at the household level; however, women's participation in political process or in the government services is low.

53. 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 those tribal women are still lagging on educational attainment.

54. 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% tribal household had reported absence of any durable household assets, which is 5 percentages lower than that of all social groups. However, access to banking services and grid electricity are considerably lower.

55. Demographic diversity, together with complex socio-economic dynamics in Assam have resulted in inequities of service access; certain groups of the society are at a disadvantage in accessing government services. Notable among these groups are the tribal people, especially those in the scheduled areas; but beyond them, communities living in riverine areas and forest villages near the border areas, and migrant tea-garden workers of Adivasi origin (commonly terms as Tea-tribe communities) also are at disadvantage.

## **I. Affected Districts Profile: Location, Demography and Literacy at District Level of subproject roads**

56. **Chirang:** The corridor no. A03 is in Chirang district falls under the control of

Boroland Territorial Council (BTC). Chirang is the 27 districts of Assam, which have been carved out from erstwhile Bongaigaon district of Assam. The district headquarter is Kajalgaon. The district is surrounded by International boundary of Bhutan in North, Bongaigaon District and a little portion of Kokrajhar district in South, Baksa district in the East and Kokrajhar district in West. It is situated at a distance of 106 kms from Dispur with a total area of 1,170 sq kms. It is in 16th position in the state based on the no of villages (3 taluks and 26 villages).

57. **Karbi Anglong:** The corridor no. A 21 is located in West Karbi Anglong and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam state. This erstwhile Karbi Anglom district situated in the central part of Assam was divided into two districts, viz., Karbi Anglong and West Karbi Anglong in 2016. West Karbi Anglong is located between 250 33' N to 260 35' N Latitude and 920 10' to 930 50' E Longitude. The Undivided Karbi Anglong district covers an area of 10,434 sq km which is 13.3 % of the total geographical area of the state of Assam. It is bounded by Golaghat district in the east, Meghalaya and Morigaon district in the west, Nagaon and Golaghat district in the north and Dima Hasao district and Nagaland in the south. The Hojai district falls in the between of Karbi Anglong & West Karbi Anglong district. There are many rivers and tributaries in this district. Among these, the most important are Kopli, Amreng, Borpani, Kolioni, Dhansiri, Dikharu, Nambor, Deopani, Jamuna, Patradisha, Longnit and Doigrung River. Important tourist attractions include Kohora tourist center, which is synonymous with Kaziranga.

58. **Dima Hasao:** The road corridor A 23, which is about 90.920 kms is located in Dima Hasao district of Assam state. The Dima Hasao District is situated at Southern part of Assam in the North-East Region of India. Dima Hasao district is located between 24 57' N to 25 43' N Latitude and 92 32' to 93 28' E Longitude with its headquarters at Haflong. The district is surrounded by Karbi Anglong district and Nagaon on North, Manipur and Nagaland on East, Meghalaya on West and Cachar district on South. The district has 4 Revenue Circles. The district has two subdivisions namely Halfong and Maibong subdivisions. The total area of the district is 4888 Sq.km (Rural 4866.23 Sq. Kms and Urban: 21.77 Sq. Kms) and major part of the district is covered by the hills. The total forest cover of the district is 63777.40 hectares.

59. The affected districts are areas with a majority of tribal land and tribal population. The spread is woven with the vividness of tribal language, culture and traditions. All these three districts of Assam fall under the schedule VI tribal area.

60. Speaking of the population, as per the Census of India (2011) total population of Chirang is 4,82,162 (244,860 males and 237,302 females), that of Karbi Anglong (both Karbi Anglong and West Karbi Anglong districts) is 9,56,313 (4,90,167 males and 4,66,146 females) and Dima Hasao district is 2,14,102 (1,10,802 are males and 1,03,300 females), . The sex ratio is, 969, 973, 932 females per 1000 males in Chirang, Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao respectively.

61. The population of the Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts is predominantly tribal. As per the 2011 Census, Dima Hasao autonomous district has a tribal population of about 70.92 percent whereas that of Karbi Anglong autonomous district is about 59.4 percent. The major tribal ethnic groups of Karbi Anglong district are Karbis, Bodos, Kukis, Dimasas, Hmars, Garos, Rengmas Nagas, Tiwas, Man (Tai Speaking) and that of Dima Hasao district are Dimasa, Zeme, Hmar, Kuki, Biate, Karbi, Hrangkhoh, Khasi and Khelma. The major non- tribal languages spoken in Dima Hasao district are Assamese, Bengali, Nepali and Haflong Hindi (a speech form of Hindi). Haflong Hindi is the lingua franca in the Dima Hasao. Whereas in the Chirang district, Hindus are a majority constituting 66.5% of the total population. The native languages of Chirang are Assamese, Bengali & Bodo.

62. In Chirang, the Schedule Caste constitutes 7.3% while Schedule Tribe was 37.1% of total population (census 2011). Out of total population of the district, 34.6% are workers of which 52.6 % and 16.1 % are male and female respectively. The percentage of non- workers

is 65.4% in the district. The worker are categorised as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry Workers and Other Workers. The percentages of these categories are 32.6 %, 18.5%, 3.7% and 45.1% respectively. In Bongaigaon district out of total population, 255,806 were engaged in work activities. 74.9% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 25.1% were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 255,806 workers engaged in Main Work, 66,767 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 24,914 were Agricultural labourers.

63. In Karbi Anglong and West Karbi Anglong, the scheduled tribe and scheduled caste accounts for 59.4% and 13.9% of the population respectively. The total households in Karbi Anglong are 177,146. There was a total of 1,83,441 workers, comprising 1,63,800 cultivators, 205,95 main agricultural labourers, 5,085 in household industries, 71,002 other workers, 122,959 marginal workers, 592,20 marginal cultivators, 403,57 marginal agricultural labourers, 4,776 marginal workers in household industries and 186.06 other marginal workers

64. In Dima Hasao, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes accounts for 2.03% and 70.92% of the population respectively. The district had a total of 42,094 households. There were a total of 85,028 workers, comprising 35,375 cultivators, 1,833 main agricultural labourers, 750 in household industries, 30,339 other workers, 16,731 marginal workers, 9,105 marginal cultivators, 2,985 marginal agricultural labourers, 742 marginal workers in household industries and 3899 other marginal workers.

65. All these districts have tribal settlements and constitute 37.1%, 59.4% and 70.92% in Chirang, Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao respectively. These area falls under hill councils and sale and purchase of land is prohibited and therefore, the non-tribal settlement is modern day's phenomenon. However, the habitants are intermingled with local population and live cohesively. The people have migrated from different parts of Assam and settled in these areas.

**Table 4: Tribal/ Social Stratification**

District	SC %	ST%	OTHERS% (Gen, OBC)
Chirang	7.2%	37.1%	55.7%
Karbi Anglong	13.9%	59.4%	26.7 %
Dima Hasao	2.03%	70.92%	27.05%

Source: PCA 2011

66. Majority of the people in all the three districts put together follow Hindu religion. The tribal people have their own religious festivals for nature God.

**Table 5: Religious Stratification**

District	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others	Not Known
Chirang	66.5%	22.66%	10.32%	0.02%	0.08%	0.03%	0.1%	.29%
Karbi Anglong	80.10%	2.12%	16.50%	0.04%	.65%	.04%	.37%	.17%
Dima Hasao	67.07%	2.04%	29.57%	.10%	.32%	.03%	.55%	.33%

Source: PCA 2011



### III. IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LAND ACQUISITION

#### A. Background

67. This section deals with the impact on indigenous peoples living in the project corridor. The assessment is based on the census and socio-economic survey for all the affected structures and households. The Joint Measurement Survey Work to collect the affected tribal families with usufruct status on non-cadastral land or ownership status in cadastral land (in case of Chirang district) by the respective Councils in assistance from the Revenue Officials have been completed. The process of valuation of land have been completed in Chirang, Karbi Anglong and West Karbi Anglong districts. However, as on date they have shared the details of village wise land acquisition data and accordingly land acquisition area has been calculated.

68. All the process has been completed in Dima Hasao district and the required land of 219.29 ha of Non-Cadastral land has already been transferred to PWD by the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council.

#### B. Scope of Land Acquisition

69. In A03, the main tribe living in the project area is Bodo and in all out of a total 769 of affected and displaced families, 299 of schedule tribe families will be affected from the proposed project. The total of 66.69 hectare of land (including 36.92 ha of forest land) will be required additionally, out of which 15.53 hectare of private land is being acquired in this section.

70. The major scheduled tribes affected in the project area A21 are Karbis, Rengmas, Chakmas and Kukis. It is to be noted here that, in all 132 nos. of schedule tribe families will be affected in both the tribal districts from the proposed project. The total of 50.608 hectare (including 4.608 ha of Forest land) is required additionally in Karbi Anglong and West Karbi Anglong and out of which 27.66 hectare is Non- Cadastral land.

71. It is to be noted here that, the major scheduled tribes living in the project road A23 is Dimasa tribe. In all 1610 nos. of schedule tribe families will be affected from the proposed project and total numbers of affected families from land acquisition as per JMS data is 1610 families. The total land required is 219.29 hectare and all are Non-Cadastral land with NC hills Autonomous Council. There is no patta land in this corridor.

**Table 6: Affected Schedule Tribe Families**

	Proposed project Area		
	A03	A21	A23
Total No. of families affected	769	726	1618
No. of Schedule tribe families affected	299	132	1610

#### C. Impact on Private Structures

72. In A03, 208 private structures of indigenous peoples using as residential, commercial and res- com-commercial structures were identified as project affected and all affected structures are owned by title holders. Most of the impacted area presently falls under the cadastral land holding system the RoR (Right of Records) is available for the title holders at the Land & Revenue Department of the District Council.

73. As per the census survey of A21, 92 private structures of indigenous peoples using as residential, commercial and res-com-commercial structures were identified as project affected



and all affected structures are owned by titleholders. In A23, 147 private structures of indigenous peoples using as residential, commercial and res-com-commercial structures were identified as project affected. Here, all affected structures are owned by usufruct landholders.

74. The ownership details of the affected private structures are presented in **Table 7**.

**Table 7: Impact on Private Structures of Indigenous People**

Corridor no.	Res.	Comm.	Res- cum- Comm.	Kiosk	Others	No. of Structures
A03	73	77	2	8	48	208
A21	16	62	10	-	4	92
A23	21	60	5	31	30	147

Source: Census and Social Survey, September-October 2020

75. The private structures affected are of various types. As in A03, the majority of the structures are semi-permanent in nature (66.82%), followed by other types (23.07%), temporary and kiosk (3.84%) and a very scanty amount of permanent structures (0.96%). In the case of A21, majority of them are temporary in nature (44.57%), followed by permanent (38.04%), (13.04%) semi-permanent in nature and (4.35%) are other types of structures. In A23 there are of various types, majority of them are temporary in nature (32.65%), followed by semi-permanent (23.13%), (21.09%) kiosk in nature, (20.41%) are other types of structures and (2.72%) are permanent in nature.

76. The settlements of the IPs spread across hilly terrain and valleys were created by clearing forest areas for their residence and jhum cultivation. For all issues pertaining to their socio-economic life, they are customarily dependent on the decision of the Village Authority Chairman/Chief and all such decisions are usually unanimously taken.

77. In order to ensure awareness about the proposed project road construction as well as to assess the potential impact of the same on the livelihood, economy, cultivable forest land, productive assets, residential structures of the settlements, and society at large among the IPs, several consultations with affected communities were held time and again.

78. The project details were therefore discussed with the stakeholders at the village level, which was represented by the Village Authority members. The consultation meetings held in each of the affected settlements during the project planning phase were attended by all senior members of the village(s), some youths members, and Village Authority members. The consultation meetings focused on discussions on the possible impacts of the project on the land, agricultural fields, forests, community structures, livelihood, and other existing socio-religious customs & traditions. The objective of these meaningful consultations was to arrive at a consensus on issues of land availability for road construction and IPs' informed opinion on resolving this issue of land. It was, in effect a project disclosure meeting where the impact of road construction on the land, and other assets, livelihood, type of compensation, benefits to be accrued, and potential adverse impact were discussed. The major opinions, perceived benefits, adverse impacts, queries, doubts, and specific requirements of the IPs were noted.

79. Separate consultations were held with women. As it was found that the majority of the women are not conversant with English or Hindi, interpreters assisted during the consultations. The feedback revealed that women, like their counterparts, are enthusiastic and positive about project road construction. It is the women who carry their fruits/vegetables/poultry products to the markets to earn their living and in the absence of a proper road and transport; they face more challenges on a daily basis. Also, this takes a heavy toll on their health, energy, and time. Moreover, women want the benefits of modern health

care facilities which are available in urban and semi-urban areas. Thus, the road becomes not just an essential mode of livelihood for women but a prospect of a better life.

80. The entire project-affected area lies far from a major urban and industrial belt, cocooned in nature and greenery. The people are thus oblivious of the perils that will follow in the post-construction phase when fast transport and communication will also bring in negative impact. Presently, the IPs have little or no exposure to the risk of HIV/AIDS and other STDs. But the influx of people from outside who will come to reside in the neighborhood during the construction phase may bring with them several issues that might affect the IPs negatively. For this, the project will adopt some mechanism to create awareness to deal with the exposure to social evils, potential risks of diseases from the influx of outsiders, and preparedness to address those among the IP community, particularly women.

81. The road project construction will generate and enhance job opportunities and scope for self-employment for both men and women. These will bring the IP community into close interaction with the outside communities thus resulting in an intrusion into their culture, religion, and dignity, based on the difference in racial characteristics, education, and culture. In such grave circumstances, as the younger generation may be easily lured by the bright prospect and glamour outside of the community, the Village Authority will face challenges in retaining its influence over the population. Despite these probable adverse impacts, it will be ensured that construction of the road is not hindered and the benefits accruing to the IPs from this are not overshadowed. In cases of violation of their tradition, culture, and dignity the specific incidences will be intimated to the Grievance Redress Committee which will decide the appropriate mitigation measures since the IP's right is also protected under several national laws and the traditional customary laws for the IPs also have rules to mitigate such adversities.

82. The outcome of the public consultations is categorized into positive/negative impacts, direct and indirect impacts, and short-term and long-term impacts and impacts that are yet to be perceived.

#### **A. Positive impacts and benefits**

83. The likely Positive impacts and benefits of the projects are:

- (i) The project will promote good interstate connectivity facilitating transport & trade as these roads would be a section of the road network connecting the neighboring states as well as eastern and western parts of the sub-region connecting India with Bhutan and Bangladesh.
- (ii) The road will benefit the villagers/residents living in and around the project road area. The district headquarters also will enjoy better connectivity with the state capital.
- (iii) The rural settlements will be connected with motorable roads. This will provide access to high schools, college at Imphal, government health centers, markets of the nearby towns and cities, and even to other states where their fruits and vegetables as well as other products can fetch premium rates.
- (iv) With the road connectivity the potentiality of the region to grow fruits and vegetables in surplus will be optimized. However, to make good use of the fruits and agricultural products of the area, interested entrepreneurs need to be brought in and processing plants can be set up to enhance livelihood.
- (v) Roads will increase the mobility of youth who can find job and education opportunities in and out of the state. They will be able to hone their skill and raise their capacity in order to get employment elsewhere too.
- (vi) The construction phase will also generate self-employment opportunities for locals, such as running a canteen, selling groceries, vegetables, and fruits at the construction establishments at the site, and running eateries for the daily laborers.

(vii) During construction job opportunities will be created for local labours.

## B. Negative Impacts

84. In the phase of community consultation held in all the affected settlements, potential negative impacts of road construction and possible remedial measures were also discussed. The hazards like human trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases are yet to touch the IP community in the project impact area but the influx from other regions may expose of the youth. The road safety is another issue that has serious implications. Loss of assets like houses and land will impact the DPs. The expressed opinion of the IP community about loss of land/forest/properties is that road is of more importance as absence of road connectivity creates a hindrance to growth and development. The area is known for producing oranges and bananas in abundance and these fruits are lying wasted in the absence of a good road. They are of the opinion that Loss of land and properties can be compensated by the construction of a good transport system.

**Table 8: Potential Negative impact of the proposed road project**

SI No	Negative Impacts	Summary details	Mitigation Measures
1	Loss of agricultural land and Jhum cultivation	There is a small strip in the existing road is being acquired and no jhum/ terrace cultivation will be affected	The assets lost will be compensated as per EM of the project
2	Loss of Land under Wet paddy fields	Households owning wet paddy fields	The affected households will get compensation as EM
3	Loss of Structures	Households owning structures Community structures	As per the resettlement impact survey the CPRs are all government offices, market sheds, school building parts/boundary walls, and similar structures, and all are individually owned. These will be properly compensated. No church, burial ground or other cultural heritage sites/structures will be affected.
4	Orchards	Households owning Orchards	Standing trees and crops will be compensated at replacement cost.
5	Collection of forest produces	Wild fruits, berries, timber, cane for construction, medicinal herbs, and firewood. Traditional Medicine practitioners All residents of affected Settlements	Forest cover under each settlement is sufficient to allow plucking, collection, and gathering, of a forest, produce like fruits, berries, firewood, herbs, and roots for medicinal purposes. There will be a tree plantation in 1:10 ratio
6	The influx of outside population and intrusion of the outsiders into society	Currently, the project area is located in an interior hilly region with limited access and minimal civic amenities. There is likely to be an influx of outside population with alien socio-cultural mindset. There may be a conflict of culture and livelihood during and post constructions	The measures of safeguards toward gender sensitization and awareness programme are envisaged in the project. The livelihood programme will enhance the skills of the aboriginals. The contractors will be capacitized to aware their immigrant workers not indulge in any scrupulous activities and shall be monitored regularly Land Revenue and Reform Act(s) restricts any transfer of land to or claim of land by non-tribal people in the hill areas of Assam. This will

SI No	Negative Impacts	Summary details	Mitigation Measures
			<p>protect the IPs from encroachment in the long term.</p> <p>The community is positive towards the positive influence of outsiders' influx, which will expose them to new ideas, and innovative approaches. The IP community has immense pride in their sociocultural way of life which they will try to retain in spite of outside influence. The adverse cultural impact of population influx will be countered by the village authority which has great influence even over the youth.</p> <p>The women and Youth organizations of some of the villages have assured of protecting their cultural identity. The issue of cultural dilution stands no threat as the community is found to be tolerant, inclusive yet confident in protecting their own traditions and norms.</p>
9	Complaints and Grievances	<p>The affected persons (DPs) among the IP community will lose assets, and compensation for standing crops, wet paddy lands, structures, orchards etc will be paid,</p> <p>Besides, people from settlements that are not directly connected by the proposed road may also grumble for not being considered.</p> <p>All these situations will cause grievances to be raised and if not resolved amicably and within a short period may cause social tension among the IP community.</p>	<p>For resolving grievances and complaints there will be a 2 tier GRM with GRCs at project and state levels. The state government and PIU will engage dedicated persons to handle such situations.</p> <p>Even if such situations arise the GRM will be activated at the site level by NGO and procedure will follow to redress the grievances as soon as possible.</p> <p>For creating an inter-community/inter caste good humanitarian relation between the IP and the outsiders there will be frequent informal interaction of people and cultural exchanges to create a strong neighborly relationship. One way of doing so will be employed to the village youths, providing marketing opportunity to the village women to sell vegetables, groceries, poultry products and fruits etc for daily consumption at site camps.</p> <p>Implementing NGO will take a lead role to create and maintain a cordial atmosphere in the IP settlements during project construction period.</p>

85. Several public consultations were held with the Village Authorities of all the affected settlements in order to obtain land from the settlements, as no land in the hill areas can be acquired as per the state land acquisition act. The land belongs to the autonomous council and broad community support has been obtained from them. It was during these community consultations that all the Village Authorities agreed to provide land of their free will. Declaration was made to this effect by each of the affected Village Authorities and the Govt. of Assam in

return as a good gesture agreed to provide community structural facilities for the overall development of the settlements in lieu of land provided by the villagers for the proposed road construction.

86. The details of the loss of all properties, including land, structures, orchards etc for each settlement are provided in the Resettlement Plan of the project road. Compensation and assistance for mitigating resettlement impact for the affected households are also provided in the RP. In this IPP overall development and mitigation measures for the IP, the community has been duly highlighted.

### **C. Short- and Long-Term Impacts**

87. The short-term impacts of the project will be translated in the form of physical and economic displacement that will be caused as a result of land stretched acquired for road construction. This is immediate and will be required prior to road construction works starts. The impact will be mitigated by payment compensation for structures, standing crops, orchards, and wet paddy cultivation land prior to displacement. During the construction phase, IPs will also experience an increase in the level as Local laborers will be employed in construction and additional jobs will be created to support the construction. Some will also find self-employment opportunities in the form of tea stalls, shacks, and small food stalls to serve the daily needs of the construction workers and employees.

88. The long-term impacts will be realized after the project road is constructed and as envisaged this will create accessibility to healthcare, educational institutions, administrative offices, and marketplaces. The long-term impact will pave the way for the overall socio-economic development of the project impact area.

### **D. Direct and Indirect Impacts**

89. The direct impact of the project will be on those affected households who stand to lose land, and other assets, like structures, orchards, wet paddy fields due to road construction. Besides these, some community structures and government structures will also be affected. In addition, the road will directly impact travel time and safety issues for local communities.

90. Whereas, the indirect impact will be felt by all the villagers during construction work which will cause some environmental hazards, road safety, and temporary difficulty in access to places around their settlements during the construction period. Population influx may also cause some price rises in the local market. In terms of long-term indirect impact, communities will have better access to public services on one hand and feel the pressure of culture dilution on the other hand.

### **E. Anticipated/ Negligible Impacts not considered**

91. Apart from the obvious loss of land, properties, trees, orchards, structures, and an increase in traffic accidents, the IPs do not foresee the anticipated impacts on culture, social norms, and health. Being situated in an interior area with limited connectivity, the people, in general, are not aware of the probable risk of development in the highway sector, such as the spread of HIV/AIDS and STD, drug abuse that can trap the youth and trafficking of women and children. Such hazards are yet to touch the IP community in the project impact area but their occurrence is anticipated with greater possibility. The issues, however, were discussed during FGD sessions, and the participants agreed to discuss the matter among the villagers with due seriousness. The Village Authority and especially the Women's and Youth organizations asserted that at an appropriate time they will take awareness generation initiatives. The project will provide HIV/AIDS, trafficking, and road safety awareness sessions for all communities. The Institutional Support for Capacity Development (ISCD) consultant will

provide orientation and sensitization workshops that will include awareness programs on HIV/AIDS/Drug abuse and trafficking.

**Table 9: Negligible Impacts not considered**

SI No	Negligible Impacts	Justification for not being considered	Explanations/ Mitigation Measures
1	Influx of business	Influx of business will be limited to construction sites and surrounding areas in a small scale	People will get self-employment opportunity at a moderate scale as construction work requires skilled labor and expertise that local community hardly possess.
2	inflation	At present, the local people have to travel quite a distance to avail of the goods and services required. Physical labour to access commodities and facilities is not quantified.	Any inflation that occurs after the road is in place would be offset by the reduction in travel cost to access such goods and services
3	Communicable diseases	The threat of communicable diseases is yet to be taken seriously by the community. The influx of outsiders may pose a threat, but that probability is remote.	Presently access to basic health services is at a minimum. Once the road is operational, such access will be at a higher level. The community feels any disease can be treated in city hospital and threats would be minimized. This will also be taken care of with the help of awareness generation programs
4	HIV/AIDS infection	Youth, women	As of now, it is a less known phenomenon. However awareness generation programs and counseling sessions will form part of capacity development plan for the settlement by the Youth and Women associations.
5	Drug abuse	Since the settlements of the PAPs are isolated, they have yet not been extensively affected by drug abuse. Road construction project may bring in new challenges in this aspect.	Youth – both male and female are targeted groups for drug abuse. Awareness generation programs, contact with Drug de-Addiction Centres, and, Counselling is the means of addressing drug abuse. Such centers are already in operation in major towns of the state.
6	Trafficking	Very limited experience as of now among the people. However, with potential threats from migration and exposure to an influx in population, there is a need for awareness generation programs.	Children and Youth, especially girls and women of poor households will be targeted. They may be at higher risk during and after road construction. Awareness generation, tripartite monitoring on the basis of community information, by Youth groups and women groups in the community, Police and GO/NGO

92. Mitigation measures and beneficiaries have been detailed in an action plan with the objective of protecting and conserving the traditional cultural life of the IPs and at the same time, giving access to potential benefits arising out of the project which will change the IP community for the overall better economic condition in the area.

## F. Action Plan for Beneficial and Mitigation Measures

93. An action plan is chalked out with the aim to benefit the IPP and also support mitigation. The plan of action has activities for the target group that is designed to be taken up within a stipulated time and organized by a particular responsible unit/. The Action Plan is discussed below –

94. For **Skill Enhancement and Capacity development** for unemployed youth, orientation/ sensitization / and awareness generation workshops will be organized for stakeholders (i.e. village authority members, Youth, men, and women from affected settlements) twice a year during the implementation phase for each settlement and is to be concluded within 3 years. Special skill development program on vocational and other non-agricultural income generating livelihoods like computer training, mobile repair, motor and two-wheeler mechanic courses, motor driving, etc. will be conducted within 3 years of an implementation period with follow-up period of 1 year. One ISC firm has been engaged by govt. who will conduct these activity workshops and it will be monitored and assessed by PMU/PIU/ISC.

95. **Selection of eligible youth** (i.e. men & women of all affected settlements) for capacity /skill /entrepreneurship development and job oriented programs will comprise of Identification survey of educated /willing youth (both men and women) for capacity development programs to be held quarterly, in batches as found suitable, for 3 consecutive years. This will be monitored and organized by NGO/PIU.

96. **Construction of community infrastructures** will be as per mutual agreement/MOA between Govt. of Assam and Village Authority. One time construction of community structures in each affected settlement will be done within 3 years of implementation. Youth will be inducted by construction contractor and will be given job in construction after providing them requisite training for road construction work. The village authority will do the supervision work. Youth both men and women out of the DPS, will be engaged in work in site office, mess, gardening on highway and for maintenance of project site(s). PIU / NGO will be responsible for the infrastructural construction work.

97. **NGO as implementing agency** will be involved in the Implementation of IPP in general for all settlers/DPS. The activities will include Identification of eligible youth (both men & women) for capacity development programs, identify faculty and training institutes/organization, follow up of beneficiaries' skill development after trainings, market linkage for self-employment schemes and any other activity as found suitable. Incentives for self-employment will be provided in the form of scope for setting up of canteen, food stalls, vegetables & fruit stalls, groceries shops by village women (individuals and/or groups). This will be done phase wise for each village within 3 years of implementation. One follow up period extending up to 1 year after completion of IPP implementation with approval of PMU may also be needed for successful IPP implementation. PIU/NGO will be engaged for implementation of IPP.

98. **A Grievance Redress Mechanism** will be established by the Govt. with two tiers at PIU and state level for all settlers/DPS of the affected settlements. NGO will coordinate with PIU/ISC/Contractors for amicable solutions to grievances throughout the project implementation period commencing from the beginning of implementation. PMU/ PIU will be responsible for grievance redressal with support from NGO.

99. **Women empowerment** will be through the encouragement of Women enterprises for self-employment. For this, entrepreneurship development plans (EDP) and training suitable for women will be provided by the formation and sustenance of women's self-help groups. Training for Tailoring, sewing, weaving, handicrafts, etc. will be organized within 3 years of

the implementation period with follow-up period of 1 year. All women groups in the affected settlements will be included as the target group and this will be monitored by NGO/PIU.

100. **Awareness-building programs** for Alleviating risks of HIV/AIDS will be conducted by disseminating news on HIV/AIDS spread & its risks. IEC materials will be prepared in the local language and in pictorial depictions for better understanding by local people. Community support groups of youth will be formed for information on the spread of HIV/AIDS risks and helplines available. An initial awareness program will be held villagewise. Thereafter, site visits to centers will be organized by external donor agencies for selected youth members from villages will be clubbed together. This will be done within 3 years of the implementation period with follow-up of 1 year by NGO, PIU

101. **Preventing risks of Drugs and Human trafficking Awareness-building programs** will be conducted by forming community support groups of young men and women and strengthening their capacity as an organizer for monitoring people's risks. Orientation programs and knowledge-sharing meetings /workshops with expertise from Drug rehab and human rights organizations will be organized within 3 years of the implementation period with follow-up of 1 year. Young men for drug abuse and women from 18 years upwards for human trafficking from all settlements will be the marked group. Initially awareness programs will be held village-wise. Visit to drug rehab centers to be conducted for representatives from a group of village members/youth. The NGO & PIU will be responsible for this initiative.

102. **A Cultural Awareness building program** for all villagers under the supervision of the Village Authority will be conducted by forming groups with Village Authority. Traditional cultural activities for the protection of traditions and informal cultural exchange programs with Contractor/CSC's staff will be organized within 3 years of the implementation period by NGO, PIU & Village Authority.



**Table 10: Action Plan for Beneficial and Mitigation Measures**

SL. No.	BENEFICIAL MEASURES/ MITIGATION MEASURE	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	TARGET GROUP	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	REMARKS
1	<b>Selection of eligible youth for capacity /skill /entrepreneurship development and job oriented programs</b>	Identification survey of educated /willing youth –both men and women -for capacity development programs	4 times a year in batches as found suitable for 3 years	Youth – men & women of all 18 settlements	NGO/PIU	Youth to be identified for future job oriented programs
2	<b>Skill Enhancement and Capacity development</b>	Organize Stakeholders' orientation/ sensitization / and awareness generation workshop Special skill Dev. Training Program on vocational and other nonagricultural / income generating livelihoods like - Basic and advance computer training, Vocational training, e.g. mobile repair, motor/ 2-wheeler mechanic course, Motor driving course, etc.	Twice a year during implementation phase for each settlement to be concluded within 3 years	Village Authority members, Youth, men and women – of all affected settlements	PMU/PIU/ISC	One CSC firm has been engaged by govt. who will conduct such a series of workshop
3	<b>Special skill development training programs for women</b>	Special training for women in handicraft and weaving, women Entrepreneurship Development training for sustainable production Linking women programs and production units with existing Govt. schemes for marketing	Within 3 years of an implementation period with follow-up of 1 year	Women selected and willing for such training	NGO/PIU	Details of training programs are provided in Capacity Development Chapter
4	<b>Women Empowerment</b>	Provide training for entrepreneurship development plans (EDP) suitable for women. Formation and sustenance of women self- help groups for Tailoring/sewing	Within 3 years of implementation period with follow up period of 1 year	All women groups in the affected settlements	NGO/PIU	Details are provided in Capacity Development Chapter
5	<b>Provide jobs with contractor as found culturally suitable</b>	Eligible and suitable youth will be inducted by the construction contractor, provide required training for road construction work	As and when required	Selected youth – men for civil work; women in office and in	PIU/NGO/ Contractor	The affected DPs will be given priority for job opportunity in construction work

SL. No.	BENEFICIAL MEASURES/ MITIGATION MEASURE	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	TARGET GROUP	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	REMARKS
				house work, e.g. mess, gardening, maintenance of camp site		
6	<b>Incentives for self - employment opportunity</b>	Provide scope and assistance for setting up canteen, stalls for sale of vegetables, fruits, groceries by the village women /women groups camp site	As and when construction work commences	Women groups/individuals of all affected settlements	PIU/NGO/ Contractor	Women groups of the affected households will be given priority.
7	<b>Construction of community infrastructures</b>	Construct community structures, as per mutual agreement/MOA between Govt. of Assam and Village Authority	One time construction of community structures within 3 years of implementation	Each of the affected settlements. Youth will be given job in construction & supervision work.	PIU / Contractor	Work has been included in BOQ of contractor. Funds are already allotted for civil work. Village Authority to supervise work
8	<b>NGO as implementing agency</b>	Implementation of IPP in general. Detailed Activities will include - Identification of eligible youth (men & women) for capacity development programs, identification of faculty and training institutes/ organization, follow up of beneficiaries' skill development post trainings, market linkage for self-employment schemes, any others related activities found suitable and relevant	Phase wise for each village Within 3 years period of implementation. One follow up period of 1 year after completion of IPP implementation with approval of PMU may also be needed for successful IPP implementation	All settlers / DPs of affected settlements	PIU/NGO	One NGO will be engaged for implementation of IPP
9	<b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b>	One GRM will be established by the Govt. with two tiers at PIU and state level. NGO will coordinate with PIU/ISC/Contractors for amicable solution of grievances	Throughout the project implementation period	All settlers / DPs of affected settlements	PMU/PIU	PIU will be responsible for grievance redressal

SL. No.	BENEFICIAL MEASURES/ MITIGATION MEASURE	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	TARGET GROUP	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	REMARKS
			commencing from the beginning of implementation			with support from NGO. Detailed GRM is explained in Chapter ---
10	<b>HIV/AIDS Awareness building programs</b>	Awareness building programs in HIV/AIDS spread & risks IEC materials to be prepared in local language with pictures Formation of community support groups of youth for prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS risks, helplines to be made available Organise site visit to centers run by external donor agencies	Within 3 years of implementation period with follow up of 1 year	Youth – both men and women – from all settlements	NGO, PIU	Initial awareness program will be held village wise. Next step of site visits to be conducted for selected youth members from villages that will be clubbed together
11	<b>Preventing risks of Drugs and Human trafficking Awareness building programs</b>	Awareness building programs, Formation of community support groups of young (men & women) and strengthen their capacity as organizer for monitoring people at risks Site visit to Drug Rehabilitation Centre in and around the PAP. Organize orientation programs and knowledge sharing meetings / workshop with experts from Drug rehab and human rights organizations	Within 3 years of implementation period with follow up of 1 year	Young men for drug abuse and women in the age group of 18 years and above from all settlements who are vulnerable to human trafficking	NGO, PIU	Initial awareness program will be held village wise. Visit to drug rehab centers to be conducted for representatives from group of village with selected members/youth.
12	<b>Cultural Awareness building program</b>	Formation of groups with Village Authority support for cultural awareness, Organize traditional cultural activities for the protection of traditions Organize informal cultural exchange programs with Contractor/CSC's staff	Within 3 years of implementation period	All villagers under supervision of Village Authority	NGO, PIU, Village Authority	Planning to be decided upon in consultation with Village Authority

#### IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF INDIGENOUS POPULATION

##### A. Tribal Land Use Practices

103. Each household who cultivates or occupies a piece of land does so as a member of the village and with the permission of the gaon buras in the districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao, whereas in Chirang individuals own the land. Each village is occupied by one tribal group which is recognized by the Autonomous Council (AC) as a qualifying tribe to hold land in the village.

104. The Guan bura or Village Headman is the administrative head of the village and owns and maintains village land on behalf of the ADC is the practice followed in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao. The Village Headman periodically allocates land to the villagers in which that they could cultivate or use as homesteads. This means that there are no individual land records or tax estimates of land parcels. The gaon bura of each village community maintains information on land parcels that are given on leasehold. Whereas in Chirang individuals have a right of ownership.

105. Individuals or households who do not own land in a village and households engage themselves in jhum cultivation on land parcels obtained from the ADC on lease as non-patta land. For this arrangement, each household of the village community pays a regular tax to the gaon bura. Most of the affected patta land allotments paddy land cultivated mostly under rain-fed conditions. A few land holdings seasonally draw water from the river to irrigate the land. Some of the affected lands are classified as 'plantations' where cash crops such as bananas are cultivated.

106. Patta lands are registered leaseholds under the category of 'revenue land'. A patta holder cultivates and occupies a piece of land for a specific period of time, usually for five years which is renewable. All other holdings are non-patta land, and they constitute dry land and village common land, where short-term jhum cultivation is done. In addition to the cultivated land, households obtain land from the gaon bura to build their dwellings and other structures. All such lands are controlled by the ADC with the help of the gaon bura. No outsider is allowed to clear a piece of land to cultivate or build a house on tribal land without ADC's permission. Occasionally, a relative of a resident may arrive in a village from outside to resettle. His acceptance is determined by the gaon bura, based on the facts - the visitor's tribe and its relationship with the village tribe, and their willingness to accept him as one of their own.

##### B. Profile of People and Communities Affected

107. Over the decades, the tribal economy and the livelihood strategies have undergone many changes. The scheduled tribes in these project areas are comparatively less than the total project affected persons. From the census and socio-economic survey, it is understood that majority of the tribal population are engaged in other occupation than traditional occupations.

108. By any development indicator – education, health facilities, and housing conditions – the scheduled tribal communities in the project area are in the bottom of the hierarchy as in case of the scheduled tribes in other areas.

Therefore, it is necessary to pay them special attention and to ensure that development strategies in their areas would not bypass them or hurt them. The Resettlement and Income Restoration Strategies of the project will take the above into consideration.



109. Scheduled tribe people residing along the corridor has their own traditions and customs and attachment with their territory and mainly dependent on their leased land. Most of the people from A23 communicate in Dimasa language and very few people understand Hindi and Assamese and find it difficulty in communicating in other languages. But some from the new generation has ease in communicating in English. The Karbi tribe in A21, on the other hand, communicated only in Karbi as majority finds difficulty in communicating in other languages. One can easily differentiate between Karbi population and mainstream population by their way of traditional dressing. Normally they do not wear ornaments regularly but on some special occasion. The Bodo tribe of A03 has a majority living in urban areas. Apart from Bodo they also communicate in Bengali and Assamese.

110. Regarding educational facilities it is found that most of the tribal areas do not have proper schooling facilities as well. For instance, in A21, the nearest school is at Hamren & Dongkamukam. In general therefore, people find difficulties to send their children for higher education as they do not find transport and they do not have their own vehicle. The lack of infrastructure of schools adds to the existing woes and results in children drop out from the school who are ultimately engaged to help their parents in financial activities.

111. Lack of transportation facilities restricts the indigenous populous from selling their organic products in proper markets and fetch reasonable prices for their products. They are in fact forced to sell their produce at a much lower price to those people who travel through the road while the same products are sold by purchaser at double the price at nearest market (s). This calls for attention to market, storage and transportation facilities. Most of the women have their tools to make traditional handloom products at home to support livelihood of their family but their products do not reach to the market due to the lack of transportation facilities.

112. Tribal people in affected area are mostly dependent on Rubber & Bamboo cultivation for their livelihood. However, Scheduled tribe people residing in A21 are economical sound and have better education like mainstream population. People from Dongkamukam settlement are highly educated and some of them have done their higher education from premier institutions like IIT's and NITs.

**Table 11: Demographic of PAP**

Demographics of PAP				
Description	Dima Hasao (2011)	Chirang (2011)	Karbi Anglong (2011)	Total
<b>No. of Households</b>	10,500	2,939	1,963	<b>15,402</b>
No. of Households (Urban)	8,739	0	1,077	<b>9,816</b>
No. of Households (Rural)	1,767	2,939	886	<b>5,592</b>
<b>Population</b>	52,622	14,762	10,181	<b>77,565</b>
Urban	43,756	0	5,443	<b>49,199</b>
Rural	8,866	14,762	4,738	<b>28,366</b>
<b>Male Population</b>	28,957	7,427	5,089	<b>41,473</b>
Urban	22,838	0	2,733	<b>25,571</b>
Rural	4,519	7,427	2,356	<b>14,302</b>
<b>Female Population</b>	25,265	7,335	5,092	<b>37,692</b>
Urban	20,918	0	2,710	<b>23,628</b>
Rural	4,347	7,335	2,382	<b>14,064</b>
Average Literacy	78.44	50.95	72.55	<b>67</b>
Male Literacy	82.17	56.16	76.77	<b>72</b>

Demographics of PAP				
Description	Dima Hasao (2011)	Chirang (2011)	Karbi Anglong (2011)	Total
Female Literacy	74.4	45.69	68.32	63
<b>Total Child Population (0-6 Age)</b>	6,339	2,502	1,347	10,188
Male Population (0-6 Age)	3,222	1,274	671	5,167
Female Population (0-6 Age)	3,117	1,228	676	5,021
<b>Literates</b>	41,278	7,522	7,386	56,186
Urban	36,016	0	4,419	40,435
Rural	5,262	7,522	2,967	15,751
<b>Male Literates</b>	22,481	4,171	3,907	30,559
Urban	19,452	0	2,289	21,741
Rural	3,029	4,171	1,618	8,818
<b>Female Literates</b>	18,797	3,351	3,479	25,627
Urban	16,564	0	2,130	18,694
Rural	2,233	3,351	1,349	6,933
<b>Illiterates</b>	11,344	7,240	2,795	21,379
Urban	7,740	0	1,024	8,764
Rural	3,604	7,240	1,771	12,615
<b>Male Illiterates</b>	4,876	3,256	1,182	9,314
Urban	3,386	0	444	3,830
Rural	1,490	3,256	738	5,484
<b>Female Illiterates</b>	6,468	3,984	1,613	12,065
Urban	4,354	0	580	4,934
Rural	2,114	3,984	1,033	7,131

Source : PCA 2011

### C. Area, Urban-Rural Household, Population and Density

113. The affected areas namely **Chirang, Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao**, are spread across 17,245 sq. kms with a total population of 16.52 lakhs. Karbi Anglong has the highest population (9.56 lakhs), followed by Chirang (4.82 lakhs) and Dima Hasao having the lowest population of 2.14 lakhs as per Census 2011.

114. The total population of the PAP is 77,565 with Dima Hasao having the highest population of 52,622 and Karbi Anglong having the lowest population of 10,181. Dima Hasao has the highest urban population of 43,756 among the PAP, followed by Karbi Anglong with 5,443 urban population and Chirang has none. Speaking of the rural population distribution, Chirang has the highest rural population in PAP of 14,762 and Karbi Anglong has the lowest with 4,738.

115. There are 15,402 HHs in the PAP with 9,816 urban and 5,592 rural HHs. In Chirang all 2,939 HHs are in rural areas whereas in Dima Hasao majority live in urban areas (8,739 urban HHs and 1,767 rural HHs). Karbi Anglong has the least HHs of 1,963 (1,077 urban HHs and 886 rural HHs). Thus, the majority of people in Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong reside in urban areas (49,199).

116. Chirang has the highest population density of 251 persons /sq. km and Dima Hasao



has the lowest population density of 44 persons/ sq. km.

#### **D. Sex composition**

117. Out of the total population of the three districts, there are 8,45,829 males and 8,06,748 females. Karbi Anglong has the highest male and female population (4,90,167 males and 4,66,146 females) and Dima Hasao has the least (1,10,802 males and 1,03,330 females). Considering the stretches of land acquired, the sex composition of the PAP is just the opposite of the district sex composition i.e. Dima Hasao has the highest male and female population (28,957 males and 25,265 females) and Karbi Anglong has the least (5,089 males and 5,092 females). The average sex ratio of females per 1000 males stands at 951, with highest in Chirang (969) and lowest in Dima Hasao (932).

#### **E. Child composition (0-6 years of Age)**

118. The child population between age group of 0-6 years in PAP is 10,188 with highest in Dima Hasao with 6,339 (3,222 males and 3,117 females) and lowest in Karbi Anglong with 1,347 (671 males and 676 females). The district average child sex ratio is 965 with highest in Chirang (968) and lowest in Karbi Anglong (959). Overall, the child proportion in the entire cumulative population is as low as 15.39%.

#### **F. ST and SC population**

**Table 12: Demographic of PAP**

Demographics of PAP				
Description	Dima Hasao	Chirang	Karbi Anglong	Total
<b>SC Population</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>2122</b>
<b>SC Male Population</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1102</b>
SC Male Urban Population	565	0	334	899
SC Male Rural Population	18	135	50	203
<b>SC Female Population</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1020</b>
SC Female Urban Population	505	0	334	839
SC Female Rural Population	13	127	41	181
<b>ST Population</b>	<b>31805</b>	<b>5126</b>	<b>3100</b>	<b>40031</b>
<b>ST Male Population</b>	<b>15914</b>	<b>2512</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>19946</b>
ST Male Urban Population	11640	0	301	11941
ST Male Rural Population	4274	2512	1219	8005
<b>ST Female Population</b>	<b>15891</b>	<b>2614</b>	<b>1580</b>	<b>20085</b>
ST Female Urban Population	11708	0	309	12017
ST Female Rural Population	4183	2614	1271	8068

Source – PCA 2011

119. As per the PCA 2011 data, out of the total SC population of 2122 (1102 males and 1020 females), Dima Hasao has the highest SC population of 1101 (583 males and 518 females) and Chirang has the lowest with 262 (135 males and 127 females). Majority of the SC population (1738) reside in urban areas in Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong whereas all

from Chirang reside in rural areas.

120. The total ST population is 40031 (19946 males and 20085 females). Dima Hasao has the highest ST population of 31805 (15914 males and 15891 females) and Karbi Anglong has the lowest ST population of 3100 (1520 males and 1580 females). Dima Hasao has highest urban ST population of 23348 (11640 males and 11708 females) as well as rural ST population of 8457 (4274 males and 4183 females) followed by Karbi Anglong with urban ST population of 610 (301 males and 309 females) and rural ST population of 2490 (1219 males and 1271 females) while Chirang has only rural ST population of 5126 (2512 males and 2614 females). Hence, in Dima Hasao majority of ST populous reside in urban areas and in Karbi Anglong majority of its ST populous reside in rural areas.

**Table 13: Tribal/ Social Stratification**

District	SC %	ST%	OTHERS% (Gen, OBC)
Chirang	7.2%	37.1%	55.7%
Karbi Anglong	13.9%	59.4%	26.7 %
Dima Hasao	2.03%	70.92%	27.05%

Source – PCA 2011

121. Comparing the SC and ST population of the PAP it can be said that the ST population (40031) is greater than SC population (2122). The population of the Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts is predominantly tribal. As per the 2011 Census, Dima Hasao autonomous district has a tribal population of about 70.92 percent whereas that of Karbi Anglong autonomous district is about 59.4 percent. Dima Hasao has the highest percentage of the scheduled tribe in the district (70.9%) and the lowest in Chirang (37.1%).

122. The spread of the PAP is woven with the vividness of tribal language, culture and traditions. The major tribal ethnic groups of Karbi Anglong district are Karbis, Bodos, Kukis, Dimasas, Hmars, Garos, Rengmas Nagas, Tiwas, Man (Tai Speaking) and that of Dima Hasao district are Dimasa, Zeme, Hmar, Kuki, Biata, Karbi, Hrangkhoh, Khasi and Khelma. The major non-tribal languages spoken in Dima Hasao district are Assamese, Bengali, Nepali and Haflong Hindi (a speech form of Hindi). Haflong Hindi is the lingua franca in the Dima Hasao. Whereas in Chirang district, the native languages are Assamese, Bengali & Bodo.

## **G. Religious stratification**

123. In Chirang, Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong there is a Hindu majority with almost 66.5%, 80.10% and 67.07% of Hindu population respectively. The second religion practiced by most of the people is Christianity in Karbi Anglong (16.50%) and Dima Hasao (29.57%) and there are 22.66% Muslims in Chirang. The tribal people on the other hand have their own religious festivals for nature God.

**Table 14: Religious Stratification**

District	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others	Not Known
Chirang	66.5%	22.66%	10.32%	0.02%	0.08%	0.03%	0.1%	.29%
Karbi Anglong	80.10%	2.12%	16.50%	0.04%	.65%	.04%	.37%	.17%
Dima Hasao	67.07%	2.04%	29.57%	.10%	.32%	.03%	.55%	.33%

Source: PCA 2011

124. The results of the social survey reveals that the majority of the displaced HHs in A03 is Christians 46% followed by Hindus 30%, Muslims 22% and others 2%. The majority of the displaced households in A21 are Hindus 93.10%, followed by Christian 6.90%. The majority



of displaced households in A23 are Hindus 97.37%, followed by Christian 2.63%. Thus the trend shows that Christian community dominate the project road A03 while Hindu communities dominate the project road A21 and A23 project roads.

## **H. Size of Households**

125. On the basis of the survey report out of displaced HHs of A21, family of size 5 to 6 members constituted to 58.62%, followed by 3 to 4 members constituting 20.69%, 17.24% have above 6 members and up to 2 members constituting 3.45%. Amongst the DFs in A23, a family of size 3 to 4 members constituted 34.21%, followed by up to 2 members constituting 28.95%, 25.44% HHs having family size 5 to 6 members and above 6 members constituting 11.40%.

## **I. Women Headed HHs**

126. As per the analysis of the census survey of the PAP and PAFs, out of 769 DFs in A03 only 2 women-headed families are being affected. The 2 women-headed families consist 7 Displaced Persons. All of the displaced persons are above the age group of 6 years and 4 persons are belongs to the active Working Population group. All 29 significantly displaced households in A21 are headed by males. Out of 114 DFs in A23, 2 households are headed by females, and the remaining 112 households are headed by male. Male account for 98.25% and female accounts for 1.75%. The monthly household income of 1 WHH in A21 is Rs. 10,000 to 15,000 and that of the 02 WHHs in A23 is up to Rs. 5,000.

## **J. Literacy, Illiteracy and Education level**

127. The average literacy rate is 70.11% with the highest in Dima Hasao (77.54%) and the lowest in Chirang (63.55%). The average male literacy rate is 76.56% with the highest in Dima Hasao (83.29%) and the lowest in Chirang (70.24%). The average female literacy rate is 63.33%, with the highest in Dima Hasao (71.33%) and the lowest in Chirang (56.65%). Out of 14762 in Chirang, 7522 are literates (4171 males and 3351 females). In Karbi Anglong, out of the 10181, only 7386 are literates (3907 males and 3479 females), and in Dima Hasao out of the 52622 persons, 41278 are literates (22481 males and 18797 females). This reveals that Dima Hasao has the highest literates and male literacy is higher than female literacy.

128. A significant percentage of the population i.e. 42.03% is still illiterate in the three districts under consideration and 27.56% (21379) remains illiterate among the PAP populous. As per PCA 2011 data, 9314 males (3830 urban males and 5484 rural males) and 12065 females (4934 urban females and 7131 rural females) are yet to achieve literacy. It is clear from the data that illiteracy reigns high in rural areas than in urban areas in general. Urban illiteracy is highest in Dima Hasao 7740 (3386 males and 4354 females) and lowest in Karbi Anglong 1024 (444 males and 580 females). Rural literacy is highest in Chirang 7240 (3256 males and 3984 females) and lowest in Karbi Anglong 1771 (738 males and 1033 females).

129. The survey report data suggests that about 7.81% have attained education up to the elementary level. Again about 2.85% DPs are graduates; while very few (1.45%) have degrees of master's and above. For a better understanding of the male-female distribution, each category of education is given. Thus, for example at the secondary level, 32% of the distribution between the male and females is 51% and 49% respectively. The educational level of about 29.41% of the displaced persons in Karbi Anglong is between secondary level [(Class 6th and 12th) (20 Men and 5 Women)], 20.59% belonging to the primary level category (Class 1st to 5th), 10.78% of them finished graduation among the displaced. Uneducated constituted 9.80% of the displaced (4 Men and 6 Women). In Dima Hasao, the educational level of about 65.98% of the displaced persons is between secondary level [(Class 6th and

12th) (105 Men and 87 Women)], 11.00% belonging to the primary level category (Class 1st to 5th), 7.90% of them finished graduation among the displaced. Uneducated constituted 8.25% of the displaced (8 Men and 16 Women). Here, the educational profile of DPs, having more than 6 years of age has been taken into the account.

## K. Occupation and Livelihoods

130. As per Forest Rights Act, 2006 the scheduled tribes have rights to use forest land for agricultural purposes, fishing in ponds located within forest areas, non-timber forest produces, grazing of cattle etc. The livelihood of the people includes along the corridor are 1) Agriculture, 2) Horticulture, 3) Livestock, 4) Bamboo and Rubber Plants 5) Traditional works which includes pottery and textiles. Commercial weaving is done on fly-shuttle looms, 6) Household business, 7) Forest produce collection etc. Most of the farms are subsistence in nature and their marketable surplus is very low. Rice, vegetable, and fruits were found to be the main produce cultivated in the village. They generally produce to meet their home consumption and market only the leftover portion. They sell their produce along the road and in the nearby market. Most of families have livestock and poultry in their homes, which is contributing to their food and income.

131. Dima Hasao, has the highest workforce in PAP 19571 (13738 males and 5833 females) out of the total workforce of its district i.e. 85028 followed by Chirang which has a total workforce of 193894 out of which 6462 (3937 males and 2525 females) are from PAP and Karbi Anglong has the lowest workforce of 3821 (2747 males and 1074 females) in PAP out of a total district work force of 383441. Occupational profile of DPs, having more than 14 years of age and below the age of 60 years has been considered.

132. Out of the total population of 77565 of PAP, only 29854 persons are working, leaving a huge dependent population of 47711 persons (19451 males and 28260 females). The average dependency ratio is 44.67% comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and women who do not work outside home.

133. Total Male workers are more than twice the number of total female workers (20422 male workers and 9432 females) showing a lopsided work environment and work participation ratio. There is a total of 24328 (18128 males and 6200 females) main workers, out of which 5769 are cultivators (4117 males and 1652 females), 812 are agricultural laborers (591 males and 221 females), 600 work in household industries (211 males and 389 females) and 17147 are other workers (13209 males and 3938 females). Out of the total 5526 marginal workers, 1661 are cultivators (743 males and 918 females), 1131 are agricultural labors (367 males and 764 females), 287 work in HH industries (67 males and 220 females) and 2447 are other workers (1117 males and 1330 females). Among the these marginal workers, a significant 4724 workers get work for only 3 to 6 months per year and 802 get work for only a meager time period of 0 to 3 months per year thus leaving a huge portion of the marginal workforce without any means of livelihood in the major part of the year.

134. The data reveals that most of the female workers are engaged in farming mostly as main workers and a small number of females are marginally employed in agriculture or other activities. There are very few workers engaged in HH industries showing an absence of such opportunities in the concerned areas.

## L. Income of Household

135. As per the data, the current average monthly family income of the affected people is **Rs. 14, 886 which is 1,78,632.00** per annum which is calculated from the average method. As per the table 49 PAFs (34.26% of the total PAFs) are above the Current Average Income

Level.

136. The pattern of monthly family income range of DHs was as follows: In A03, 37% of the DHs earned up to Rs. 5,000; 41% between Rs. 5,001 to 10,000 and earnings of 22% of DHs is above Rs. 10,000 per month. In A21, 31.03% of the DHs earned up to Rs. 5,000; 24.14% between Rs. 5,001 to 10,000; about 20.69% between Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 15,000; and 24.14% above Rs. 25,001. In A23, 39.47% of the DHs earned up to Rs. 5,000; 11.40% between Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 10,000; about 12.28% between Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 15,000; 9.65% between Rs. 15,001 to Rs. 20,000 and 27.19% above Rs. 20,001.

137. The average monthly family income of DP's was reported as Rs. 17,807.02 in A23 Rs. 11,965 in A21. Here, monthly income taken not only from head of the households but also other members of the families and other earning sources. As per the latest Planning Commission, Government of India estimate (C. Rangarajan Report on Poverty, 2014), any person having monthly per capita consumption and expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 972 in rural area and Rs. 1,407 in urban area is considered to be living below poverty line. Based on this calculation of poverty line figure, average monthly household MPCE in rural area of project corridor comes as Rs. 972 and that of people in general comes to **Rs. 14, 886**. This clearly reveals the fact that the population of PAFs are well above poverty line.

#### **M. Health and Sanitation**

138. The place of treatment is generally govt. PHC. However, villagers rely on local doctors in the initial stage and use local herbs for general treatment for wounds and small illness. They have sound knowledge of local herbs. Regarding child delivery, 82.46% from A23 and 62.07% delivery of child in their household took place in Government Hospital.

#### **N. Culture and Social Practices**

139. The tribal IPs have their own cultural, customary, and traditional distinct features. There are multiple local dialects spoken in the PAPs by the different tribes. They prefer to converse in their own vernacular speech and continue with their age-old traditions of living. But with in-migration and out-migration becoming a natural phenomenon, some of them are beginning to speak Hindi and English. The IPs are governed mostly by traditional customary laws followed through generations. A tribal Settlement is administered by Autonomous District Council (ADC) an authority formed of representatives of the clans and which possesses executive, legislative and restricted judiciary power. Each village is occupied by one tribal group which is recognized by the Autonomous District Council (ADC) as a qualifying tribe to hold land in the village. The village headman occupies a very important place socially and also customarily in these communities. It is the Gaon bura or Village Headman who is the administrative head of the village and owns and maintains village land on behalf of the ADC. He periodically allocates land to the villagers in which they could cultivate or use as homesteads. The Gaon bura of each village community maintains information on land parcels that are given on leasehold. The Dimasas have a patriarchal society. But in spite of that, they have three types of property namely paternal property, maternal property, and common property. The paternal property consists of real estate, weapons, cash money, and cattle. The maternal or mother's property consists of jewelry, clothes, and looms with their accessories used by the mother. The common property consists of the cooking utensil, brass-metal dishes and bowls, and other household equipment. According to the customary law of inheritance of the Dimasas, while the paternal property is inherited by the sons, the maternal property is inherited by the daughters, and common property is shared by the sons and daughters equally.

## **O. Migration**

140. The survey of the PAPs and information from FGD reveals that the migration of rural people to outside areas in search of job opportunities and better livelihood is a regular phenomenon in the project impact area. It is interesting to note that majority (79%) of them have known customary trait of migrating from one settlement to another one and that too is in the search for new forest land for *Jhum* (slash and burn) cultivation, and population pressure in their original settlement, which forces them to move out for new forest land. Presently, many also migrate to find better and sustainable job opportunities or even education opportunities. in fact the project road(s) will facilitate migration in and out of these areas as transport and communication play a vital role in migratory characteristics of IPs.

## V. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### A. Introduction

141. The Assam Road Network Improvement Project (ARNIP) has prepared draft an Entitlement Matrix (EM) to mitigate the involuntary resettlement impacts that can arise in this project. The EM complies with the provisions of the Assam Government Direct Purchase Policy, 2021, Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA 300/20013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd December 2014, The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA), The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (RTFCTLARR 2013) and the Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015, Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018 and Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Policy of ADB 2009.

142. According to Article 342 of the Constitution, Scheduled Tribes (STs) are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification. Parliament, by enactment of law, can include in or exclude any tribe or tribal community or part of group within any tribe or tribal community, from the list of Scheduled Tribes.

143. The Schedule V specifically focuses on the tribal communities in India excluding the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. As a result, the Dima Hasao and the Karbi Anglong autonomous districts do not come under the purview of the Schedule V. The applicable Schedule of the Indian Constitution to these two districts is the amended version of the Schedule VI found in the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1995.

### B. Constitutional Safeguard

144. The constitutional safeguards related to tribals are:

- i. Article 14, related to Equal rights and opportunities;
- ii. Article 15, prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste, etc;
- iii. Article 15 (4), enjoins upon state to make special provisions for the tribal;
- iv. Article 16 (3), empowers state to make special provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of Scheduled Tribes;
- v. Article 46, enjoins upon State to promote with special care educational and economic interests of tribal people, protection from social injustice and exploitation;
- vi. Article 243D related to the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats & Municipalities
- vii. Article 275 (1), Grand-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs;
- viii. Article 330, 332, 335, related to the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha, State Assemblies and official positions in central & state governments; and
- ix. Article 339, 340, related to Control of the Union over the Welfare of tribal and power to investigations thereof. One of the important Act which ensures Social Safeguards of the tribal is "Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

145. It can be summed up that the constitutional protective provisions safeguard tribal people from social injustices and all forms of exploitation, while the developmental provisions promote educational and economic interests. Further, administrative provisions under the Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution provide special provision for tribal autonomy

and welfare in selected regions of the country. The Sixth Schedule is specifically applicable for Assam (and other North Eastern States of Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram)

### **C. Organizational Structure of Autonomous Districts Council**

146. There are three types of Autonomous councils in North-east India in terms of the status granted by the Central and State Government. In the first category, are the Autonomous District Councils (ADC) established by the Central government under the Sixth schedule of the Constitution, while the second category consists of the Autonomous District Council established by the State Legislature. The lists of ADCs of Assam under the Sixth Schedule are

- Bodo land Territorial Council (BTC)/2003)
- Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC)/1951;1976
- Dima Hasao District Autonomous Council (DHDAC)1951;1970;2014

147. The Autonomous Councils are constituted with a General Council, an Executive Council, and the Village Councils at the grassroots level. The term of the General council is for a period of 5 years and consists of 40 members out of which 36 shall be directly elected by the people residing within the council area and the remaining 4 are nominated by the Government. The General Council has Executive Powers in the council area on various subjects.

148. The Executive Council is that body of the Autonomous Council which is responsible for the Execution or carrying out the functions of the General Council. The Executive body consists of Chief Executive Council or and the Executive Councilors who are elected by the members of the General Council.

149. Finally, the third level is the Village Councils established at the grassroots level, which consist of 10 members who are directly elected by the people within the Autonomous Council.

### **D. Tribal Land Acquisition Process**

150. Acquisition of land for the public purpose of constructing proposed road is governed by the Assam state laws, national laws and regulations, and laws and rules of the ADCs and BTC. There is a detailed process, approved by the ADCs and BTC, in transferring tribal land to an acquiring agency. These steps have been followed in acquiring land for the project.

151. The first step in acquiring land in a scheduled tribal area is to obtain a no-objection-certificate (NOC) from the relevant ADC and BTC. As far as possible, the state government avoids acquisition of land in scheduled areas. Where such acquisition is required, it is done only as the last resort (Section 41 of the Act of 2013). The respective ADCs will issue their NOCs regarding the acquisition of ADCs' land for the relevant project, having considered APWRD's request for land for the project.

152. The second step is to issue notice through the Revenue Officer of the ADC/BTC and gaon buras regarding the land acquisition for a public purpose. Once notice is issued, the Revenue Officer, the gaon bura, the Government Department or the agency that has requested land for a public purpose, and the current land users or occupiers or their representatives meet at each potentially affected village for a joint 'spot verification' of land. During the joint spot verification, the land to be acquired for the project will be identified, and land holding patterns, village boundaries, its trees, crops, buildings, and other assets will be recorded. Such data and information will become the basis for compensation determination.

153. The third step in acquiring a non-patta land begins with the gaon bura issuing a 'no-objection certificate' (NOC) to each household to hold the land in the village. This is so because

such landfalls into the 'non-cadastral' land category over which no land records or survey maps are available. The Revenue Officer of the ADC "allocates" a piece of village common land to each household, based on the current land use and on the 'no objection certificate' issued by the gaon bura. Thus the "land user" becomes an "interested party" to the land, thereby becoming eligible to receive a compensation package for losing the interests inland for a public purpose.

154. The fourth step is consultations among the affected households, their representatives, ADC officials, gaon bura, APWRD representatives, and the revenue officer to arrive at a fair compensation comprising land compensation and jirat of the affected property.

155. The fifth step is the Revenue Officer obtains the consent of the affected villagers in writing in the presence of the gaon bura and other land users with the NOC to handover their landholding to the land requiring department or agency.

156. The sixth step is that the Revenue Officer with the help of the Land Record Officer drafts the 'bill of compensation' based on the joint spot verification, land measurements, records of the jirat values, individual consent of each land user to handover the land parcel, the estimates of land values as per the rates for land approved by the autonomous district council, and the rates approved by the Public Works Department (PWD) of Assam for civil structures and buildings.

157. The seventh step is to finalize the bills of compensation by the Revenue Officer of the ADC. These documents will be submitted to the competent authority – Executive Member of Revenue and the Deputy Commissioner of the ADC for approval.

158. The eighth step is that the executive member of revenue and the Deputy Commissioner after thorough scrutiny and examination, forward the bills of compensation to the Assam Government's Revenue and Disaster Management Department to sanction the total compensation amount. The department sanctions the amount and obtains the required funds from the land requiring agency and places the funds at the disposal of the deputy commissioner of the ADC for payment of land compensation and jirat to the affected persons.

159. The ninth step is the payment of compensation to each land user by an account payee check through the ADC and gaon bura.

## **E. Provision of Scheduled Area under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution**

160. To further provide regional autonomy, protect the interests of the Scheduled tribes and improve their status, certain areas of Assam have been declared as the Scheduled Areas; these areas are usually populated by a predominant Scheduled Tribe. The Sixth Schedule under article 244 (2) of the Constitution provides for establishment of Autonomous councils to substantially administer tribal districts of Assam. These districts are Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Districts; and the four Bodoland Territorial Autonomous Districts (BTAD) of Kokrajhar, Baksa, Chirang and Udalguri. These Autonomous Councils of Scheduled Areas are endowed with legislative, judicial executive and financial powers for the benefit tribal people. They are also expected to oversee the traditional bodies in the local tribes:

- Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC): The Karbi Anglong came into being as a full-fledged separate district. The council covers the three sub-divisions of Diphu, Bokajan and Hamren;
- Dima Hasao Autonomous Council (DHAC): The Dima Hasao Autonomous District Council is an autonomous council constituted to administer the district and to develop the Dimasa people. It covers the two subdivisions of Haflong and Maibang;

- Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC): the Bodoland Territorial Areas Districts comprising four 4 (four) Administrative Districts viz. Udalguri, Baksa, Chirang, Kokrajhar.

161. The Autonomous Councils of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao are constituted with 30 members each, 26 are elected and 4 members are nominated from unrepresented Communities by the Governor of Assam. Bodoland Territorial Council is constituted of 46 members: 40 are elected and 6 nominated members.

162. These Autonomous Councils have been conferred with powers to make laws within its areas on subjects delegated to the Councils. No Act of the State Legislature with respect to which a District Council or a Regional Council may make laws, shall apply to any autonomous district or autonomous region in that State unless the respective Autonomous Council gives direction with respect to applicability of the Act in Scheduled Areas under its jurisdiction.

163. The Autonomous Councils are empowered to constitute traditional Village Councils or Courts for the trial of suits and cases between the parties all of whom belong to Scheduled Tribes and appoint suitable persons to be members of such village councils or presiding officers of such courts for administration of justice. The Autonomous Councils also exercise the powers of a court of appeal in respect of all suits and cases triable by a traditional Village Council

164. In the areas under the Sixth Schedule districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao, traditional system of land tenure is practiced under village level authority; communal ownership of land is the norm in these areas and on most instances the ownership-titles of land are not available with the customary landowners. Many villages do not have a fixed boundary as the village locations keep shifting; or even the village name since it gets derived from the name of the traditional Village Headman. Land records are maintained by traditional means by the Autonomous Councils. However, the revenue administration in BTC is similar to the one being practiced in non-Sixth Schedule plains areas of Assam.

#### **F. Autonomous Tribal Councils Established by State Legislations**

165. In addition, the Government of Assam has constituted six other Autonomous Councils through enactment of law in the State Legislature for social, economic, educational, ethnic and cultural advancement of tribal communities in these autonomous council areas. These Autonomous Councils are entrusted with the responsibilities of formulating integrated development plans for the Council Area and implement development schemes and programs in adherence to the general policy of the Government. The Council is also authorized to guide customs and traditions of the Scheduled Tribe communities according to the traditional laws. The Autonomous Councils established through State Legislation are:

- **Mishing Autonomous Council (MAC)**: The council covers as 'Core Area' as well as 'Satellite Areas' in eight districts namely, Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia;
- **Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council (RHAC)**: The jurisdiction of this council extends up to Rani area of Kamrup district and except some parts of Matia, Balijana and Lakhimpur revenue Circles, it embraces almost the entire district of Goalpara;
- **Tiwa Autonomous Council (TAC)**: The council covers western areas of Karbi Anglong district and in the southern banks of Brahmaputra valley, mostly in Morigaon and Nagaon district where the Tiwa is residing;
- **Deori Autonomous Council (DAC)**: The council area is scattered in medium/small villages/parts of villages/settlements in seven upper Assam Districts namely Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia where the Deori community is situated;



- **Thengal Kachari Autonomous Council (TKAC):** The council area is scattered in in Jorhat, Golaghat, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam;
- **Sonowal Kachari Autonomous Council (SKAC):** The council covers 450 villages within the jurisdiction in seven districts of Upper Assam, viz. Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Sivsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat.

166. The administrative jurisdictions of these Autonomous Councils cover the Village Councils formed out of blocks of contiguous revenue villages, each having 50% and above the dominant Scheduled Tribes population and other Scheduled Tribes communities residing there. The General Council is constituted with twenty elected members and two members nominated by the Government of Assam. The Members of Parliament and the members of the legislative Assembly, Assam belonging to Scheduled Tribes Reserved Constituencies of the Council Area are ex-officio members of the General Council. The elected members of the General Council elect the Executive Council, comprising of Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Chief Executive Councilor, Deputy Chief Executive Councilor and Executive Councilors. The executive responsibilities of the Autonomous Council are vested with the Executive Council, which is headed by the Chief Executive Councilor.

## **G. Relevant Legal Provisions to Safeguard Tribal Interests**

### ***The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989***

167. The act provides for specific provisions to prevent atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and suggests State Government to frame rules for the same. These include identification of areas where atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of reoccurrence of an offence under the Act. The State Government is required to set up a Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at the State headquarters under the charge of Director General of Police or Inspector-General of Police. This Cell is responsible for conducting survey of the identified area; maintaining public order and tranquility in the identified area; recommending to the State Government for deployment of special police force or establishment of special police post in the identified area; and restoring the feeling of security amongst the members of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

### ***The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006***

168. FRA is an important watershed in the history of tribal empowerment in India especially relating to tenurial security on forests and forest land; and vest ownership and usage rights to those dependent on forests for their sustenance. The act recognizes and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land to forest dwelling. Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The definitions of forest dwelling Schedule Tribes, forestland, forest rights, forest villages, etc. have been included in Section 2 of the Act.

169. The Act recognizes individual rights of tribal to land being cultivated in forest areas; and community rights/ other traditional customary rights, rights to use minor forest produce, rights to collect products from water bodies, grazing rights (both settled or transhumant), rights to biodiversity, cultural diversity, rights to habitation, and right to protect, conserve or manage community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving. The Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal agency for implementation of the Act while field implementation is the responsibility of the government agencies.

### ***Assam land and Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1947***

170. This Act of 1947 was to amend Assam Land and Revenue Regulation 1886, and insert Chapter X, which is aimed at protecting land-ownership rights of indigenous tribal people of Assam. The protective measures include constitution of compact areas, i.e. tribal belts or blocks in regions predominantly inhabited by indigenous tribal people. Landholders in tribal belts and blocks are barred from transferring their land to any person who is a not permanent resident in that belt or block; or does not belong to a class of people notified under relevant section of the Act. Any ineligible person to whom land is transferred in the belts or blocks in contravention of the provision of the Chapter X, will not have right or title of that land.

## **H. Direct Land Purchase Policy of Assam**

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

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

173. The important steps and salient features of the Direct Purchase Policy are:

- The PWRD will finalize the minimum land requirement and give requisition to the concerned Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector (DC) in Form-A (Form-1 previously).
- The Policy constitutes a District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) with concerned DC as Chairman and Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary. The DLLPC have Revenue officials, representation from PWRD, PWD (Building) and may also have representation from other required departments.
- The Revenue Circle Officer will conduct joint inspection of the requisite land along with representation from PWRD. The area of the land and immovable properties attached on it will be measured, mapped and ownership details will be updated.
- The DLLPC will invite the landowners and a list of landowners agreed for Direct Purchase will be published inviting objections, within 1 month, regarding interest and ownership of the land etc.
- DLLPC will prepare the valuation of land and assets, as per provisions of Section 26 to 30 & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 with multiplier of market rate defined in Assam. The landowners will get an incentive of additional 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation calculated.
- A pre-informed negotiation(s) with the respective landowners will be carried out by DLLPC. The settlement reached in the negotiation shall be recorded in Agreement. The land will be possessed and registered through paying the negotiated price through electronic transfer to their respective bank accounts.
- In the event of any owner refusing to sell the land, any unresolved disputed

ownership or court cases, the respective land will be acquired through regular land acquisition process of Assam.

#### **I. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013**

174. The Act applies to all state of India. Its scope includes tribal areas, scheduled areas, 'non- cadastral' lands in scheduled tribal areas. The Act has consolidated various laws, regulations, guidelines, and international best practices pertaining to involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples. By the Orders of the Governor of Assam State on 31 July 2015, the Government of Assam issued 'Rules' to adopt the Act of 2013 in its entirety for the State of Assam. The Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong ADCs fall within the ambit of the Act. The Section 41 of the Act of 2013 states that in case of the acquisition or the alienation of any land in scheduled areas, the prior consent of the concerned gram Sabha or the panchayats or the autonomous district councils, at the appropriate level, should be obtained.

175. 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. 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.

176. The following specific entitlements that are elaborated in the Act of 2013 meet the international best practices in voluntary resettlement and indigenous people's safeguards found in the ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy and Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Policy:

- As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the scheduled areas. Where such acquisition does take place, it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort (section 41 (1) and (2)).
- In acquiring or alienating land in the scheduled areas, the prior consent of the concerned gram sabha or panchayats or the autonomous district councils, at the appropriate level, shall be obtained before issuing a notification under any Central or State Act for land acquisition. It is necessary to obtain the consent of panchayats or autonomous districts councils where the gram sabhas do not exist or has not been constituted (section 41(3)).
- In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of scheduled tribal or caste households, a development plan shall be prepared, in such a form as may be prescribed laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights (section 41(4)).
- The development plan shall also contain a program for development of alternate fuel, fodder or non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities

(section 41 (5)).

- In case of land being acquired from members of scheduled tribes or castes, at least one- third of the compensation should be paid to each affected household as first instalment of compensation and the rest will be paid after taking over of the possession of the land (section 41(6)).
- The affected scheduled tribal households shall be resettled preferably in the same scheduled area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity (section 41(7)).
- The resettlement site will have free land for community use and for social gatherings free of charge (section 41(8)).
- Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the scheduled castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the scheduled castes (section 41(9)).
- The affected scheduled tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the scheduled castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects (section 41 (10)).
- Where the affected households belonging to the scheduled tribes or scheduled castes are relocated outside the district, then they will be paid an additional 25 percent of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of Rs50,000 (section 41(11)).
- All benefits including the reservation benefits available to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area (section 42 (1)).
- Whenever the affected households belonging to the scheduled tribes who are residing in the scheduled areas referred to in the Schedule V or the tribal areas referred to in the Schedule VI of the Indian Constitution are relocated outside those areas, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a scheduled area referred to in the Schedule V or VI or not (section 42 (2))
- Where community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007), the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion to his share in such community rights (section 42 (3)).

177. An important institutional benefit of the Act of 2013 is the appointment of a resettlement administrator to administer resettlement and rehabilitation of project-affected tribal persons. The process of land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation will be supervised by a Commissioner appointed by the State Government. The Commissioner is assisted by a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee. The Commissioner is also responsible for post-

implementation social audit in consultation with gram sabha or autonomous district councils(section 43).

#### **J. Multiplier on Market Value of Land**

178. The Government of Assam notified, through Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec. 2014 that, the factor by which market value of land determined is to be multiplied will be equal to 1.5 (one and half times) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the urban area and equal to 2 (two times) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from the urban area.

#### **K. Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015**

179. The Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015 (Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015), based on provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013, has been in effect since 31st July, 2015 to the whole state of Assam. The Rule defines the following sections of:

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

#### **L. Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018**

180. The Government approved the land and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) policy framework and Entitlement Matrix indicating range of compensation/ assistance to the various impact categories vide Notification No. RBPC. 723/2010/75 dated 17th April 2012. The R&R policy framework has been revised by amending the Entitlement Matrix in February 2018. The revised entitlement provisions provided in the Addendum is applicable retroactively for land notified for acquisition after 1st January 2014.

181. The salient features of entitlement and eligibility of Compensation and R&R Assistance provisions in the revised R&R Policy for Assam State Roads Project are:

- Usufruct landholders Displaced families
  - Land Acquisition through Assam Land Act, 1964 but compensation on RFCTLARR Act 2013.
  - Provision of 25% additional value of the partially affected structure.
  - Annuity or lumpsum of employment benefits to those become landless or already be marginal landowners and who lose more than 1 hectare of unirrigated or half hectare of irrigated land.
- Tenants
  - Rental assistance for 6 months @ Rs. 2,000/- or Rs. 3,000/- pm for rural and urban Residential Persons along with shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-
  - One time grant @ Rs. 25,000/- for commercial tenants and entitlements of Residential Tenants.
- One-month notice or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by the Agricultural Department for Agricultural tenants.
- Non-Usufruct landholders

- Replacement cost of affected structure without depreciation, right to salvage material and advance notice for harvesting crops for Encroachers.
- Shifting allowances of Rs. 10,000/- in addition to the entitlements of the Encroachers for Squatters with Transitional allowances @ Rs. 12,000/- for Vulnerable Squatters.
- Mobile Vendors or kiosks are entitled to shifting allowances of Rs. 10,000/- only.
- Others
  - Rs. 25,000/- of subsistence allowance for livelihood losers.
  - Affected Community assets to be reconstructed.
  - Unforeseen impacts to be documented and mitigated on the principles offramework.

## **M. Safeguard Requirements of the Asian Development Bank**

182. The Government of Assam through GOI plans to obtain a loan from ADB for the project. The ADB's resettlement and indigenous (tribal) peoples safeguard policies therefore apply to the project in addition to the local policy and legal framework and international covenants and Declarations outlined above.

## **N. Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Policy of ADB**

183. The key objectives of the policy are to (a) ensure that the project, during its planning phase, pays attention to the project-affected tribal people's culture, identity, human rights, livelihood systems, and dignity; (b) encourage them to participate actively in the process of project planning and implementation; and (c) avoid any adverse project impacts on them. The policy states that the safeguard policy requirements will be triggered, if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of tribal peoples, or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that they own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain. As SIA demonstrates, the project will affect the indigenous (tribal) peoples' identity, lands, and livelihood systems triggering the safeguards listed in the policy. The key policy principles are:

- Screen early on to determine (i) whether indigenous peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on them are likely.
- Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on indigenous peoples. Consider options the affected indigenous peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected indigenous peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive, and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on indigenous peoples.
- Undertake meaningful consultations with affected indigenous people's communities and concerned indigenous peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected indigenous peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance indigenous peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism

- to receive and facilitate resolution of the indigenous peoples' concerns.
- Ascertain the consent of affected indigenous people's communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within the customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples.
- Avoid to the maximum extent possible any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected indigenous peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.
- Prepare an indigenous people plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected indigenous people's communities. The plan includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected indigenous peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements; and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
- Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected indigenous people's communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected indigenous people's communities and other stakeholders.
- Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
- Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, considering the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

## O. Involuntary Resettlement

184. A combination of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy requirements with its indigenous people's policy and the local regulatory framework generates a robust and comprehensive policy and legal framework to safeguard the affected tribal peoples' interests and rights and also to ensure that they too benefit from the project. Involuntary resettlement safeguard policy gets triggered when persons and households lose land or access to land because of a project, and when a project limits their access to natural resources. In such situation, the ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguard policy prescribes several safeguards to avoid or at least to mitigate adverse project impacts. Among these are payments of fair compensation at replacement cost before displacement, relocation assistance, and restoration of income and livelihoods. The involuntary resettlement safeguard policy principles of ADB are:

- 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 gender analysis, especially related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with DPs, host communities, and concerned RIAs. 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 title to land and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. 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.
- 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 value 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 revenue and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) 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; (ii) transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities, and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- 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 appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- 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. Legally, the two ADCs can discontinue or refuse to renew current leaseholds of the DPs, as they have leasehold interests over the land that they cultivate or use as homesteads.



- Ensure that displaced persons without land titles or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangement, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- Disclose the draft resettlement plan including the documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and languages understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full cost of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.
- Pay compensation and provide other settlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
- 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 considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

## P. Comparison – A Summary

185. **Table 8** compares the local policy and legal framework and ADB's involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples safeguard policy requirements and highlights GAPS, if any, and to suggest remedies to address them. As the below shows, the LA Act of 2013 and the land acquisition procedures of the Dima Hasao ADCs match most of the safeguard policy requirements of ADB. In case of the two issues where full congruence is not met, the entitlement matrix will provide actions to meet them fully. The two issues are: improvement of income and livelihoods of all DPs, and the disclosure of the IPP on the web and in local languages. This IPP is prepared based on the RFCTLARR Act 2013, Assam RFCTLARR 2015 and ADB safeguard policy requirements and provides necessary actions to meet these safeguard requirements.

**Table 15: ADB's Safeguard Policy and Indian Regulatory Frameworks**

Safeguard Principles	Congruence between Safeguard Principles and Indian Regulatory Framework (LA Act, 2013)	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Screen early the project affected population (IR-1) (IP- 1)	No such specific format to screen the project. However, social impact assessment study to be conducted as per section 4, in which all the anticipated impacts to be found out in advance and remedial measures including avoiding impacts or minimizing impacts to be done. SIA study is a decision factor for the authority to decide whether to go ahead with the project or not.	Provisions outlined in ADBSPS will be followed for the project. Screening of all subprojects in line with the IR and IP checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.

Safeguard Principles	Congruence between Safeguard Principles and Indian Regulatory Framework (LA Act, 2013)	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Prepare a SIA (IR-2) (IP-2)	Section 4 (I) 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 concerned 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.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.
Meaningful consultation (IR-2) (IP-3)	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	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013. The Autonomous Council and Gaon Bura (Village headmen are activity engaged throughout the project period.
	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 government or its agencies.	
Ascertain broad community Support (IP - 4)	41 (3) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the scheduled areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous district councils, at the appropriate level in scheduled areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force: Provided that the consent of the Panchayats or the autonomous districts Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.
Avoid restricted access to natural resources & protected areas (IP-5)	41. Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. – (1) As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the scheduled areas.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.
Prepare RP (IR-8), IPP (IP-6)	Preparation of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme including timeline for implementation. Section: 16. (1) and (2). Separate development plans to be prepared. Section 41	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013. Separate RP and IPP is being prepared.

Safeguard Principles	Congruence between Safeguard Principles and Indian Regulatory Framework (LA Act,2013)	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Disclose plans (IP-7) (IR-9)	Under clause 18, the commissioner shall cause the approved rehabilitation and resettlement scheme to be made available in the local language to the <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.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.
Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights (IP-8)	Non-Titleholders on acquired land area is only included but not clear about Non- Titleholders in existing govt. land	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project. This is a part of the process in acquiring land by ADCs for a public purpose. The project recognized legal status of the DPs(leaseholders) enabling them to get cash compensation, relocation assistance, and support in livelihood recovery and improvement.
Monitor RP And IPP implementation (IP-9) (IR 12)	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. The Act of 2013 provides an elaborate monitoring procedure.	For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on categorization.
	The appointment of a commissioner for R&R and R&R committee at the project level meet the ADB requirements other than participatory monitoring.	
Improve or at least restore livelihoods and income (RP- 3, 5) (IP-5)	The compensation packages under the local regulatory framework are substantial. The Act 2013 provides for income restoration and improvement. The act provides special provisions scheduled tribe. 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 landowner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land. Livelihood losers are eligible for various rehabilitation grants.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.

Safeguard Principles	Congruence between Safeguard Principles and Indian Regulatory Framework (LA Act,2013)	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Relocate the displaced (RP - 4)(IP- 5)	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R package for landowners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for scheduled tribes.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013. The Act of 2013 provides a satisfactory plan which meets ADB's safeguard requirements.
Improve living standards of the poor/vulnerable (RP 5) (IP-6)	The LA Act only provide specialprovisions scheduled tribe	Provisions outlined in ADBSPS will be followed for the project. The leased land for cultivation and homesteads will receive full compensation, as if the AP owned the land. In addition, the AP will get relocation site, housing, and new land to cultivate and priority in project employment and ancillary income sources such as fishing in the reservoir and tourism.
Encourage negotiated settlement inland acquisition(RP 6) (IP- 5)	The LA Act only applies in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	Provisions outlined in ADBSPS will be followed for the project. There is no negotiated settlement in the Project, the land is being acquired under The Acquisition regulations of the ADCs
Ensure untitled compensated and assistance(RP 7)	Non-Titleholders on acquired land area isonly included but not clear about Non- Title holders in existing govt. land	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project. All of DPs are non-titled temporary leaseholders of land from the ADCs; but they will be compensated for land, structures, and crops lost to the project asper the Act of 2013 and V1 Schedule of the Constitution.
Execute IR and IPP as a partof development project (IR 10)	The Act of 2013 provides the procedure to make the DPs better off after land acquisition.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.

Safeguard Principles	Congruence between Safeguard Principles and Indian Regulatory Framework (LA Act, 2013)	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Pay compensation before displacement (IR-11)	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	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013
	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.	

IP = Indigenous Peoples Policy of ADB, IR = Involuntary Resettlement Policy of ADB, R&R = resettlement and rehabilitation. Sources: Safeguard Policy Statement (2009); The Act of 2013; FRA, 2006; Procedures of land acquisition of Dima Hasao ADCs.

## Q. Institutional Arrangements for Tribal Development in Assam

186. Key government machinery shouldering responsibility for tribal development in the state are:

- Department of Welfare of Plain Tribes and Backward Classes (WPT & BC)
- Office of the Development Commissioner for Hill Areas of Assam

### ***Department of Welfare of Plain Tribes and Backward Classes (WPT & BC)***

187. The Department of WPT & BC is responsible for the overall socio-economic development of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe (Plains) and Other Backward Class population in the state of Assam; and caters to the welfare needs of approximately 46% of the state population. The department functions as the nodal department for the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes governing the welfare and development of the Schedule Tribes in the State. This includes channeling funds to BTC and Autonomous Councils (constituted by State Legislature) for the implementation of schemes and programmes.

188. WPT & BC department is mandated to implement the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), which provides for non-divertible flow of outlays within the provisions of Annual Plan; and is the primary mechanism for channelizing the benefits for the development of Schedules Tribes in districts, which are not under Sixth Schedule but have concentration of tribals in a contiguous area.

189. There are 19 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) for implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). The work of ITDP is multi-disciplinary in nature and it functions as a nodal agency for planning, formulation, implementation and monitoring of tribal development programmes. For each ITDP there is a Project Director who is a Senior State Civil Service Officer. The Project Director is empowered with adequate administrative and financial powers so that they function as watch dog to schemes and programmes implemented by ITDP. There is a Project Implementation Committee (PIC), with a non-official chairperson, to approve beneficiaries and to review implementation of the TSP Schemes; the Project Director of ITDP is the Secretary of Project Implementation Committee. In addition to these ITAPs, the Government of Assam had established Assam Plains Tribal Development Corporation to look after socio-economic development of tribal population under Below Poverty Line. Advisory Council for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes is headed by the Minister, Welfare of Plain Tribes

and backward Classes. All M.Ps. and MLAs of the State (Plain Districts) of the respective communities are the member of this State Level Advisory Council. It provides recommendation for proper implementation of programmes and to review the progress of the various sectoral schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan.

***Office of the Development Commissioner for Hill Areas of Assam***

190. Development Commissioner for Hill Areas of Assam (DCHA) is the Plan preparation, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation agency for the Plan Schemes of the two hill districts. DCHA is responsible for allocating fund among the development sectors of the two Autonomous Councils of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts on the basis of plans prepared by these Councils. This office compiles the physical and financial progress of the Entrusted and Non-entrusted schemes of all sectors and furnishes the same to Government of India.

**R. Entitlement Matrix**

191. The entitlement matrix below (**Table 9**) summarizes the entitlements of the Indigenous DPs, affected households, and communities. Entitlements are categorized into several groups. The key groups of entitlements are land and crops in case of all affected households; relocation and resettlement assistance in case of the physically displaced households; income restoration and improvement in case of all affected households; infrastructure and other amenities at the resettlement site for the resettles; local area development programs mainly for the benefit of the affected households and also for others in the project area and in its vicinity. All the resettlement allowances and the rehabilitation measures in the entitlement matrix are as per the provisions of LARR, 2013 and ADB SPS requirements.

**Table 16: Entitlement Matrix**

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	<b>Direct purchase by negotiated settlement through the State Policy of “Direct Purchase Policy of private Land for Linear Projects of Asom Mala and EAP”</b> Direct purchase of Land with negotiation through District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary and comprising officials of the revenue, public works (buildings) and land acquisition departments.			
1.	<b>Titleholder -</b> Titleholder/Land owners and Interested persons (Eksonia holder/ Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, whose rights on the land assigned under any laws of the State, etc.	<b>A. Loss of Land</b> (Homestead Land, Commercial Land, Agricultural Land or Vacant Plot)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; and</li> <li>Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects</li> </ul> </li> <li>The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor through Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014 of Govt. of Assam (Sub-section (2) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013), of               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or,</li> <li>1.50 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or,</li> <li>2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area</li> </ul> </li> <li>In case of acquisition of Eksonia Land, situated under permissible limits as per the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam, the Eksonia Holder is entitled to get the compensation of the landowner as described above, subject to conversion of the Eksonia land to Myadi Patta Land, as specified by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam.</li> <li>Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</li> <li>The land owner will also get an additional incentive of 25% on total compensation after Solatium, calculated as specified above</li> <li>The land value defined u/s 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will also</li> </ol>	The land owners will get an incentive of 25%, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, Valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013. The Price of Direct Purchase (P) will be: $P = 2.5 \times \{(R \times M \times A) + (B + O)\} + [0.12 \times Y \times (R \times M \times A) + (B + O)]$ Where: R is the base rate of Land M is the Multiplier A is the affected area 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 Compensation shall not account for any depreciation. The Eksonia holder, whose Eksonia land cannot be converted to Myadi Patta Land, will be considered as Leaseholder.



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	<b>Direct purchase by negotiated settlement through the State Policy of “Direct Purchase Policy of private Land for Linear Projects of Asom Mala and EAP”</b> Direct purchase of Land with negotiation through District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary and comprising officials of the revenue, public works (buildings) and land acquisition departments.			
			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 RFCTLARR Act 2013). <sup>1</sup>	
		<b>B. Loss of</b>	1. Replacement value of building and other immovable property and assets attached	Compensation Building/ structures will be
		<b>Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing crops, attached to the land</b>	to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field (Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29) • <u>Or</u> , A few typical specifications of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective asset. 2. Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be (Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29). 3. Market value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture (Ref. sub- section (3) of Section 29). 4. Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above. 5. The land owner will also get an additional incentive of 25% on total compensation after Solatium, calculated as specified above 6. Right to salvage materials in favour of the owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self.	determined by PWD (Building) Department. Valuation for trees on timber value to be determined by the Forest Department; and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees to be determined by Agricultural Department.

<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> General Notification to the landowners as per Section 4.4 (Step 4) of the Notification No. DA5R.80/2020/3 dt 20 Jan, 2021 by the District Level Land Purchase Committee.



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	<b>Direct purchase by negotiated settlement through the State Policy of “Direct Purchase Policy of private Land for Linear Projects of Asom Mala and EAP”</b> Direct purchase of Land with negotiation through District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary and comprising officials of the revenue, public works (buildings) and land acquisition departments.			
		<b>C. Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Assistance</b>	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit will be deemed included in the additional 25% allowances on Direct Purchase Price.	The direct purchase price shall be fixed on negotiations and mutual consent. Hence no rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be payable to land owners under Direct Purchase.
	<b>Land through regular Land Acquisition process</b> in the event of any owner refusing to sell the land or any of the owners has objected or not interested with the direct purchase through negotiation or for unresolved dispute of ownership or court cases, the respective land may be acquired through regular land acquisition process of Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015 & RFCTLARR Act 2013			
2.	<b>Titleholder - Land Owners</b> as recorded in revenue records, or Eksonia holder/ Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, whose rights on the land assigned under any laws of the State	<b>A. Loss of Land</b> Homestead Land, Agricultural Land or Vacant Plot	1. Replacement of land for land, where feasible. Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax, value added tax incurred for replacement land, and other charges related to the replacement of the land	If land for land is offered, title will go to both husband and wife. Retitling to be completed before project completion.
			<b>OR,</b> 2. Land will be acquired under Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Compensation at Replacement Value of land, ( <i>calculated through RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP 2018</i> ) will be the highest among: a) The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects,</li> </ul> b) The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor through	If B is the base rate of land, M is the Multiplication factor & A is the affected area, then the compensation L will be, $L = 2 \times (B \times M \times A).$  If the Award of the compensation is after Y years from the date of SIA notification, then L will be incremented at 12% per annum to $L_y$ , $L_y = L + (0.12 \times Y \times B \times A)$  The expression of urban will be within the administrative border of any Municipality or Municipal Corporation

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
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			Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014 of Govt. of Assam (Sub- section (2) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013), of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or,</li> <li>▪ 1.50 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or,</li> <li>▪ 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area</li> </ul> c) Additional amount calculated @ 12% per annum, for period from date of notification of Social Impact Assessment study till date of award of the District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner, on market value of land calculated u/s 26 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 as a stand-alone component, i.e., not to be counted for the purpose of Multiplication factor and Solatium d) In case of acquisition of Eksonia Land, situated under permissible limits as per the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam, the Annual Patta Holder is entitled to get the compensation of the land as described above, subject to conversion of Eksonia Land to Myadi Patta Land as specified by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam. e) If the left-over land plot is non-feasible or non-economic or unusable or if the land owner desires that the whole land to be acquired, the PWRD GOA or the Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector may acquire the total land of the land owner f) If the damage (if any) sustained by the landowner, at the time of the Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land and where land has been bisected by the acquisition an amount calculated at ten (10) per cent of the amount determined under sl. a) and b) above shall be paid.	Bank account will be in the name of husband and wife.

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		<b>B. Loss of Structure and other</b>	1. Replacement with a constructed house as per Prime Minister <i>Gramin Awas Yojana</i> (PMGAY) specification for rural areas or constructed house, not less than 50 square meter plinth area in urban areas, where feasible ( <i>Ref. Schedule II of RFCTLARR 2013</i> ). Provision of stamp duty, other fees payable for registration of	
		<b>immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land</b>	house allotted and any other tax and other costs incurred for replacement house  OR, 2. a) Market value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field ( <i>Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Or, A few typical specifications of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective asset.</li> </ul> b) Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be ( <i>Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29</i> ). c) Market Value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture ( <i>Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 29</i> ). d) Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above. e) The land owner will get additional 25% value on the replacement cost of the affected part of the structure without solatium, for any	Compensation Building/ structures will be determined by PWD (Building) Department. Valuation for trees on timber value to be determined by the Forest Department; and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees to be determined by Agricultural Department. Ascertain work schedules to consider avoiding harvest season  Request for harvesting prior to acquisition to be accommodated to the extent possible Undertake valuation of standing crops and perennial crops, and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with affected people.  Payment of compensation to the joint husband and wife bank account.  The viability of the remainder structure will be certified by the PWD (Building) Department

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			partially acquired structure (if the remainder is still viable). f) Right to salvage materials in favour of the structure owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period. g) Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure At least 90 days advance notice to shift	
		<b>C. Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Assistance</b> <sup>2</sup>	1. Employment opportunity or Payment of lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,70,000 (Rupees five lakhs seventy thousand only) or Annuity of minimum of Rs. 2,280 (Rupees two thousand two hundred eighty only) per month per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, as per Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will be provided to all those landowner families, whose livelihood is primarily dependant on land acquired 2. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any 3. One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family 4. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,420/- (Rupees three thousand four hundred twenty only) per month for one year, or, Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family, require to relocate 5. Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/ or Petty Shops are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five	Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014. $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ where, CPI Jan 2014 = 139.7 & CPI Apr2021 = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100 <sup>3</sup> In addition to the Rs. 57,000 provided to all vulnerable affected people, the Vulnerable affected households will: Receive preference in income restoration training program under the

<sup>2</sup> Financial assistance and/or allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was effected in January 2014; Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 ([http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/t4\\_12mar14.pdf](http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf)) and of May 2021 ([http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf](http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf))

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	<b>Direct purchase by negotiated settlement through the State Policy of “Direct Purchase Policy of private Land for Linear Projects of Asom Mala and EAP”</b> Direct purchase of Land with negotiation through District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary and comprising officials of the revenue, public works (buildings) and land acquisition departments.			
			hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed and/ or Petty Shops respectively Or, If Displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, One-time financial assistance of amount, as notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only). 6. If the displaced family faced displacement or resettlement from any other project or this project previously, the displaced family will be entitled for an additional compensation equivalent to that of the compensation and assistance determined for all the cases as described above under Sl. 2A, 2B & 2C (1 through 7) for their second or successive displacements 7. Three (3) months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest crops, fruits, flowers or product and by-products from the affected trees/ crops etc.	project Preference in employment under the project during construction, in accordance with qualification required. Assistance to access to basic utilities and public services.
3.	<b>Agricultural Tenants, Sharecroppers &amp; Leaseholders of Land including Holders of Eksonia, which cannot be converted</b>	<b>A. Loss of Leased/ Sharecropping/ Tenancy Land</b>	Landowners will reimburse tenants, sharecroppers and leaseholders with respective land rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease, if any. Employment opportunity or Payment of lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,70,000 (Rupees five lakhs seventy thousand only) or Annuity of minimum of Rs. 2,280 (Rupees two thousand two hundred eighty only) per month per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, as per Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will be provided to all those landowner families, whose livelihood is primarily dependant on land acquired	Users of Eksonia land, whose land cannot be regularised by whatsoever the reason, will also be considered as Leaseholder. The RP Implementation Agency will verify the reimbursement of rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease, if any.

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		<b>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three months' advance notice to affected parties to shift and harvest crops, fruits, flowers or product and by-products from the affected trees/ crops etc.</li> <li>Cash compensation at replacement value, for loss of immovable assets, and market value for standing crop/ trees/ horticulture, as estimated u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 &amp; calculated by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned PWD (Building) for Building/ structure and other immovable assets attached with the land</li> <li>Concerned Forest Department or similar authority for Timber trees</li> <li>Concerned State Agriculture Extension Department or similar authority for standing crops</li> <li>Concerned Horticulture Department or similar authority for horticulture and/ or perennial trees</li> </ul> </li> <li>Right to salvage materials in favour of the structure owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.</li> <li>Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure</li> </ol>	
		<b>C. Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Assurances<sup>3</sup></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any</li> <li>One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family</li> <li>Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one- time, for each displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</li> <li>Any displaced family losing cattle sheds, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or,</li> </ol>	Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014. $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7}$

<sup>3</sup> Financial assistance and/or allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was effected in January 2014.

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			any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed.	14.03%, say 14% where, CPI Jan 2014 = 139.7 & CPI Apr 2021 = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100 <sup>5</sup>
			5. If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,040/- per family and it will be borne by the Project Authority.	
4.	<b>Non-titleholders (Encroacher or Squatter)</b>	<b>A. Loss of Land</b> used residential/commercial or any other purpose	1. No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Encroacher has extended their land boundary onto the existing government land or RoW, for residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial or any other purposes. 2. No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Squatter have occupied public/ government lands, without any formal agreement, for residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial or any other purposes.	
		<b>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land</b>	1. At least 3 months advance notice to shift or to demolish the partial structure. 2. Encroachers and squatters shall be paid the replacement cost of affected part of the structures and all other immovable assets attached to the land. 3. Right to salvage materials without any fee or charge in favour of the structure owner/occupier of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.	The replacement cost of structure and other immovable assets shall be determined in accordance with the typical specifications for immovable assets as defined and approved by Appropriate Authority defined u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.



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		<b>C. Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Assurances<sup>4</sup></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any for families getting physically displaced (require relocation).</li> <li>One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family</li> <li>Subsistence allowance @ Rs. 3420/- per month or one-time allowance of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) to displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</li> <li>Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/ or Petty Shops, or the displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government.</li> <li>If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,000/- per family and will be borne by the Project Authority.</li> </ol>	Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014. $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ where, CPI Jan 2014 = 139.7 & CPI Apr 2021 = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100

<sup>4</sup> Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 ([http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/t4\\_12mar14.pdf](http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf)) and of May 2021 ([http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf](http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf))

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



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5.	<b>Tenants and Leaseholders of Residential/ Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures</b>	<b>A. Loss of Land</b> Homestead Land/ Commercial Land	No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Tenants or Leaseholders occupy their residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial structure under tenancy/ lease holding with some financial arrangements with the landlords, which may or may not be properly documented or legalized.	
		<b>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets</b>	Structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders with rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease for fully impacted structure <u>Or</u> , Lease/ Rental agreement with reduced rent/ lease rate in appropriate to be continued after reconstruction of the partly affected but feasible remaining structure, as the case may be Replacement cost of part or whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner. . Right to salvage material of the portion constructed by tenant/leaseholder	
		<b>C. Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Assurances<sup>5</sup></b>	1. Three months' advance notice to affected parties to vacate the building/structure (residence, shop, etc.) 2. On time Rental Allowances @ of Rs. 2,600/- (Rupees two thousand six hundred only) per month in rural areas and Rs. 3,900/- (Rupees three thousand nine hundred only) per month in urban areas, for 6 (six) months ( <i>Ref. Addendum to Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP, Feb 2018 &amp; regular rental increment of 10% per year</i> ) 3. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family,	Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014. $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 139.7$

<sup>5</sup> Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 ([http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/t4\\_12mar14.pdf](http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf)) and of May 2021 ([http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf](http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf))

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			belongings and cattle, if any ( <i>Ref. Schedule II of RFCTLARR 2013</i> ) for physically displaced family. 4. Tenants of Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures will be entitled for one-time financial grant of Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) for loss of trade/ self-employment 5. Tenants of Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures will be entitled Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one- time, for each displaced family ( <i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i> ) 6. If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,000/- per family and will be paid by the Project Authority.	14.03%, say 14% where, CPI Jan 2014 = 139.7 & CPI Apr2021 = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 ([http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/t4\\_12mar14.pdf](http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf)) and of May 2021 ([http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf](http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf))

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6.	Any persons, other than the persons mentioned above, losing his/ her Livelihood/ source of Income	Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances <sup>7</sup>	1. Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one- time, for each displaced family ( <i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i> ) 2. If Displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self- employed persons or any other similar categories, One-time financial assistance of amount, as notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only). 3. If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,000/- per family and will be borne by the Project Authority.	Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014. $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ where, CPI Jan 2014 = 139.7 & CPI Apr 2021 = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100 <sup>11</sup>
7.	Any families operating their Agricultural Land, Residence and/ or Commercial establishments etc. adjacent to project road	Loss of Permanent/ Temporary Access	1. Three months' advance notice to affected parties 2. Provision of proper alternate access or temporary access during the duration of the temporary loss of access, as the case may be 3. Contractor's actions must ensure there is no income/ access loss through provision of access etc. 4. Restoration/ enhancement of the affected access, land, structure, utilities and common property resources	

<sup>7</sup> Financial assistance and/or allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was effected in January 2014. <sup>11</sup> Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Number on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 ([http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/t4\\_12mar14.pdf](http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf)) and of May 2021 ([http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf](http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf))

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	<b>Direct purchase by negotiated settlement through the State Policy of “Direct Purchase Policy of private Land for Linear Projects of Asom Mala and EAP”</b> Direct purchase of Land with negotiation through District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary and comprising officials of the revenue, public works (buildings) and land acquisition departments.			
.	<b>Owners with legal or legalizable title, tenants/ leaseholders</b>	<b>Temporary Loss of Land</b>	1. Three months' advance notice to affected parties 2. Rent at market price or mutually agreed land rental value during the duration of the temporary loss of land 3. Restoration of the affected land to pre-project level or better	Any land required by the project on temporary use will be compensated in consultation and negotiation with the landowner.
9.	<b>Business owners, Traders, Self-employed, tenants/ leaseholders, employees/ workers, kiosks/ vendors</b>	<b>Temporary Loss of Livelihood/ source of Income</b>	1. Provision of one-month advance notice to affected parties, including the duration and type of disruption 2. Assistance to mobile vendors/ hawkers to provide temporarily shifting locations for their continued economic activity 3. For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, Cash compensation on minimum wage or average earning per month for the loss of income/ livelihood for the duration of disruption to ensure there is no income or access loss 4. Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities	
10.	<b>Loss of CPR</b>	<b>Community Assets</b>	The affected Common Property Resources, other than religious and Community Structures, will be replaced or rehabilitated or reconstructed as required in agreement with the local community in alternate land by the Project through contractor. Or, Cash compensation of the replacement value of the CPR structure (including the religious structures and community structures) for the re-construction or rehabilitation as per agreed mechanism between the Project Authority and the concerned community.	Alternate land will be explored (may be offered by the community or Gram Panchayat land or any other land agreed upon). The RP implementation agency in consultation with the local community and Project Authority shall facilitate the process of rehabilitation or reconstruction of CPRs.
11	<b>All vulnerable displaced persons</b>	<b>Vulnerable Affected Person</b>	1. One Time lumpsum Assistance of Rs. 57,000 (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) 2. Priority in income restoration training programs 3. Priority in employment under the project during construction as qualified 4. Assistance to basic utilities and public services.	The Executing Agency shall verify the vulnerable families be identified during the census and implementation of the project. Kiosk shall not be considered under vulnerable category.
12.	<b>Any person or family or CPRs with unforeseen loss</b>	<b>Any other unforeseen impacts</b>	Any unforeseen impacts, if any, will be documented and incorporated in the Entitlement Matrix and will be mitigated based on the principles agreed upon this framework.	

## VI. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND CONSULTATION

### A. Introduction

#### i. Scope of Consultation and Issues

192. The following objectives were met during the consultation process along with along with census and socio-economic survey:

- Ascertain the views of the DPs, with reference to the project, road alignment and resettlement impacts;
- Understand views of the community on resettlement issues and rehabilitation options;
- Identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- Obtain opinion of the community on cultural issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same;
- Examine DPs' opinion on problems and prospects of road safety related issues;
- Identify people's expectations from projects and their absorbing capacity;
- Understand concerns and expectations specific to women, vulnerable groups, the business community and farmers.

193. Identify the overall developmental goals and benefits of the project;

#### ii. First-tier Consultation

194. The Principal Secretary(s) of the Chirang, Karbi and Dima Hasao, ADC in a memo addressed to the respective Commissioner and Secretary, indicated the ADC's provisional no-objection-certificate for the APWRD. The selection of roads is on the basis of demand by the representatives and are included in Assam Roads Assets Management (ARAM) and consequent upon that the roads are selected for construction or upgradation.

#### iii. Second Tier Consultation

195. The second-tier of consultation for handing over of tribal land for a non-tribal public purpose is the agreement among the affected households, APWRD, ADCs, and GOA. The objectives of the second-tier consent-seeking consultations program of the project are to: (i) ascertain the APs' views regarding the loss of tribal land that they cultivate and occupy to the project and the compensation packages offered; (ii) understand the APs' views on relocation options; (iii) understand gender perspectives on the perceived project impacts and varying expectations from the project; and (iv) ascertain whether there is a 'broad community support' among the affected tribal households for the project.

196. The consultation process has used different types of consultation such as in-depth interviews with key informants, focus group discussions, and individual consultations. As part of the consultation process and understanding of different gender perspectives on the proposed project, project-affected women were given an opportunity to voice their views on the project. They were also encouraged to (i) recommend actions that would ensure they too benefit from the project; and (ii) suggest how to minimize harmful project impacts, if any, on them. Group level gender consultations were also carried out specially to learn their views regarding income restoration, local area development including the development of health and education facilities in the project area.

## B. Methods of second tear Stakeholder Consultation and Beneficiaries

197. Through a program of meaningful consultations, started early in the project cycle, APWRD and ADCs informed the affected households and communities about the proposed project, their losses arising from land acquisition, their entitlements; compensation packages, and relocation and rehabilitation plans. Local people were informed seven days prior to the meeting through Gaon Buras (village Head).

198. The COVID-19 safety protocols at that time of the consultation were also followed. In view of the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic, the participants of the meetings had taken additional measure by using sanitizer, masks and maintain social distancing to avoid the spread of the disease. The participants were encouraged to avoid contact with each other as far as possible and wash their hands at regular intervals.

199. During the census and socio-economic survey, 15 consultations and FGDs were conducted in the subproject road, giving priority to settlements and sections where impacts to private assets and property are most significant. Consultations addressed all relevant aspects of the proposed road design, details of the private and public land required and impact to private property. In order to ensure their views are incorporated in the project designs.

200. People were aware about the improvements proposed for the road Projects but werenot aware about specific details of the PRow, shift in centerline and the method of valuation for land and building, payment of compensation and other Rehabilitation and resettlement measures. The salient points of the consultations are summarized in the following **Table 10 to Table 12**. Dissemination of draft Entitlement matrix through consultations in the vernacular language (Assamese) was discussed to all PAFs and clarifications regarding their doubts were also explained by consultant. Signed attendance is being prepared and samples are attached in the IPP as **Appendix 2**.

Table 17: Summary of Public Consultation in A03

Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	Districts	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
1	Chappaguri 10.30 am	29/02/2020	Chirang	7	Consultations with potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others	There is huge movement of heavy vehicle carrying boulders from the Aie river which causes major problem for the local traffic and residents. The project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss were discussed.	The local people had agreed in the view of the proposed road project which will bring some hope to the movement of the heavy vehicles and development of the area but against any damages to the market structures. The PWD officials had agreed to take special care for traffic movement and road safety. . It was agreed to put traffic calming measures all along the school zone
2	Amteka 3.30 pm	01/03/2020	Chirang	11	Consultation with Residents and Shop Owner	Construction of concrete drains for the development of the sewage system of the town, road accident and menace like trafficking and HIV.	Combined effort of the local authorities with the Government officials as well as the other stake holders would remove all the obstacles for development. Road safety awareness campaign should be made at schools
3	Tulsijhora 11.00 am	03/03/2020	Chirang	11	Consultation with Women (FGD)	Implementation of the project to bring about promised benefits and the traffic safety. Discussion on the alignment which passes through the two-market complex, which is fully affected. The residents with their representatives all disagree in demolishing of the market	suggested to make traffic safety awareness campaign at the schools and localities. It is also learnt that a NGO would be recruited for developing the awareness of the people of PIA regarding, trafficking, gender issues and other social stigmas.

Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	Districts	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
						complex, partially or fully. Simultaneously a focus group discussion with all female participants was held in the same area.	As the people are very much against the demolishing the religious structures some less width typical cross section would be implemented
4	Anandabazar 12.30pm	02/03/2020	Chirang	10	Consultation with Affected Persons	Due to loss of residential & commercial and religious structure, livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. Secondly health and education which is poor in the area due to lack of communication	The proposed road project is the only feasible option for development.
5	Kaotong Bazar,	06/03/2020	Chirang	4	Consultation with temple authorities and locals	The main point of discussion was to save a temple or reconstruct the temple. The temple committee's chairman Bijoy Nazary also agreed to provide land for new construction of the temple.	It was assured that all the CPRs that might be impacted will be restored/reconstruct/resettle/rehabilitated.
6	Kaotong Bazar,	08/03/2020	Chirang	14	Consultation with Women (FGD)	Proper market to be constructed by the Authority. There is no permanent shade for bus stop/auto stand. The condition of the road is very bad during monsoon. There is no Government transport facility available at this area.	Market is beyond the scope of the project. But proper Bus Stop/Auto Stand, sufficient transport facilities and proposed road to be all weather road.



Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	Districts	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
7	Koliyagaon Village	21/02/2020	Chirang	8	Consultation with Project Affected Persons & people's representatives	Project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss was discussed. Also, there is huge movement of heavy vehicle carrying boulders from the Aie river which causes major problem for the local traffic and residents.	Assurance of proper compensation and assistance as per the legal provision of the state of Assam as well as per the guidelines of ADB. The PWD officials also agreed to take special care for traffic movement and road safety.
8	Anand Village	25/02/2020	Chirang	2	Consultation with representatives of CPR	The Church Pastor Mr. Suleman Mochahary is not pleased with the present alignment as the proposed road enters the ground beside the Church. Parking in front of church was also discussed	It was assured that the Church will be safe and there would be no damage of any of the Church area/property. Only the part of the ground outside the Church boundary would be impacted. The ERoW would be at least 15m in front of the Church.
9	Tulsijhora, 11.00 am	08/03/2020	Chirang	11	Consultation with Women (FGD)	The alignment which passes through the two-market complex, which is fully affected. The residents with their representatives all disagree in demolishing of the market complex, partially or fully.	The road could be widened without any major impact on both the settlement. It is also learnt that a NGO would be recruited for developing the awareness of the people of PIA regarding, trafficking, gender issues and other social stigmas. Campaign at the schools and localities. As the people are very much against the demolishing the religious structures some less width typical cross section would be implemented.

Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	Districts	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
10	Amteka BCDC Office,	24/02/2020	Bongaigaon	4	Consultation with officialson	Mr. Deobar Iswary, village Chairman propose to provide	Providing permanent employment is beyond the scope of this project. Butthe Civil
11	Panang saguri	21/02/2020	Chirang	1	Consultation with temple care taker – Mr. Jiban Dutta	Mr. Jiban Dutta wants to safe a small temple at Chainage a 8+170 km whichhas been maintained by him	It was assured that the temple wouldnot be impacted as there is a re- alignment but also assured that if thesame is impacted then it would be restored only he has to provide a site for construction of thesame.
12	Rajpara-I 12.30 pm	06/03/2020	Chirang	6	Consultation withland owners	Proper drainage, waiting shed area, apprehension of road accidents to increase	Compensation and assistance as perthe laws and policies will be provided. It was assured that the design will ensure safer movement of traffic. The waiting shed and Road drains as perthe design that are already included.
13	Rajpara-II 2.30 pm	07/03/2020	Chirang	8	Consultation with land owners	Means of livelihood of the tribal people, Gender issues, Existing transportation facilities, Safety issues. Needs and demands of women for transport, Perception and suggestions about the proposed road, Awareness on road safety/HIV/Covid etc	Speedy completion of the new roads with public transportation to be provided, provisions for street lights, traffic signals, sign boards, toilets, clean waiting areas, drinking water etc.

Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	Districts	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
14	Bagans ali		Chirang	6	Consultation with Project Affected Persons	Public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. There would be no impact to the structures and the people are anxiously waiting for the completion of the road.	The Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible was discussed. The project is expected to be completed by two and half years.
18	Amteka Bazar	12/11/2021	Bongaigaon	18	Consultation with commercial owners (shop keepers) of the linear stretch	SHG activities Gender issues Existing transportation facilities Safety issues Needs and demands of women for transport Perception and suggestions about the proposed road Awareness on road safety/HIV/Covid etc	Provision of proper drainage, footpath, street lights, public toilets, drinking water facilities etc in the market. A speedy completion of the new roads and provisions for street lights, traffic signals, sign boards, toilets, clean waiting areas, drinking water etc. Good transportation facilities will reduce travel time, expenses of travelling and give more opportunity for the women to go for better education, job etc.
					employment	employment of a few locals in the project. Also proposed to provide petty contracts to the local youths	Contractor will be advised to employ as many as local youths as possible. The Civil Contractor will also be advised to provide petty contracts to the local youth.

Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	Districts	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
11	Panangsaguri	21/02/2020	Chirang	1	Consultation with temple care taker – Mr. Jiban Dutta	Mr. Jiban Dutta wants to save a small temple at Chainage a 8+170 km which has been maintained by him	It was assured that the temple would not be impacted as there is a re- alignment but also assured that if the same is impacted then it would be restored only he has to provide a site for construction of the same.
12	Rajpara-I 12.30 pm	06/03/2020	Chirang	6	Consultation with land owners	Proper drainage, waiting shed area, apprehension of road accidents to increase	Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies will be provided. It was assured that the design will ensure safer movement of traffic. The waiting shed and Road drains as per the design that are already included.
13	Rajpara-II 2.30 pm	07/03/2020	Chirang	8	Consultation with land owners		
14	Bagansali		Chirang	6	Consultation with Project Affected Persons	Public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. There would be no impact to the structures and the people are anxiously waiting for the completion of the road.	The Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible was discussed. The project is expected to be completed by two and half years.
		<b>Total</b>		<b>163</b>			

Table 18: Summary of Public Consultation in A21

Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	Districts	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
1	Tarve Kedokh (Km.0.010)	02/09/2020	West Karbi Anglong	16	Consultation with Affected Persons	Queries on Compensation, land acquisition, employment opportunities and road safety measures	Compensation was assured as per LARR Act 2013. Suggestions were addressed after consultation with the design Engineers, and wherever it is feasible reducing the acquisition is incorporated. They were assured that local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill especially in construction of road.
2	Hamren (Km. 0.500)	07/12/2019	West Karbi Anglong	10	Consultation with Residents and Shop Owner	Widening of road within RoW, impact of road and effect of land acquisition	Maximum widening will be done without much acquisition other than wherever required extra land for bus bays, truck bays etc. the impact in terms of number of structures affected will be minimized wherever possible. Stakeholders were assured of compensation as per law.
3	Donkamukam (km. 18.200)	03/09/2020	West Karbi Anglong	15	Consultation with Affected Persons	Compensation, minimized land acquisition, employment queries were addressed	Compensation was to be as per the Act. Land acquisition would be as minimal as possible. The local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill.
4	Satgaon (Km. 25.500)	07/12/2019	West Karbi Anglong	07	Consultation with Residents and Shop Owner	Avoiding demolition of structures, compensation for encroachers and squatters, cash compensation at replacement value	Measures can be taken to avoid impact on more number of structures & thereby saving the livelihood of people. The alignments will be subsequently adjusted taking into accounts key concerns. Non title holders will get

Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	Districts	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
							compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement allowances and impact on land, asset or livelihood would be compensated as per Government of India RFCTLARR 2013 and Assam Rules 2015.
5	Tumpren g Bazar (Km. 29.710)	03/09/2020	West Karbi Anglon g	16	Consultation with affected people and Shop keepers	Compensation queries, sign boards near schools and hospitals, impact on structures to be minimum, employment opportunities	They were assured that compensation and assistances as per the provision of law and ADB policy. The sign boards have been given already in the design. Road widening within RoW and local people will get preference in construction work as per their skills
6	Gorakhia Pukhari (Km. 73.430)	04/09/2020	Karbi Anglon g	13	Consultation with Farmers and Residents	Compensation queries, road safety measures, impact on structures to be minimum, employment opportunities	They were assured that compensation and assistances as per the provision of law and ADB policy. Road widening within RoW and local people will get preference in construction work as per their skills but no permanent jobs. Road safety measures will be taken.
7	Howraghat Tiniali (Km. 75.400)	04/09/2020	Karbi Anglon g	10	Consultation with Shopkeepers (FGD)	Construction within timeline, restoration of livelihood, minimum Land acquisition, employment for the local people, Suggestion for Market Complex, Cash compensation at replacement value	Efforts for speedy implementation of work was being taken, adequate support will be provided to the displaced family for the restoration of their livelihood; wherever it is feasible reducing the acquisition is incorporated, local people will be given

Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	Districts	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
							preference to work as laborers depending upon their skills, , compensation will be provided at replacement value as per resettlement framework. But there is no provision for market complex within the project preview
8	Linchika Km. 5.800	12/07/2021	West karbi Anglong	8	Consultation with Women (FGD)	Participants were in favour of proposed project on urgent requirement , land acquisition should be minimised, skill development training for restoration of livelihood; Ambulance Services Safety provisions near Schools and built up area	Speedy completion was targeted, wherever it is feasible reducing the acquisition is incorporated, adequate support will be provided to the displaced family for the restoration of their livelihood by providing training to eligible families; state govt already using this service for medical purpose and safety provisions like breaker, footpath, street lights will be provided during project implementation.
9	Tumpreng Bazar Km. 29.800	15/07/2021	West karbi Anglong	24	Consultation with Shopkeepers (FGD)	Participants were in favour of proposed project on urgent requirement , land acquisition should be minimised, skill development training for restoration of livelihood; Safety provisions near Schools and built up area, transparency in compensation and direct transfer of compensation	Efforts for speedy implementation of work was being taken, wherever it is feasible reducing the acquisition is incorporated, adequate support will be provided to the displaced family for the restoration of their livelihood by providing training to eligible families; that safety provisions like breaker, footpath, streetlights will be provided during project implementation, transparency will be maintained, and compensation will be provided as per the Government Rules and will be paid

Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	Districts	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
						to their accounts	directly to their account.
10	Satgaon Km. 24.000	15/07/2021	West karbi Anglong	15	Consultation with Shopkeepers (FGD)	Land acquisition should be minimised, skill development training for restoration of livelihood; Safety provisions near Schools and built up area	Efforts for speedy implementation of work was being taken, wherever it is feasible reducing the acquisition is incorporated, adequate support will be provided to the displaced family for the restoration of their livelihood by providing training to eligible families; that safety provisions like breaker, footpath, streetlights will be provided during project implementation,
11	Dongamukam Km. 18.760	15/07/2021	West karbi Anglong	12	Consultation with Shopkeepers (FGD)	Participants were in favour of proposed project on urgent requirement, land acquisition should be minimised, skill development training for restoration of livelihood; Safety provisions near Schools and built up area, transparency in compensation and direct transfer of compensation to their accounts, more consultations to clarify compensation queries	Efforts for speedy implementation of work was being taken, wherever it is feasible reducing the acquisition is incorporated, adequate support will be provided to the displaced family for the restoration of their livelihood by providing training to eligible families; that safety provisions like breaker, footpath, streetlights will be provided during project implementation, transparency will be maintained, and compensation will be provided as per the Government Rules and will be paid directly to their account. More meetings would be organised.



Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	Districts	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
12	Tumpreng (Km. 29.800) 28-07-2021	28/07/2021	West Karbi Anglong	62	Consultation with Affected Tribal Persons	Participants were in favour of proposed project on urgent requirement, land acquisition should be minimised, skill development training for restoration of livelihood; Safety provisions near Schools and built up area, transparency in compensation and direct transfer of compensation to their accounts, more consultations to clarify compensation queries, grievance redressal mechanism to be established	Efforts for speedy implementation of work was being taken, wherever it is feasible reducing the acquisition is incorporated, adequate support will be provided to the displaced family for the restoration of their livelihood by providing training to eligible families; that safety provisions like breaker, footpath, streetlights will be provided during project implementation, transparency will be maintained, and compensation will be provided as per the Government Rules and will be paid directly to their account. More meetings would be organised and GRM will be established to resolve all kind of issues.
13	Linchika (km. 5.800)	28/07/2021	West Karbi Anglong	29	Consultation with Affected Tribal Persons	Urgent completion, minimum land acquisition Improvement of public and private transportation facilities Transparency in award of compensation, Direct transfer of compensation to their account, restoration of water sources	Efforts for speedy implementation of work was being taken, wherever it is feasible reducing the acquisition is incorporated, issue of transportation facility will be discussed with concerned authority, transparency will be maintained, and compensation will be provided as per the Government Rules and will be paid directly to their account.

Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	Districts	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
14	Tumpreng Bazhar	13/11/2021	Karbi Anglong	19 (11 males and 8 females)	Consultation with 11 PAPs and then and FGD with 8 females separately	Issues of the Village women (their income sources major activities, etc), Gender issues Existing transportation facilities and Safety issues, Needs and demands of women for transport, Perception and suggestions about the proposed road, Awareness on road safety/HIV/Covid etc.	Suggestion to provide drainage, footpath, street lights, public toilets, drinking water facilities etc in the market area.  Proposed road to be completed at the earliest with all the signs and signals, traffic facilities etc. Women participants requested for night patrol by police after the project implementation in the market area as security measures since more outsiders will be using the roads.
15	Sumpong Village	13/11/2021	Karbi Anglong	19	Consultation with Karbi Tribal community members	Issues regarding Tribal people's culture, Means of livelihood, Gender issues, Existing transportation facilities and Safety issues, Needs and demands of women for transport Perception and suggestions about the proposed road and Awareness on road safety/HIV/Covid etc.	Implementation of the road is the best possibility for uniting tribal communities and easing mobility. Efforts for speedy implementation of work was being taken, assurance of safe drinking water and road safety was also given to the tribal community.
		<b>Total</b>		<b>275</b>			

Table 19: Summary of Public Consultation in A23

S. No.	Village Name	Date	District	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
1	NC Hills, Autonomous Council, Haflong	29.02.2020	Dima Hasao	31	Stakeholder Consultation with Officials from NC Hills Autonomous Council, Revenue Dept, Patwari, Village Heads	Details of project, compensation to encroachers and squatters, employment opportunities	All details were discussed, the road to be widened within the available RoW, non-Usufruct landholders will get compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement allowances; local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill and they will get opportunity to work as laborers during construction
2	Block Bazar 11.12 AM Km. 2.000	07.10.2020	Dima Hasao	20	Consultation with Tribal People	Fair compensation, compensation to squatters and encroachers, Support to displaced family for the restoration of their livelihood;	It is informed that as per resettlement frameworks, LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015, compensations will be provided at replacement value, non-Usufruct landholders will get compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement allowances, Adequate support provisions for SC, ST and other vulnerable households for livelihood restoration have been integrated into the Entitlement Matrix.
3	Thaijuwari Village 4.48 PM Km. 27.000*	06.10.2020	Dima Hasao	15	Consultation with Tribal People	Free and fair compensation, widening of roads, magnitude of impact, provision of street lights	It is informed that as per resettlement frameworks, LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015, compensations will be provided at replacement value. Maximum widening will be done without much acquisition other than wherever required extra land for bus bays, tuck laybays etc., the impact in terms of number of structures affected wherever possible will be reduced, but street lights

S. No.	Village Name	Date	District	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
							were out of project scope.
4	Dehangi Bazar 3.00 PM Km. 51.050	06.10.2020	Dima Hasao	13	Consultation with Tribal People	Fair compensation of structures, minimum land acquisition, Provision of Covered Drain, Requested for alternate site for business, employment for locals, provisions for lighting	Compensation will be provided at replacement value as per resettlement framework, LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015, wherever it is feasible reducing the acquisition is incorporated, covered drain would be developed only in the urban section No provision of alternate site, as no major impact/displacement for businessmen is anticipated and local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill. Provision for lighting was out of project scope
5	Thalambara Village 2.10 PM Km 62.900	07.10.2020	Dima Hasao	20	Consultation with Tribal People	queries regarding starting of the work and job options, widening of road with available ROW Compensation should be given based on market rate.	They were informed that they will get opportunity to work as laborers during construction. The minimum impact on structures could not be avoided
6	Gunjung 12.58 PM Km. 70.400	06.10.2020	Dima Hasao	20	Consultation with Tribal People	Compensation queries, minimum land acquisition and employment options	Compensation will be provided at replacement value as per resettlement framework, LARR Act 2013 and Assam LARR Rules 2015, wherever it is feasible reducing the acquisition is incorporated, local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill.

S. No.	Village Name	Date	District	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
7	Sontilla 11.42 AM Km. 85.400	06.10.2020	Dima Hasao	20	Consultation with Tribal People	Whether demolition of structures can be avoided, compensation of encroachers and squatters, Cash compensation at replacement value	Measures can be taken to avoid impact on more number of structures and thereby saving the livelihood of people. The alignments will be subsequently adjusted taking into accounts key concerns, non-Usufruct landholders will get compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement allowances; any impact on land, asset or livelihood would be compensated as per Government
8	Lower Haflong 10.09 AM Km. 90.000	06.10.2020	Dima Hasao	15	Consultation with Shop Owner & Residents	Regarding compensation for the loss of their land and other assets, Road Safety issues, minimum impact on commercial and residential structures, employment issues	The compensation and assistances as per the provision of law and ADB policy, suggestions for the sign boards have been given already in the design Road widening has been suggested with in available RoW, local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill.
9	Bethel 10.21 AM Km. 90.035	06.10.2020	Dima Hasao	15	Consultation with Tribal People	Minimization of Impact on Structures and land, Compensation/ Assistance for temporary disruption in business Provision of Service lanes on both sides of the existing road, employment opportunities and date of work to start	The business communities were told that there is provision of compensation and assistance in the resettlement framework, and they will be adequately assisted. If technically feasible the service lane will be provided. Locals will get opportunity to work as laborers during construction
10	Fiangpui Village, Lungkhok	06.10.2020	Dima Hasao	21	Consultation with Tribal People	A significant number of businessmen were tenants, they requested for assistance if displaced, Avoid acquisition of land,	Provisions for assistance to tenants is there in resettlement framework, if displaced, they will be assisted as per provision, Adequate support

S. No.	Village Name	Date	District	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
	10.34 AM Km. 91.800					Requests for Covered Drain and Provision of Bus Stops	provisions for SC, ST and other vulnerable households for livelihood restoration have been integrated in resettlement framework, efforts are being made not to acquire the private land for proposed road. However, if required, the land will be acquired through Assam Rules 2015. Covered drains and bus stops have been integrated into the detailed designs.
11	Delisa 01.00PM Km. 73.500	19.07.2021	Dima Hasao	22	Consultation with Tribal Women and Residents	No objection with land Acquisition if they will get compensation against it, but avoid acquisition of land if possible, provision for safety, Requested for Covered Drain and Provision of Bus Stops, Skill Development Training, and ambulance service	As per Entitlement Matrix finalized by GOA and LARR Act 2013 compensation will be provided and efforts are being made not to acquire the private land for proposed road. However, if required, the land will be acquired through Direct Purchase Policy 2021. Safety measures like breaker, signboard, footpath etc. have been integrated into the detailed designs. Covered drains and bus stops have been integrated into the detailed designs where it is possible. Participants were told that livelihood training will be provided if they are entitled. The state govt was already using this service for medical purpose

S. No.	Village Name	Date	District	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
12	Wasubil 4.30 PM Km. 1.200	20.07.2021	Dima Hasao	12	Consultation with Tribal Women Residents	No objection with land Acquisition if they will get compensation against it, but avoid acquisition of land if possible, provision for safety, Requested for Covered Drain and Provision of Bus Stops, Skill Development Training,	As per Entitlement Matrix finalized by GOA and LARR Act 2013 compensation will be provided and efforts are being made not to acquire the private land for proposed road. However, if required, the land will be acquired through Direct Purchase Policy 2021. Safety measures like breaker, signboard, footpath etc. have been integrated into the detailed designs. Covered drains and bus stops have been integrated into the detailed designs where it is possible. Participants were told that livelihood training will be provided if they are entitled
13	Thajuwari 12.30 PM Km. 26.700	20.07.2021	Dima Hasao	21	Consultation with Tribal Women & Shop Owners	No objection with land Acquisition if they will get compensation against it, but avoid acquisition of land if possible, provision for safety, Requested for Covered Drain and Provision of Bus Stops, Skill Development	As per Entitlement Matrix finalized by GOA and LARR Act 2013 compensation will be provided and efforts are being made not to acquire the private land for proposed road. However, if required, the land will be acquired through Direct Purchase Policy
						Training,	2021. Safety measures like breaker, signboard, footpath etc. have been integrated into the detailed designs. Covered drains and bus stops have been integrated into the detailed designs where it is possible. Participants were told that livelihood training will be provided if they are entitled

S. No.	Village Name	Date	District	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD	Issues discussed	Measures suggested/ agreed upon
14	Mojawari 14.00 PM Km. 29.700	20.07.2021	Dima Hasao	14	Consultation with Tribal Women and Residents	No objection with land Acquisition if they will get compensation against it, but avoid acquisition of land if possible, provision for safety, Requested for Covered Drain and Provision of Bus Stops, Skill Development Training,	As per Entitlement Matrix finalized by GOA and LARR Act 2013 compensation will be provided and efforts are being made not to acquire the private land for proposed road. However, if required, the land will be acquired through Direct Purchase Policy 2021. Safety measures like breaker, signboard, footpath etc. have been integrated into the detailed designs. Covered drains and bus stops have been integrated into the detailed designs where it is possible. Participants were told that livelihood training will be provided if they are entitled
15	Gunjung 11.00 AM Km. 70.400	28.07.2021	Dima Hasao	75	Consultation with Tribal People, ADC members, ADB representative, PWRD and Consultants	No objection with land Acquisition if they will get compensation against it, but avoid acquisition of land if possible, provision for safety, Requested for Covered Drain and Provision of Bus Stops, Suggested for construction of approach connecting State Highway to the Pre-independence Historical site, Construction of water reservoir for facilitating drinking water to villagers, cautious about filling of water sources during construction. Skill development	As per Entitlement Matrix finalized by GOA and LARR Act 2013 compensation will be provided and efforts are being made not to acquire the private land for proposed road. Safety measures like breaker, signboard, footpath etc. have been integrated into the detailed designs. Participants were told that suggestion for construction of approach connecting State Highway to the Pre-independence Historical site will be incorporated if feasible. construction of water reservoir is out of purview but drinking water facilities will be provided, livelihood training will be provided if they are entitled, Covered drains and bus stops have been integrated into the detailed designs.



### **C. Consultation in the affected area**

201. Apart from the primary stakeholders, consultations were planned to conduct with the tribal population in the project road where there are significant tribal population exist. Both the districts have substantial tribal population. The purpose of citizen consultation was to

- Increase the awareness level of the people about the proposed road its scope and benefits
- Share the expected benefit of the project
- Enhance the level of participation of the tribal population in the Project implementation stage
- Ensure project benefit to all tribal inhabitants
- Understand roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders during various stages of the project implementation, O & M phase

202. All consultations started with briefing the participants about the project scope, intended benefit from the project etc. The participants were encouraged to raise questions during the consultation process about the project activities and outcomes. The interactive session also strived to gather citizens' views, expectations, and suggestions on the project. The proceedings of the consultation were conducted in local languages. The concept of community contribution for the capital expenditure part of the project was also explained to the stakeholders.

### **D. Consultation with Women**

203. The women consultations were organized to be acquainted with their day-to-day activities, income profile, sources of livelihood and understanding of positive as well as negative impacts. It was observed during consultations that in general women are neglected and lagging behind on the socioeconomic parameters like literacy, work force participation rate, general health conditions etc. Observations and outcomes of the FGD are discussed as below.

204. With regard to the discussion on division of labor at work and at home, most of the women reported that they look after their reproductive and productive roles simultaneously by working in fields as well as taking care and maintenance work of the household, such as cooking, washing, cleaning, nursing, bearing and looking after children etc. The agriculture or non- agriculture related productive works that can generate cash income are therefore preferred to be done at home, or near home by the women. When such opportunities are not available entire family resorts to migrate to other village/ urban centers. Overall, during the FGDs, the women reported to have limited mobility and therefore expressed their preference near their homes. In case of distant places, they expressed their preference prefer to work either in groups or move in groups as this gives them confidence. The following reasons were cited by the women for their preference to work near their homes:

- Lack of access and control over vehicle
- Walking long distance is tiring
- Cannot leave small children unattended
- Have never been trained on specific skills to take up skilled jobs
- Fear of working in unknown environment
- Household work can be attended
- Mobility in group enables them to respond to the constraints related to security risks

205. As per the findings of FGD with women group the perceived benefits from the sub-

projects are:

- Improved access to social facilities like health, education
- Increase in income generating activities such as production and selling of agricultural product
- Frequent and affordable transport
- Improved community relations
- Increased frequency of health workers, extension workers visits
- Improved access to market
- Reduced time spent on firewood collection
- Less flooding
- Side pavements will make walking easy

206. The women group consulted could perceive little negative impacts of road improvement in their lives since the benefits perceived were far stronger. The negative impacts could not be easily articulated by the communities apart from loss of assets. However, along with the loss of assets the following negative impacts were also recorded:

- Loss of assets as a result of the road construction
- Loss of assets especially in the case of Female Headed Households
- Discrimination in wage payment, if employed
- More dependence of mechanized techniques in road construction likely to have very little opportunity for labor for women

207. The major issue raised by the participants during consultation are lack of public and private transportation facilities in their area and on weekend it become impossible for people to travel as only two private vehicles runs between Haflong Tiniali to Lower Haflong and their timing is not fix. This situation forces them to sell their organic products (fruits and vegetables) at a much lower price on roadside and same products are selling on double price by purchaser at nearest market. Majority of participants in consultations are involved in agricultural activities, agricultural labour or running petty shops along the corridor. They are interested to work if they will get opportunity to work during project implementation. They said, most of students do not continue their education as they have to support their family in economic activities. They usually involved as daily wage labor in cutting of bamboo shoots.



- Most of the women have their tools to make traditional handloom products at home to support livelihood of their family but their products do not reach to the market due to the lack of transportation facilities.
- During consultation women had share their interest in skill development training. (Sewing machine training, Handloom training, Beauty Parlor training, Computer Course training).

## **E. Broad community Support**

208. The land belongs to an autonomous council and there is no individual ownership, therefore, BCS was required. The land will still remain in the name of autonomous council even after transfer to APWRD for the specific purpose for construction and upgradation of exiting road. BCS is required in this case as a result of physical displacement from traditional and customary lands and potential impact on existing lifestyle. Specifically, for this project, the impact that will be experienced by the communities is linear in nature and there will be no full displacement of the community and they will still remain within their traditional and customary lands, and there will be no complete separation. In addition, BCS is required since the communities are currently connected by dirt tracks and upgrading to an all weather road will lead to changes in the communities' current lifestyle. The documentation on BCS was expected to mainly be gathered from the autonomous councils as the council is formed with the elected representatives of villages and apart from legislative and administrative powers, the council safeguards the interest of the villagers and they are the voice to deal with when it comes to any activities concerning the district, including any government projects, land acquisition and others<sup>8</sup>. They represent the community in different forum and are responsible for protecting the community's interest. In a number of consultation meetings that were held, community support for the project was evident. The participants and community representatives were welcoming of the project and were well aware of the project benefits to the ST communities. The consultation meetings discussed potential negative and positive impacts of the project and mitigation measures for the potential negative impacts are included in the plan. Community consultations were documented and are part of the BCS seeking documentation. The BCS agreements were formally signed by the Chief Executive Members of the Autonomous Councils and this decision was taken in open meetings and in the presence of the community members. The minutes of meeting and community declaration in Appendix 1.

209. It is imperative to conduct community consultations repeatedly at project preparation, planning, implementation and monitoring phases. Since the project impact area lies in a scheduled tribe schedule VI region which has its own indigenous ways of governance, administration and even judicial authority exerted by the Settlement Authorities of respective Settlements, the federal and state level Acts, laws and governance are not applicable in the area. To understand the Indigenous Peoples' traditional customary laws that are obligatory in the settlements within the PIA, it is important to apprehend the functioning of village administration. Stakeholders' consultations have more relevance in understanding these issues for hassle-free project implementation and completion of the project road without inordinate delay.

210. Accordingly, consultations were held at different villages in all the three districts. From the inception of the preparation of DPR. The final consultation were held at Autonomous council with chief executive member, Executive members, Member Autonomous council and villagers from 3rd August to 11<sup>th</sup> August 2022 in all the three councils. The consultation team was headed by social specialist PCMC, Social specialists of DPR consultant. The team was accompanied by IP Consultant, ADB, and Gender Consultant ADB. The villagers and council members were encouraged to express their views as the meeting was considered an open meeting. The consultation were transparent and in transparent manner. The whole process was recorded and minuted.

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<sup>8</sup> The ownership of land is vested with the council. Upon recommendations from Village head they assign land. Any project coming up in the council area is put up as demand to Government for the said developmental project. They may ask for compensation or they may contribute land. Therefore, for any acquisition/activities requires their consent and the revenue department at the district level acts accordingly.

211. The Autonomous Council role in BCS was crucial as the Council possesses legal, administrative and judiciary control over the settlement. The post is held by elected representatives. The council always keeps ultimate interest of the village in view while deciding on a sensitive issue like land, and will not deviate from their cardinal responsibility of protecting the village. The meetings organized for community support for land included women and youth who are not members of the Council. After several consultations meetings from organizing meetings for BCS, the final decision making process started when Declaration was signed by the CEM. In the meanwhile, no complaint was submitted to PIU on intention of the Council members and or Village heads behind gathering broad community support on land and assets being acquired and Joint verification being done by Council and members losing their rights along with Village headmen. As a result of these community consultations, general consent of providing land from the villagers was assured. The declaration was signed by the chief executive member.

212. The records at APWRD, ADCs, and field observations, explicit comments of participants at the village community during SIA surveys, and at public consultations confirm that:

- Communities in the project area widely perceive road construction will develop as the most preferred development opportunity for them from which they all can benefit;
- Community concerns about the project were generally confined to the mitigation of potential adverse impacts and securing of better benefits for them and the region;
- A high level of participation of community members of all genders and ages have been encouraged in consultations and negotiations;
- There is a wide-spread understanding of the purpose of the project, and what it generally involves among the potential APs;
- There is a high degree of trust among the APs, Autonomous Council that APWRD will listen to local peoples' concerns and deal with them efficiently; and There has been considerable discussion within the affected communities about the project, including its benefits and potential impacts.

#### **F. Stakeholder Engagement Plan:**

213. The purpose of the SEP is a strategic plan to establish and maintain positive relationships with external stakeholders (i.e., individuals, communities, local government authorities, or other interested/ affected parties) over the life of the project. The SEP will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis. If activities change or new activities relating to stakeholder engagement commence, the SEP will be brought up to date. The SEP will also be reviewed periodically during project implementation and updated, as necessary.

#### **G. Objective of Stakeholder Engagement plan**

214. The overall objective of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to define a stakeholder engagement, public information disclosure and consultation process that will be implemented as part of the Project. This SEP highlights the methods that will be used to communicate with people and stakeholder groups who may be affected by or interested in the Project operations and activities. The end goal of the SEP is to build a trusting relationship with the host community and other interested stakeholders based on a transparent and timely supply of information and open dialog. The SEP and the process defined herein describe the methods used to accomplish this goal. The SEP also includes a grievance mechanism for stakeholders and public to raise any concerns, provide feedback and comments about the company's operations and how those complaints/comments will be handled

215. The consultation process established for the project will employ a range of formal and

informal consultative methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders are proposed, such as in- depth interviews, public meetings, and group discussions. Such form of community participation shall be undertaken at the following stages of the project:

- **Prioritization Stage** - to sensitize the community about the project and their role;
- **Planning Stage** - for disseminating information pertaining to the project, work schedule and the procedures involved; finalization of project components with identification of impacts, entitled persons, mitigation measures; and Grievance Redressal. In scheduled tribe (ST) areas or areas with considerable ST population, free, prior and informed consultation will be undertaken to fully identify the views of the indigenous community and ascertain their support for the project;
- **Implementation and Operation Stage** - for addressing temporary impacts during construction and monitoring for transparency in the project implementation.

## H. Engagement Plan for various stages of Project Cycle

216. The following **Table 13** summarizes IPP engagement throughout the project cycle.

**Table 13: Indigenous Peoples Plan for various stages of Project Cycle**

Stages	Procedures	Activities & Outcome
<b>Preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify concerns/issues in relation to the project activities through Consultations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of a list of issues during the social screening and scoping process</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicate with Autonomous District Councils/Gaon Panchayat to carry out Free, Prior, Informed Consultation at the village level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information dissemination on the project and brief account of project implementation plans and framework held from 29/02/2020 to 28/7/2021</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize consultation with STs to inform about the project activities and benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders' consultations and FGDs held at 13 villages during the SIA.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify key areas of constraints that may be improved through the project and develop detailed plan for tribal development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List areas of constraints</li> <li>Number of consultations &amp; signed minutes</li> <li>List of activities specifically targeting tribal development</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time additional financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 to SC/ST PAFs who are displaced and require relocating due to the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List the no. of PAFs accruing the benefit.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclosure of final IPP approved by ADB to all important stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final IPP endorsed by government and reviewed and approved by ADB, to be updated/disclosed on the executing agency's website. Ensure the availability of copy of the approved ADB at PMU and district collector's office</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocation and rehabilitation, livelihood restoration (including consultation with DPs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressing any issues which arise during shifting, or relocation or deciding on the choices of training programs or availing eligible assistance.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment to members from tribal community in carrying out actual construction work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of STs to be employed</li> </ul>
<b>Operation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of roads and transport services to attract and promote tourism</li> <li>Free Prior and Informed Consultation with the tribal communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many tourists will be visited historic sites, areas, museums, other heritage attractions using the road and frequent services of transport</li> </ul>

Stages	Procedures	Activities & Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building of ST/SC and other vulnerable groups, and skill up- gradation for institutional strengthening.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training calendar to be prepared</li> <li>Number of trainings to be undertaken</li> <li>Number of tribal members to be trained</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment generation for ST in related sub project activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of ST will be employed undertaking various activities under the project</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Help build linkages with major government schemes for skill enhancement and improvement for restoration of livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of STs that will be availed the scheme provided by Government.</li> </ul>
<b>GRM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Including a member of the ADC in the sixth schedule area in the GRC, to address R&amp;R and land related disputes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of grievances will be forwarded in ST areas and addressed.</li> </ul>

#### **I. Confirm the Disclosure of The Draft IPP to Affected Persons**

217. The disclosure will be done as per the method and process listed in RFCTLARRA 2013. The disclosure and the process have been indicated in following paragraphs.

#### **J. Plan for Information Disclosure and Dissemination and Consultation During Implementation**

218. The effectiveness and success of the IPP will depend to a large extent on the consultation and communication measure undertaken during implementation. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will form part of project implementation, which will be conducted by APWD and facilitated by the IPP implementing Agency. These include the following:

- Translation of the entitlement matrix and a one-page summary of key IPP process into leaflet format in the local language. Key information to use in the leaflet include: Project information; Key project impacts; Eligibility and cut-off date; Contact number and location of local Grievance Redress Committee.
- Disclosure of the IPP on ADB and the Executing Agency (EA)'s websites and hard copies made available in local administration offices including at Council office.
- Information dissemination, through public meetings, dissemination of leaflets, public announcements, disclosure in the local media and IPPs made available in relevant Panchayat, government agencies (including the DC's office) in each major settlement, near affected areas and PMU offices.
- Setting-up posters with contact information of local APWD safeguards officer and local grievance redress in key locations.
- DPs will be informed of any change in alignment through consultations and be consulted to minimize resettlement impacts.
- Information dissemination sessions will be conducted.
- Public meetings will be organized at different stages of implementation to appraise the communities about the progress of civil works and compensation and assistance.

- Consultation and focus group discussions with vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and Elderly will be conducted to ensure that their needs are taken into consideration.

219. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be prepared by APWD/ IPP and Resettlement Implementing Agency. Consultant has ensured to gauge the extent of impact and necessary rehabilitation and compensation measures. IPP would stay live till the end of the construction of the project road and will be updated as when required.



## VII. INCOME RESTORATION PLAN

### A. Introduction

220. A key objective of IPP is to improve, or at least to restore, the livelihoods of all physically or economically displaced households and persons of the project in real terms relative to pre-project levels, and to improve the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable households. The acquisition of land and other project interventions in their communities will, at least, initially diminish their incomes, and cause losses to their livelihood resources. The project will support alternative income generating schemes and enhancement of current livelihood resources of the affected households, so that they can either continue their previous occupations or start new livelihoods with potential better incomes. DPs will be included as entitled persons to receive income generation assistance from the national and state income generation schemes (see section on income restoration and rehabilitation for details).

### B. Steps in Income Restoration Process at the Project Level

221. The IPP implementing Agency in consultation with APWD, and ADCs will finalize an income restoration program for the project. The program will have the following components:

#### ***Collection of Information on Economic Activities of the DPs***

222. Basic information of the DPs' livelihoods and sources of income is available from the census and the SIAs conducted in the project area. Information on land-based economic activities, non-land economic activities, and the total income of each affected household from various income sources will be collected. Based on this information, short-term and long-term income restoration and improvement programs will be formulated.

#### ***Short-Term Income Restoration Strategy***

223. A short-term income restoration strategy focuses on the following:

- Assist the DPs to obtain project-related employment opportunities such as employment at the project sites

224. Ensure the provision of short-term welfare grants and allowances are provided on time to each physically displaced household. Such grants include:

- One-time resettlement allowance
- Free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport (if displaced)
- Transitional allowances or grants until adequate income is generated
- Special assistance and allowances for vulnerable households (all affected households received the special assistance awarded to tribal people, as they are considered 'vulnerable groups').

#### ***Long-term Income Restoration Strategy***

225. An IPP implementing Agency in consultation with the DPs will develop a range of feasible long-term income restoration and improvement options. Long-term options are government financed; therefore, no separate budget is required. However, in resettlement and rehabilitation budget, provision will be made after consultation with APWD for the expenses to be incurred towards the coordination between project and concerned departments for dovetailing of poverty alleviation schemes. The project officials will coordinate with district

administration and state administration. Tribal Development and Social Welfare Department, and District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) is to ensure that the DPs will have access to such schemes to improve their income sources and livelihoods. This will be done by the IPP implementing agency.

### ***Inter-Agency Linkages for Income Restoration***

226. All affected households earned their livelihood from the cultivation of small and marginal land. Therefore, they need special assistance to ensure that they will be able to reconstruct their livelihoods. The IPP Implementing agency will ensure that households who partially or fully lost their cultivated land will get cultivable land plots close to their current communities, so that there will be minimal disruption to their social networks and normal work patterns.

227. In order to prepare appropriate and sustainable income restoration programs, it is necessary to identify the current skills and training needs of the DPs. During the verification survey, DPs will be specifically asked about the skill they already possess other than the one related to their current occupation. The IPP Implementing agency will conduct a livelihood survey among the affected households to ascertain what type of skills are available among them and how they could be related to the resource bases in the area and markets. Such knowledge help identify training needs of the DPs. The IPP Implementing agency will organize a series of skill training programs for the benefit of the DPs.

228. The IPP Implementing agency will identify income-generating activities for the DPs. This would include establishing forward and backward linkages for marketing and credit facilities. The IPP Implementing agency in consultation with the DPs, APWD, district administration and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing federations will prepare micro-plans for income restoration activities.

229. In case of upgrading agriculture productivity, the training on technical know-how will be arranged as per the choices of the target group population. In case of generation of alternative livelihood schemes, felt needs of the target group population will be prioritized through consultations and interviews.

230. Government of India along with the State Governments run various poverty alleviation programmes through District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). Participation in these schemes will help the DPs to gain short-term income generation opportunities. All current schemes will be explored by the IPP Implementing agency and efforts will be made to tie up with these agencies to implement the project related income restoration schemes.

### **C. Household-level Income Restoration Schemes**

231. APWD will formulate individual income restoration schemes for the affected households. In preparing the schemes, several factors will be taken into consideration:

- Preference to be given to the women DPs
- Educational level of the DPs
- Type of skills possessed
- Preferred economic activities in the post displacement period
- Extent of land left after acquisition
- Extent of land purchased or provided by ADC
- Suitability of economic activity to supplement the income

- Market potential and marketing facilities

232. APWD and the IPP Implementing agency during the project implementation phase will explore the options that are available in public sector banks, specialized institutions such as National Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Corporation, State and Central Government Schemes focused on improving incomes of vulnerable and poor households, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development which can be tapped to assist the DPs to obtain capital, required skills and connections to start new enterprises or to improve their current livelihoods. Under National Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Corporation, the following schemes are available for the DPs and their households.

**D. Special Central Government Assistance to Tribal Sub-plan for Men and Women**

- Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) (Women's Development Scheme) – Rs25,000 per person.
- Laghu Vasya Yojana (LVY) under NSFDC for scheduled tribal men and women – Rs 200,000 for a registered association.
- NSTFDC Credit Linked Scheme for Scheduled Tribal men and women – maximum Rs 500,000 for a registered group.

233. The DPs will participate in developing a range of feasible long-term income restoration schemes. APWD will work with the IPP Implementing agency and ADCs to dovetail the poverty alleviation schemes to the project area. The micro plans developed by the IPP Implementing agency with the help of APWD will indicate the type of scheme that each affected household has opted. The DPs will receive training in new skills or in improving their skills to engage in new employments.

***Non-Land-Based Income Restoration Schemes***

234. Since non-cadastral land is available and almost all DPs are farmers, land-based income restoration schemes are critical in the project areas. However, options will be explored for non-land-based income restoration schemes outlined below:

***Agricultural Employment***

235. Cattle, goat and sheep rearing, poultry and piggery are already known allied agricultural pursuits in the project area. The DPs, who are farmers, can try out these activities to augment their household incomes. For this, they require training which can be provided by District Dairy Development Authority (DDDA). Milk collection routes can be extended by local milk federation to reach new dairy farmers. The IPP Implementing agency of the project will contact the local milk federation and other agencies to facilitate this program.

***Petty Trade and Business***

236. Under this scheme, the options are grocery shops, vegetable & fruit shops, stationary shops, tea & snacks bars, ready-made garment shops, and beetle shops. The DPs those who are already in such trades and businesses are eligible for assistance from the petty trade and business schemes. The IPP Implementing agency will decide on type of shops to be established as per demand and resources available.

***Industrial Income Schemes***

237. The options available under this scheme are tailoring, carpentry, masonry, motor

winding, bicycle, motorcycle and auto repair, driving, television, tape recorder and watch repair, pottery, and leather works. The DPs those who are in such trades can undergo training for skill upgrade. District Industries Centers or Khadi Village Industries Board or Industrial Training Institutes provide training in such trades. APWD will finance such skill training and will hire professional and competent agencies from outside.

### **E. Other Schemes**

238. Others income restoration schemes include providing loan for pump sets, dug well, and bore well. The DPs those who are farmers but do not have irrigation facilities can avail such loans. Such loans are being given by commercial banks after the District Rural Development Authority processes the applications.

239. The implementation of above income restoration and improvement schemes requires the holding of 'credit camps' for which there is a demand. Extending financial credit support is an important component of non-land-based income restoration schemes. Local government officials, IPP Implementing agency, the AP representatives, and APWD officials attend these credit camps. The purpose of these camps is to encourage local financial institutions to inform the DPs of credit options available, and how to avoid procedural delays in obtaining credit to start or to improve their commercial activities such as dairy farming and cultivation of high-valued vegetable. All formalities related to processing of applications for credit assistance will be completed at the camps. APWD and IPP Implementing agency will coordinate closely with Lead Bank managers and other commercial banks in the area.

240. APWD will implement special skill development schemes for the benefit of vulnerable households who will lose their livelihoods. They will be assisted through alternative economic rehabilitation schemes and vocational training for skill upgrade programs.

### **F. Skill Training Schemes**

241. One of the strategies for economic sustenance of the DPs is to help them improve their production level or to gain new skills or to upgrade their skills through training. The project will provide training to both affected men and women to improve their skills and identify suitable income restoration schemes. Besides training in specific skills, general entrepreneurship development will also form part of the training programs to improve management capabilities of the DPs. The IPP Implementing agency will assist in linking them with National Rural Livelihood Mission. These programs will include affected women, especially the young, educated women.

242. Skill training programs are regularly conducted by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). A popular program is Training of Rural Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM). It will be the responsibility of APWD to ensure that the DPs receive the training that they are interested in. The IPP Implementing agency will act as a facilitator, and the skill training will be imparted either by the government agencies such as district industries center (DIC), Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC) or by a professional and competent agency. The local Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) will also be used as useful source of training.

### **G. Coordination Committee**

243. A coordination committee will be formed by APWD in consultation with GoA at the project level with representative of the DPs and ADCs. The IPP Implementing agency will be the secretary of the committee. The committee will oversee the design of appropriate income restoration strategies and their implementation.

## VIII. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### A. Introduction

244. The social assessment study brought out that no negative impacts are envisaged on any section of the society, including 'Indigenous peoples' from the project activity. However, some of the issues related to Indigenous people community have come out during the consultation process for example (i) better IEC activities among Indigenous people inhabitants about the project (ii) awareness of compensation and assistance among the Indigenous people population (iii) representation of Indigenous people population in the project and active involvement during O&M phase. In this context and in compliance with the ADB's SPS 2009 policy for Indigenous people the Indigenous People Plan (IPP) has been prepared, to specifically address the issues of significant for Indigenous people; within the project framework; and to ensure their participation in the project processes.

245. Under the Disclosure Policy, this Indigenous People Plan has been discussed with and disclosed to the key stakeholders mentioned above. This Plan is thus informed by all the suggestions and recommendations received during its preparation. Further, this Indigenous People Plan shall be disclosed to the public on the project website of Government of Assam; and printed copies of the plan will be placed in government offices and other public locations for easy access by the Indigenous people population.

### B. Objective of the Tribal Development Plan

246. The objectives of the Tribal Development Plan are to ensure that (i) the Indigenous people populations are by the project are adequately and fully consulted; (ii) participation of Indigenous peoples in the entire process of preparation, implementation and O&M of the project; (iii) project benefits are equally accessible to the Indigenous peoples living in the project area; (iv) developing an institutional and implementation arrangements as well as capacity building measures for the implementation of the IPP, associated disclosure mechanisms and addressing any grievances; and (v) ensure representation of Indigenous peoples in the project implementation..

### C. Strategies for Tribal Development Plan Methodology of Implementation

247. For the purpose of implementing the project, APWD will be well supported by ADC Committees. At the district level, ADC Committee will be involved in implementing, monitoring and overseeing project interventions/activities. The members of the ADC also include members from Gaon Panchayat from the project blocks and GPs. The members will thus ensure inclusion and participation of STs from their respective villages and its panchayats.

#### ***Institutional Development and Indigenous people representation***

248. In the preparation and implementation of the IPP, the APWRD shall have overall coordination and financing responsibilities. The project management unit (PMU), through the Construction supervision consultant (CSC) or Independent safeguards consultant hired for monitoring RP and IPP, social specialist, IPP Implementing agency will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the IPP. Since indigenous peoples' issues are sensitive, the APWD will ensure that the social safeguards specialist and IPP Implementing agency staff recruited for the project period will have requisite educational background and experience of working among indigenous people's groups. The PMU will also ensure that the social safeguards specialist is familiar with ADB's SPS 2009 and its requirements. The PMU shall duly secure support from the field level staff in the implementation of the IPP.

249. In addition, a social safeguards specialist will be hired under the PCMC team to

help sensitize APWD/ADC staff, IPP Implementing agency, and skills providers about indigenous people-related issues, and also to prepare manuals and hold training workshops. One or two anthropologists will be hired by the IPP Implementing agency engaged for undertaking awareness building and mobilization activities while ensuring that the socially and economically challenged, as well as the women among the Indigenous people groups benefit appropriately from the project as well.

### ***Information, Education and Communication Campaigns***

250. In order to create demand for improved road services and to facilitate trust building amongst Indigenous peoples, an IEC (Information, Education and Communication) campaign may be implemented. Project communication strategy should include Indigenous people populations as its key target audience. Also, images/ pictures/ events portrayed in the IEC materials should include representation of Indigenous people communities/folk arts. Messages need to be delivered in an understandable manner through proper channels that are more accessible and effective. It is proposed that Inter-personal communication (IPC) with assistance from Community Mobilizers, may be made the key IEC method.

### ***Capacity Building and Training***

251. Primary and secondary stakeholders will be targeted through multistage and multi-Level training programmes/workshops that will inform on behavioral, technical, financial and managerial dimensions of the projects and the changes from the current status. Special emphasis will be given to affected ST households. While implementing the project, capacity building programmes, trainings and exposure visits will also be taken up to sensitize department officials, APWD, ADC and other stakeholders on IPP. Additional attention will be given to include the Indigenous people households in all capacity building programmes under the project. Also, good practices and models from the State involving development of Indigenous people communities will be documented.

### ***Impacts Mitigation***

252. There are various mitigation measures shall be adopted for the project in terms of entitlements at both household level and community level. The entitlement matrix of the project summarizes the entitlements of the affected persons, households, and communities. It aims not only to compensate land losses and restore livelihoods and sources of income of the affected households but also to improve the development of the area. The key mitigation measures proposed at households levels are cash compensation for land and crops acquired; household income restoration and improvement; infrastructure and other amenities at the resettlement site for the resettles. The mitigation measure proposed at community level is the local area development programs.

### ***Development Plan***

253. The following development programs will come under the Local Area Development Plan of the project:

- Quality Educational facilities in the area
- Health and sanitation
- Restoration of heritage and develop tourism

254. **Upgrade of School.** APWD will upgrade one classroom as smart classes as per the requirement demanded in the declaration.

***Cost of Upgrading a School Infrastructure***

Facility	INR (million)
Smart classrooms	1.5

255. **Construction of community toilets:** APWRD could converge with the line department (PHE) and could provide community toilets in market place where the maintenance can be handed over to local Panchayats/CBOs or CSOs.

Facility	INR (million)
community toilets at market places	0.5

***Construction of access road for Hospital at Gunjung***

256. During public consultation the people of the influence area demanded for the access road up to Hospital approximately about 750 meters from existing proposed project road corridor.

Facility	INR (million)
Access road rehabilitation	0.5

***Uplifting and Rehabilitation of Heritage building at Gunjum***

257. There is one heritage building at Gunjum and attracts tourists, during consultation it was demand of the people to uplift and rehabilitate the heritage building.

Facility	INR (million)
Rehabilitation of Heritage Building	2.5

258. The water bodies alongside the roads needs attention and people are dependent on these water bodies.

259. The GESI plan incorporates many requirements raised during consultation and meetings. Like bus shelters, solar lights etc.

260. The access to the village roads connecting the project road has been incorporated in the project design.

261. **Underground water supplied to the indigenous people along the project road**  
**A23.** Slope protection-cum-water supply facilities will be built at least six indigenous people villages. About 50% of the households on the villages receive water supply from the facilities. An external funding (to be facilitated by ADB) will finance civil works for horizontal drainage borings, installation of drainage pipes in the slopes, and construction of water catchment and distribution facilities. This is a part of the project output 1: state highways and major district roads in Assam improved. The budget for the same is not included in IPP.

***Monitoring & Evaluation***

262. An M&E strategy may be developed so that formal feedback can be received from Indigenous people populations. This information can be used to take corrective measures for

successful implementation of the project. Implementation of IPP will be regularly monitored by the General Manager (Training and Operations). Social monitoring reports will be integral to the overall monitoring report of ADB requirement. Internal monitoring requirements need to be agreed with project management and shall be more frequent (monthly) and then collated in biannual reports to ADB. All monitoring reports will be disclosed on the project and ADB websites.

263. The project will undertake process, output and impact monitoring and develop detailed indicators for each of these. Process monitoring investigates whether the project is undertaking all the necessary activities involved in the implementation of the IPP, from engaging the relevant staff to preparing monitoring and evaluation of reports. Output monitoring checks whether these activities are achieving the purpose of providing access to project participation and benefits for IPP communities throughout the project life as stipulated. Impact monitoring finally ascertains how the project outputs have affected the socioeconomic status of the participating indigenous people.

264. The detailed terms of reference and the process with key indicators has been incorporated in the RP.

### ***Convergence with other departments and agencies***

265. Project recognizes that convergence with on-going programs will be a key development strategy of Indigenous people development for mobilizing resources. Project will initiate convergence with national Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Social Welfare Department and Indigenous people Development Board. Modalities for this will be developed during implementation.

### ***Social Audit***

266. The proceedings of the social audit will be held in, with ample provision for proactive disclosure of information and thoughts. There may be various reasons for deviations from achievements of objectives under the project. An indicative list of reasons categorising positive and negative factors along with the possible means of preventing or addressing them will also be worked out in the consultations during the Social Audit. Budget for Indigenous people Development Plan

267. The budget proposed below gives an overview of the tentative costs for the implementation of indigenous people's plan. Compensation and R&R assistances related to land acquisition has not been included in the budget as it already covers in LA and R&R cost submitted along with Resettlement Plan report. The estimated budget for IPP implementation is **Rs.1.55 Crores**. Item wise budget is presented in **Table 21**.

**Table 21: Budget for Indigenous people Development Plan**

S. No.	Component	Unit	Amount in Rs.	Total Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Smart Classes	10	15,00,000	0.15
2.	Community Toilets	3	5,00,000	0.05
3.	Access Road at Gunjum	1	5,00,000	0.05
4.	Rehabilitation of Heritage Building	1	25,00,000	0.25
5	Training and capacity building in project influence area	Lump Sum	60,00,000	0.6
3	Training for staff	Lump Sum	3,00,000	0.03



S. No.	Component	Unit	Amount in Rs.	Total Amount (Rs. in Crore)
4	Administrative expenses (GRM, FieldTrips, arrangement of meetings etc.)	Lump Sum	20,00,000	0.2
5	Dissemination of Entitlement matrix andIPP etc.	Lump Sum	2,00,000	0.02
<b>Total</b>			<b>15,50,00,000</b>	<b>1.55</b>

#### D. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

268. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, acknowledge, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution to the complainant with corrective actions proposed using understandable and transparent processes on the social and environmental aspects that are gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. Records of grievances received, corrective actions taken, and their outcomes shall be properly maintained. The complainant may take recourse to the Court of law, if dissatisfied with the verdict of the GRM.

269. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at four-levels, two at the site or PIU level and two at the Project level, i.e., PMU and LARR Authority. The GRC will receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution to the complainant with corrective actions proposed using understandable and transparent processes on the social and environmental aspects that are gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The Deputy Commissioner/ Collector/ authorized person from autonomous council will be the focal point for all issues related to social and environmentsafeguards and grievance redress of Indigenous people. He/she will be assisted by a social safeguard and gender specialist, who will be part of the PCMC team. At the site level, DPs, IPP Implementing agency, a representative from IP community for IP related issue, andland acquisition officers of respective districts will be involved and if needed, village leaders (Gaon bura) will also be invited for resolving issues. Each District Grievance Redressal Committee will have representation from the indigenous project affected persons (DPs), a representative from IP community, members of Autonomous Council, local government representatives, the IPP Implementing agency and other interest groups as felt necessary. These committees will hear complaints and facilitate solutions; and the process as a whole, will promote dispute settlement through mediation to reduce avoidable litigation. The name andphone number of the concerned officers will be displayed in public places and in the project offices for ease of access. Awareness and information of the existence of GRCs will be made public through IPP Implementing agency and taluk-level functionaries. At any stage of the grievance redress process, an aggrieved person will be free to access the legal system.

270. The aim is to provide a time bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve complaints of the people in a responsive manner. All kinds of grievances, especially with regard to limitation of access to project benefits, will be brought to the notice of APWD. CE of APWD will be the nodal officer and head of GRC. The detailed GRM is discussed in RP and shall remain the same mechanism for the IPP in order to avoid duplication of the mechanism. However, In IP villages the role of autonomous council members and the village head role will be important.

### Minutes of Meeting as regards the Declaration (A03)

**Place:** BTC Guest House, Kajalgaon.

**Date:** 03.08.2022

PWRD Assam and PCMC consultants organized a consultation meeting for discussing the IPP along with the ADB National consultants Mr. Pranay Kumar, IPP Expert, and Ms. Sabitha Sankar, Gender Expert on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2022 at 1.30 PM at Boro Territorial Council Guest House, Kajalgaon. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Jayanta Basumatary MLA, Sidli. Representatives from the Boro tribal community, Boro youth wing members, and female members attended the meeting. The meeting started with a welcome note and a briefing about the project by Mr. Abani Sharma Executive Engineer, PWRD, A03 Project Road. Mr. Pranay Kumar detailed the Indigenous People Plan (IPP) exclusively prepared for their development and the objectives of the consultation meeting and Ms. Sabitha Sankar briefed about the gender aspects included in the design for women empowerment and for increasing female mobility.

**Agenda:** Discussion on Indigenous People Plan - collecting opinion/suggestions/requirements for the development of the IP community to be included in IPP and collecting consent on Broad Community Support (BCS) declaration format.

**Participants:** Community members of Chapaguri- Amteka project road- Boro tribes (Attendance sheet attached as Annexure -)

Male-25

Female- 4

Total - 29

#### Discussions:

##### a. Project Information Disclosure

Detailed about the Improvement and up-gradation of Chhapagudi- Amteka project to be executed by PWRD, Govt. of Assam with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB). Also, about the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan, Indigenous People Plan, Gender Equality, and Social Inclusion plans are proposed for the benefit of the community. The objective of the consultation meeting was explained to the participants.

##### b. Community Discussions

Major topics discussed in the consultation meeting include

- The project road is a primary need for the community and they expect the civil works to start at the earliest.
- The condition of the road is very poor since no maintenance has happened for a long time and the recent rains have worsened the condition.
- After the formation of the road BTC will provide public transport facilities for the mobility of the community people.
- For women empowerment the participants requested skill development training, female market sheds, meeting houses for female self-help members, collection centers, and marketing facilities to promote the livelihood activities of the women weavers.
- For encouraging the children to culture and sports the participants requested for cultural centers where the community can gather (suggested places are Amguri and Amteka)

and playgrounds and parks for the welfare of children. (Football grounds suggested at Amteka and Malibhita)

- Smart classrooms for the 7 government higher secondary schools (along the project road for the benefit of school students were discussed in the meeting. Also, adequate training for the school teachers for handling the smart classes to be provided.
- Development of the existing markets with community halls, seating arrangements, toilets etc. at least two major markets and the rest of the markets with toilets and drinking water facilities. (Two major markets suggested were Kailamaila and Malibhita).
- Employment opportunities for the local people should be provided along with the civil contractor during construction. They believe that their skills and knowledge also will get developed through such opportunities.
- Many sand mines are located along the project area and migrant laborers who are coming are settling in the village and their numbers are increasing which is a concern for the community. The participants insisted to ensure that the migrant laborers of the civil contractor must leave as soon as the civil works are completed.
- Female participants suggested having awareness programs on gender issues.
- The participants requested an arch/gate at the entry point of Khairabari (near the river) for attracting tourists and the tourism development activities in the area.

### **c. Community Consent**

In the consultation meeting the participants, who are the representatives of the community gave general consent to the principal for the road construction

#### **Community Requirements and or Agreements**

The community requirements for the development of the community as a whole and special consideration for the women and children were agreed in the meeting. They include

- a. Smart classrooms in 7 government higher secondary schools along the project road.
- b. 2 community halls with seating arrangements and storerooms in 2 major markets along the project road
- c. 2 cultural development centers in the project road one in Amguri and another one in Amteka village.
- d. 2 football grounds with adequate facilities and beautifications.
- e. Rural skill centers (Skill development centers)
- f. Bathau religious center
- g. Women market shed at Amteka.

The participants were assured of conveying their requirements to the APWRD. The ways and means and the places of constructing the required facilities are negotiable and will be finalized during the consultation meetings conducted during the implementation of the project, but the participants agreed in principle.

The signing of the declaration form by the Chief Executive Member as representative of the community and Government of Assam was discussed and the participants accepted the process in principle and in good faith.

The whole content of declaration format was read out of the participants present and expressed their general consent.

03.08.2022

SD/-Mr. Jayanta Basumatary (MLA, Sidly)  
Chairman of the Meeting

## DECLARATION For A03

NO-BT-B/COMO-15/22  
Date :- 03/08/22

I, Sri Pramod Boro <sup>SEM</sup> Chairman of Boro Territorial Council (BTC), on behalf of the villagers of villages falling on the road between Chapaguri- Amteka in the district of Chirang falling in BTC, do hereby declare that, we welcome the proposed improvement and up-gradation of Chhapagudi-Amteka project to be executed by PWRD Govt. of Assam with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for the successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction to the completion of the road construction.

As a good gesture of our cooperation, the Territorial Council, which is responsible for the administration of land and revenue, wants to submit the community consent for transferring land required for the purpose of the road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will gratefully accept compensation that will be provided by the Government of Assam for the loss of developed and undeveloped land, standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, and structures, and all other entitlement as per the entitlement matrix as explained during the meeting. BTC and community will fully support the implementation of IPP facilities for the development of the community.

On behalf of villagers, we appeal to the Government of Assam for providing some facilities to be included in the general development of the community. These are mentioned below.

1. 7 smart classes
2. 2 sitting place with store room 2 market development
3. 2 children development centres
4. 2 football ground development with facilities

This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Chapagudi - Amteka road, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made of our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

This declaration is given on 03-08-22 day of ..... 2022 on behalf of the villagers of BTC and submitted to the Project Director, PWRD. Government of Assam.

Signature



Chief Executive Member  
Bodo Land Territorial Council  
Kokrajhar

for and on behalf of the Chief Executive Member

Seal

Witnesses

1.....

Witnesses

2.....

(Signature, name, and address)



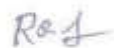





(Signature, name, and address)

5. Rural Skill Centre
6. Bathau Religious Centre
7. women market at Amteka -

## CONSULTATION FOR BROAD COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Place: Kajolgaon, Chirang BTC Guest HouseDate: 13.08.2022

## ATTENDANCE SHEET

Sl. No.	Name	Office	Designation	Contact No	Email ID	Signature
1	Joyanta Basumatary	MLA, Sidli constituency	MLA	9854071021	basumataryjoyanta0@gmail.com	
2	Abani Sarma	PWD, Chirang (R+B) Division	E.E.	7002674823	abanisarmaapwd@gmail.com	
3						
4						
5	Rajesh Basumatary			8136042508		
6	Pranay Kumar		Consultant ADM	9834727520	pranay.kumar964.pke@gmail.com	
7	Babitha Sankar		Consultant ADIB	9048033255	sivazubi@gmail.com	
8	Dheulima Datta		Social Specialist PCMC	9830655861	DuttaDA@kassidh.com	
9	ANJAN DEKA		AE, PWD Chirang Div	7002301566	anjan5555@gmail.com	
10	Hangkhrijir B. B. B. B.		DI, AO	7002345274	hbrabma35@gmail.com	



Sl. No.	Name	Office	Designation	Contact No	Email ID	Signature
11	Hem Bahadur Chetry P.			9864320925	chetryhb@gmail.com	
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13	Mulikhram Basumaty			8812014540		
14	Ranjit Brahma			9678023900	RanjitBrahma@gmail.com	
15	Abbas Ali Deewan			9957360053		
16	Danesh Ch. Rabha			9954059871		
17	Sanjay Barneumaty			9957268314		
18	Basma Basumaty			9957488680		
19	Vishwanath Basumaty			8011552110		
20	Ananta Brahma			8724532693		
21	Ratindra Brahma			8		
22	Indira Basumaty			8822535315		

Sl. No.	Name	Office	Designation	Contact No	Email ID	Signature
<del>11</del> 23	Utpal Basumatary			9954134277		
<del>12</del> 24	Binay kr Borah			9954356760		
<del>13</del> 26	Bismita Basumatary			9957583162		
<del>14</del> 27	Dhanjit Baruah			8473841509		
<del>15</del> 28	Pungcha Baruah			9101841406		
<del>16</del> 29	Helanious Hajary			9435021699		
<del>17</del> 30	Jety Basumatary			8402053295		
<del>18</del> 31	Barkanta Basumatary			9678488996		
<del>19</del> 32	Ratnadew Baruah			9678256336		
<del>20</del> 33						
<del>21</del> 34						
<del>22</del> 35						

## **Minutes of Meeting: Declaration for A21**

**Place:** Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, Diphu.

**Date:** 11.08.2022

PWRD Assam and PCMC consultant, APWRD, organized a consultation meeting for discussing the IPP along with the ADB National consultants Mr. Pranay Kumar, IPP Expert, and Ms. Sabitha Sankar, Gender Expert on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2022 at 1.00 PM at Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council office, Diphu. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Tuliram Ronghang Chief Executive Member, Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, Diphu. Mr. Darsing Ronghang MLA, 18, Howraghat, Executive members, Members of Council, and Mr. Mugul Kathu, KAAC, Council Secretary attended the meeting. The meeting started with a welcome note and a briefing about the project by Mr. Bodon Tisso Executive Engineer, PWRD, A21 Project Road. The objective of the Indigenous People Plan (IPP) and project information were explained to the audience. The requirement for broad community support was also explained. It was explained the importance of tribal development plan to be included in the Indigenous people plan. Ms. Sabitha Sankar briefed about the gender aspects included in the design for women empowerment and for increasing female mobility and enquired about the gender-specific requirements of the female community members to be included in the Indigenous development plan.

**Agenda:** Information about the project details with respect to rehabilitation and resettlement and indigenous people plan. Particularly, Indigenous People Plan - collecting opinion/suggestions/ requirements for the development of the IP community to be included in IPP and collecting consent on Broad Community Support (BCS) declaration format.

**Participants:** Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, EMs, Council Secretary and Council members (Attendance sheet- attached), APWRD Asst. Engineer, Social Expert PCMC, APWRD, and National Consultants, ADB

Male-15

Female- 4

Total-19

### **Discussions:**

#### **a. Project Information Disclosure**

Detailed about the Improvement and up-gradation of Hamren to Howraghat Tiniali via Tumpreng project road, in the district of KAADC to be executed by PWRD, Govt. of Assam with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB). Also, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan, Indigenous People Plan, Gender Equality, and Social Inclusion plans which are proposed for the benefit of the community. The objective of the consultation meeting was explained to the participants.

#### **b. Community Discussions**

Major topics discussed in the consultation meeting include

- The project road is having elephant corridors and it has been considered and two elevated roads are approved by the project.
- Road safety measures at junctions and approach road development for avoiding accidents and traffic conjunctions. CEM insisted on installing solar street lights at major junctions, settlement areas etc.



- For women empowerment the participants requested skill development training, and female market sheds for selling local/organic vegetables.
- Construction of market sheds at Hamren and West Karbi Anglong.
- The participants insisted to provide bus waiting sheds with toilets, drinking water facilities, and solar lights at major junction points and hamlets.
- Development of the existing markets with community toilets and drinking water facilities.
- Provide opportunities for the females along the road in an afforestation programme.
- The replanting of the trees at 1:10 ratio should be ensured and the maintenance should be taken care of by the project.
- Employment opportunities for the local people should be provided by the contractor during civil works.
- Council Secretary insisted on regular coordination with PIU and Council members regarding project activities. He wanted to clear the grievance petitions received in three weeks' time and the process to be transparent.
- Road safety awareness programme for the stakeholders along the project road especially for school/college students.

### c. **Community Consent**

In the consultation meeting the participants, the Chief Executive Member, and the participants of the meeting gave consent to the principle for the road construction

#### **Community Requirements and or Agreements**

The community requirements for the development of the community as a whole were agreed upon in the meeting. They include

h. Construction of waiting sheds with toilets, drinking water facilities and solar light at the following locations;

1. Bhelapara (1.no. under Rongkhan MAC Constituency)
2. Telapara (1. No.)
3. Satgaon (2 Nos.)
4. Porona Ghilani (2Nos.)
5. Linchika (1.No.)
6. Mulokbong (1No.) with construction of reservoir for drinking water facilities
7. B.Ed.College (1 No.)
8. Hamren Town
9. Howraghat Tiniali under Howraghat MAC Constituency
10. Samaguri Chariali
11. Borbil Chariali
12. Ongaon

i. Construction of Market Shed at Hamren, West Karbi Anglong.

j. Installation of solar lights (5 Nos.) along the section of the road that falls under Socheng MAC Constituency.

k. Installation of (50 Nos.) Solar light along the road falls under Rongkhang MAC Constituency.

The participants were assured of conveying their requirements to the APWRD. The ways and means and the places of constructing the required facilities are negotiable and will be finalized during the consultation meetings conducted during the implementation of the project, but the participants agreed in principle.

The signing of the declaration form by the Chief Executive Member as representative of the community and Government of Assam was discussed and the participants accepted the

process in principle and in good faith.

The whole content of the declaration format was read out before the participants present and expressed their general consent.

11.08.2022

SD/- Mr. Tuliram Ronghang,  
Chief Executive Member,  
Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, Diphu,  
Chairman of the Meeting

## DECLARATION



I, Tuliram Ronghang, Chief Executive Member of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC), on behalf of the villagers of villages falling on the road between Hamren to Howraghat Tiniali via Tumpreng, under the administrative control of KAAC, do hereby declare that, we welcome the proposed improvement and up-gradation of Hamren to Howraghat Tiniali via Tumpreng project to be executed by PWRD Govt. of Assam with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for the successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction to the completion of the road construction.

As a good gesture of our cooperation, the KAAC, which owns the land and is responsible for the administration of land and revenue, wants to submit the community consent for transferring land required for the purpose of the road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will gratefully accept compensation that will be provided by the Government of Assam for the loss of developed and undeveloped land, standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, and structures, as per Government rules and regulations to Autonomous Council and in turn paid to all eligible persons with respect to development charge and other entitlements as per entitlement matrix as explained to us during the meeting with the APWRD officials. The Autonomous Council and the community will fully cooperate to extend all possible support in the implementation of IPP facilities.

On behalf of villagers, we appeal to the Government of Assam for providing some facilities to be included in the general development of the community. These are mentioned below:

Enclosed as Annexure

This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Hamren to Howraghat Tiniali via Tumpreng road, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made of our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

This declaration is given on 11<sup>th</sup> day of August 2022 on behalf of the villagers of Autonomous Council and submitted to the Project Director, PWRD, Govt. of Assam.

Signature

Tuliram Ronghang  
for and on behalf of the Chief Executive Member  
Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council  
DIPHU

Seal

Witnesses

1. Darsing Ronghang MLA  
(Signature, name, and address)

Witnesses


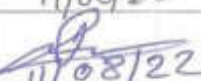
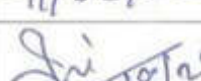



2. Amar Chit Tinsu EM, KAAC  
(Signature, name, and address)

Annexure

List of road side amenities approved by the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC), Diphu for Assam Mala Scheme (construction of road from Hamren to Howraghat Tiniali via Tumpreng) to be funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

1. Construction of Waiting sheds with toilet, drinking water facilities and solar light at the following locations:
  - 1) Bhelapara (1 no.) under Rongkhang MAC constituency
  - 2) Telapara (1 no.) - do -
  - 3) Satgaon (2 nos.) - do -
  - 4) Porona Ghilani (2 nos.) - do -
  - 5) Linchika (1 no.) - do -
  - 6) Mulokbong (1 no.) with construction of reservoir for drinking water facilities
  - 7) B. Ed. College (1 no.) - do -
  - 8) At Hamren Town
  - 9) Howraghat Tiniali under Howraghat MAC Constituency
  - 10) Samaguri Chariali -do -
  - 11) Borbil Chariali -do -
  - 12) Ongaon -do -
2. Construction of Market shed at Hamren, West Karbi Anglong.
3. Installation of solar lights (5 Nos.) along the section of the road that falls under Socheng MAC constituency
4. Installation of (50 nos.) Solar Light along the road that falls under Rongkhang MAC constituency.

  
 Secretary to CEM  
 Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council  
 Diphu.  
**Secretary**  
*Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council*  
**DIPHU.**

Sl. No.	Name	Office	Designation	Contact No	Email ID	Signature
11	Avijit Baro		MAC			
12	Tahmy Timong		M.A.C			 11/08/22
13	Rina Terangpi		EM			 11/08/22
14	Badou Jino	PWD, Dokmoka Rd, Dimu.	EE	7002134225		 11/8/22
15	Dheekina Dito	PCMC, Ason Male	Soaral/Project	9830655861		
16	Sabitha Sankar	ADB Consultant		9048033255		
17	Pranaykumar	ADB Consultant		9334727520		
18	Kaare Rongphakapi	KAAC	R.K.	9365497120		
19	Sabelai Terapi	KAAC	JAA	6001397306		

### **Minutes of Meeting : Declaration for A23**

**Place:** Dima Hasao Autonomous Council, Haflong.

**Date:** 05.08.2022

PWRD Assam and PCMC consultant, APWRD, organized a consultation meeting for discussing the IPP along with the ADB National consultants Mr. Pranay Kumar, IPP Expert, and Ms. Sabitha Sankar, Gender Expert on 5<sup>th</sup> August 2022 at 1.00 PM at Dima Hasao Autonomous Council office, Haflong. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Debolal Gorlosa Chief Executive Member, Dima Hasao Autonomous Council, Executive members, and representatives from the Dima Hasao tribal community. The meeting started with a welcome note and a briefing about the project by Mr. Gobinda Nunisa Assistant Engineer, APWRD, A23 Project Road. The objective of the Indigenous People Plan (IPP) and project information were explained to the audience. The requirement for broad community support was also explained. It was explained the importance of tribal development plan to be included in the Indigenous people plan. Ms. Sabitha Sankar briefed about the gender aspects included in the design for women empowerment and for increasing female mobility.

**Agenda:** Information about the project details with respect to rehabilitation and resettlement and indigenous people plan. Particularly, Indigenous People Plan - collecting opinion/suggestions/ requirements for the development of the IP community to be included in IPP and collecting consent on Broad Community Support (BCS) declaration format.

**Participants:** Dima Hasao Autonomous Council CEM, EM, and representatives from the community (Attendance sheet- attached), APWRD Asst. Engineer, Social Expert PCMC, APWRD, and National Consultants, ADB

Male-10

Female- 8

Total-17

### **Discussions:**

#### **d. Project Information Disclosure**

Detailed about the Improvement and up-gradation of Haflong Tiniali road project to be executed by PWRD, Govt. of Assam with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB). Also, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan, Indigenous People Plan, Gender Equality, and Social Inclusion plans which are proposed for the benefit of the community. The objective of the consultation meeting was explained to the participants.

#### **e. Community Discussions**

Major topics discussed in the consultation meeting include

- The project road is a primary need for the development of the community and they expect the civil works to start at the earliest.
- The area has a great scope for tourism and for attracting tourists from all over the world the infrastructure should be developed. Tourist viewpoints with areas developed for commercial activities should be incorporated into the requirements of the community. On completion of the roads, tour package programs will be introduced. At present, there are limited hotels for tourist stay, restaurants, etc. which also should be planned in the area developed.
- Road safety measures at junctions, and approach road development for avoiding accidents and traffic conjunctions. CEM insisted on providing dividers at Gunjung and

Dehangi junction areas. Street lights at major hamlets especially in Diyungbra, Gunjung, and Dehangi.

- For women empowerment the participants requested skill development training, and female market sheds for selling local/organic vegetables at Gunjung.
- Development of potable water sources for the community.
- Smart classrooms for 2 government higher secondary schools (along the project road for the benefit of school students were discussed in the meeting. Also, adequate training for the school teachers for handling the smart classes to be provided.
- Development of the existing markets with community toilets and drinking water facilities.
- Rehabilitation of the approach road to the hospital at Gunjung was requested by the participants.
- Facelifting and rehabilitation of a heritage building at Gunjung for cultural development were raised by the participants.

#### **f. Community Consent**

In the consultation meeting the participants, the Chief Executive Member, and the participants of the meeting gave consent to the principle for the road construction

#### **Community Requirements and or Agreements**

The community requirements for the development of the community as a whole and special consideration for the women and children were agreed upon in the meeting. They include

- g. Smart classrooms in 2 government higher secondary schools along the project road.
- h. Rehabilitation of the approach road to the hospital at Gunjung
- i. Facelifting and rehabilitation of heritage building at Gunjng
- j. Community toilet facilities at marketplaces.
- k. Road safety measures particularly at Diyungbra, and Dehangi junctions.
- l. Portable drinking water facilities
- m. Waiting sheds with lights and market shed for women for selling vegetables at Gunjung
- n. 5 viewpoints for tourism attraction.

The participants were assured of conveying their requirements to the APWRD. The ways and means and the places of constructing the required facilities are negotiable and will be finalized during the consultation meetings conducted during the implementation of the project, but the participants agreed in principle.

The signing of the declaration form by the Chief Executive Member as representative of the community and Government of Assam was discussed and the participants accepted the process in principle and in good faith.

The whole content of the declaration format was read out before the participants present and expressed their general consent.

05.08.2022

SD/-Mr. Debolal Gorlosa,  
Chief Executive Member,  
Dima Hasao Autonomous Council  
Chairman of the Meeting



DECLARATION For A23

I, Shri Debolal Gorlosa, . . . . . Chief Executive Member of North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council, on behalf of the villagers of villages falling on the road between Haflong - Tiniali in the district of NC Hills, do hereby declare that, we welcome the proposed improvement and up-gradation of the Haflong Tiniali road project to be executed by PWRD, Govt. of Assam with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB), and that we understand the benefits of obtaining a State road for the village. It is also assured that we will extend all possible support and cooperation for the successful implementation of the project and will not cause any obstruction to the completion of the road construction.

As a good gesture of our cooperation, the NC Hills Autonomous Council, which owns the land and is responsible for the administration of land and revenue, wants to submit the community consent for transferring land required for the purpose of the road construction/extension/improvement only so that the project is completed without delay or any hindrance. We will gratefully accept compensation that will be provided by the Government of Assam for the loss of developed and undeveloped land, standing crops, wet rice fields, orchards, trees, and structures, as per Government rules and regulations to ADC and in turn paid to all eligible persons with respect to development charge and other entitlements as per entitlement matrix as explained to us during the meeting with the APWRD officials. The ADC and the communities will fully cooperate to extend all possible support in the implementation of IPP facilities.

On behalf of villagers, we appeal to the Government of Assam for providing some facilities to be included in the general development of the community in this area. These are mentioned below.

1. Approach road of hospital at Gunjung
2. Facelift of heritage building Gunjung
3. water facilities
4. Road safely particularly Dehangzi, Diyungba at all suitable locations
5. 5 view points of tourists attraction
6. waiting sheds with street lights including market sheds
7. smart classroom at two high schools
8. community toilets

This declaration of providing village land to the Government is given only for the purpose and the intention of construction of the proposed Haflong - Tiniali road, and not for any other purpose. This submission is made of our free will without any coercion or compulsion and we request the Government to make rapid progress to execute the project.

This declaration is given on 5<sup>th</sup> day of August 2022 on behalf of the villagers of NC Hills and submitted to the Project Director, PWRD, Government of Assam.

Signature

for and on behalf of the Chief Executive Member

Seal

Witnesses

1.

2.

(Signature, name, and address)  
address)

Witnesses

(Signature, name, and address)  
(AJAY WARISA)

to Executive Member,  
Sri Nojit Kemprai,  
N.C. Hills Autonomous Council  
Haflong, Dima Hasao



## CONSULTATION FOR BROAD COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Place: NC Hills Autonomous Council Itanagar

Date: ..... 2022

## ATTENDANCE SHEET

Sl. No.	Name	Office	Designation	Contact No	Email ID	Signature
1	Deboljit Gahra	CEM				
2	Najit Kumari	EM		9679653176		
3	Pranav Kumar		Consultant	9334727520		
4	Sabitha Sankar		Consultant ADB	9048033255	sivazubi@gmail.com	
5						
6	Gurbinda Kumar	PRD		9101404203		
8	Mammi Kempri	PWD		8136029726		
				995769589		
10	Basanti Munisa	G.A.O		9133804696		

Sl. No.	Name	Office	Designation	Contact No	Email ID	Signature
		GAD		9401292975		
		GAD		8133832991		
						
14	April Sub					
						
				6000358958		
17	Carla					
	empres			9401326749		
19						

PL



Project Name: A03 (Chafaguri Anteka) clanage - 34+735

## ATTENDANCE SHEET

Name	Date	Contact Number	Signature
NORTH JAMUNAGIRI	25/02/2020		
SANJANAMES SCHOOL			
School.			
Teachers - 7			
Student - 65			
All are local students			
Class - <del>III</del> 6-8			
9:30 - 2:00 P.m			
Speed Breaker -			
New season January -			
85% Attendance			
① Gromjor Basumatary (H/T)	9954472545	fy	
② Manjabali Basumatary A/T	8472290429	df	
③ Junita Basumatary Hindi	7002245978	df	
④ Samuel Narzary A/T	9101161374		
⑤ Benjamin Narzary sc/r			
⑥ philimon Narzary - gntn	9957127035	df	
⑦ Fablan Mochary (Langungft)	6003120144		

Requisment - School Building, Latrine, Urine and Well and Provincialization from the Assam Govt.

## ATTENDANCE SHEET

Corridor No. A03, Kewlong Bazaar East ChirangDate: 8/5/2020

Name	Designation	Contact Number	Signature
Tiya Basumatari	Female Parkan	—	টিয়া বসুমতী
Bongamin Nazari	11	—	বঙ্গমিন নাজারি
Shirath Nazari	11	—	শিরথ নাজারি
Mariya Basumatari	11	—	মারিয়া বসুমতী
Delashi Basumatari	11	—	দেলশি বসুমতী
Ramala Nazari	11	—	রামলা নাজারি
Tim Tey Mushahari	11	—	টিম টেয় মুশাহারি
Monthay Nazari	11	—	মন্টহায়ে নাজারি
Dulm Nazari	11	—	দুলম নাজারি
Fotun Nazari	11	—	ফটুন নাজারি
Maya Basumatari	11	—	ময়া বসুমতী
Ramjida Nazari	11	—	রামজিদা নাজারি
Rabita Basumatari	11	—	রাবিতা বসুমতী
Ela Mushahari	—	—	ইলা মুশাহারি



## ATTENDANCE SHEET

Project Name: A03 (KALIA GARDON)  
VILLAGE

Name	Date	Contact Number	Signature
NIMAI CH RAY (B.C.O)	21/02/20	9957905233 8638345909	Nimai Ch. Ray
HARESWAR RAY		6900452704	Hareswar Ray
JOLESWAR RAY			JOLESWAR RAY
CHANDAN RAY			CHANDAN RAY
BHUBENSWAR RAY		9957992378	Bhubenswar Ray
HARISH RAY		7002047418	Harish Ray
MANO RAY		Mano Ch Ray	8971999200
BIJAE RAY (B.C.O)		Bijay Ch Ray	

(ABSO office)

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

CR 12+R50

A03

Date: 21/07/2020

Sl.no.	Place	No. of Participants	Participants	Topics discussed	Issues raised / Remarks
1.	KALTAGAO	1	HARESWAR ROY Hareswar Roy	Regarding ROAD & Temple.	COMPENSATION ① land issue between School and mandir committee ② The land belongs to mandir committee. All documents are available
		2	JOLESWAR ROY জোলেস্বর রায়	DO	DO
		3	CHANDAN ROY চন্দন রায়		DO
		4	HARESH RAY হারেশ রায়	DO	
		5	BHUBNESWAR ROY ভুবনেশ্বর রায়		
		6	SURESH ROY সুরেশ রায়	DO	
		7.	Nimai Roy নিমাই রায়		

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

Village - ANAND - SUBDIVISIONAL

Date: 25/01/2020

S.No	Place	No. of Participants	Participants	Topics discussed	Issues raised / Remarks
	ANAND		-	Regency. Road & Church-	
	Chang 32+080		AMOSH BORGARAY SK JAFIT BORGARY-	Phone- 9954879255	Not Agree with This Argument.
				All villages Talk	VCDC
				Land	
			SULEMAN MACHAHARY - Church PASTOR - (9954771854) -		Not in Rule





Corridor No. A03-1

Dist- Chirang

Date: 8/5/2020

Name	Designation	Contact Number	Signature
Sakhina Khatun (Land owner wife)	Land owner	9365181372	Sakhina Khatun
Jayna Begam	Land owner	8811000966	J. Begam
Maijam Khatun	Land owner	9590187050	M. Khatun
Noothan Khatun	11	—	Noothan Khatun
Jharina Begam	Villager	8011591211	Jharina Begam
Hazera Khatun	11	—	Hazera Khatun
Sultan Ali	Land owner	—	S. Ali
Saba Ali	11	—	Saba Ali
Siddik Ali	11	—	Siddik Ali
Mohammad Ali	11	—	Md. Ali
Nurul Haque	11	—	Nurul Haque
—			





change → 234 150

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

Road - A A03

Date: 21/01/2020

Sl.no.	Place	No. of Participants	Participants	Topics discussed	Issues raised / Remarks
	ANTEKA BDC office	1	DEOBAR ISWARY → 9954095449 - CHAIRMAN →		Chairman V.C.O. C.
		2	SIMON BORGORYARY → 8638298946 - Primary - President →		President
		3	BHARAT BASUMATARY → 6000125148 →	Committee member	21/1/20
		4	POLESWAR BASUMATARY → 9678023977 - EX-CHAIRMAN -		21/1/20
		5	BIREN MOCHARRY -		21/1/20

## ATTENDANCE SHEET

[illegible]



[illegible]

### ATTENDANCE SHEET

Corridor No. A03, Raypara II Dist-Chirang.

Date: 07/31/2020

[illegible]

Date: 07/03/2020

PUBLIC. This information is being disclosed to the public in accordance with ADB's Access to Information Policy.



## CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR PROGRAM COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY FOR ASOM MALA

Subject: Presentation of Stakeholders of Dima Hasao district.

Venue: Circuit House, Neri Haflong.

Date: 29.02.2020

## ATTENDANCE SHEET

Sl. No.	Name	Office	Designation	Contact No	Email ID	Signature
1	T.T. Daulapuri	NCHAC	Secy.	9435077494	thaisishodas@gmail.com	[Signature]
2	G.C. Sarker	PWD	Addl. C.E. PWD (R&B)	9435079711	gautamsarkar50@gmail.com	[Signature]
3	Mandita Goswami	NCHAC	EN i/c Education	9954067248	manditagoswami77@gmail.com	[Signature]
4	Ratan Jasambora	NCHAC	NAC PWD i/c.	8011506743		[Signature]
5	S. Nath	P.W.D.	S.E. P.W.D. (R&B)	9435145307	sarajitnath82@gmail.com	[Signature]
6	S C JHA	PCMC for Asom Mala	Team Leader cum Infrastructure Expert	7409000525	scjha@leamindia.com	[Signature]
7	Diganta Goswami	O/S-CE (EAP) PARD	AGE 2 Nodal Officer Asom Mala	9954024240	diganta5000@gmail.com	[Signature]
8	Satyam Saha	LASA, CGM	CGM	8822377722	satyamclawindia@gmail.com	[Signature]
9	Manish Tripathi	PCMC/LASA	Social Specialist	8004770708	manishtripathi2011@gmail.com	[Signature]



Sl. No.	Name	Office	Designation	Contact No	Email ID	Signature
10	MD. REHMAN	PCME/LASA	Environmental Specialist	9954088999	rehman@lascindia.com	MD. Rehman
11	K. Nagaraj	Feedback	T-L	99004 22400		no
12	ROOPALI TAGADISH MOON	FEEDBACK INFRA	SA. H. Ghoshan Engineer			
13	DILKUSH H	FEEDBACK INFRA	Social Specialist	8762195080	dilkush.h@feedbackinfra.com	
14	Girindar Jem Bhaskar	P.W.D. Mahur Roads Div.	E.E. PWD Mahur Roads Div.	7002049880	girindarduroj23@gmail.com	
15	Munnu Longthor, AFS	DFO D.H.F.D(S) <del>Feedback INFRA</del>	DFO D.H.F.D(S)	9435077174	dfodhfd@afsb.org	
16	M. TUNGUNVTG					
17	—	C.C.F	C.C.F			
18	—	DFO	DFO D.H.F.D(S)	8402923579		
19	Abhishek Kumar	P.S(N) NC-Hill A/Group	P.S(N)	9435024326		
20	S. Ardas	Secy. Res NEHAC	Secretary Res	9435073609		
21	Anandkumar Biswas	P.W.D. (R&B) Haring Road Division	J.E.	9435077524		





Sl. No.	Name	Office	Designation	Contact No	Email ID	Signature
22	Rajat Kanti Nath	O/E.E, PWD (RRA) Hafong Division Hafong	Junior Engineer	9435077820 7086826647 (noted 5/11/16)	nath.rajatkanti@gmail.com	RK Nath
23	Bimal Longthiga	O/E.E PWD (RRA) Maibam	AEE(s)	8471860409	longthiga bimal@gmail.com	Bimal
24	Runak Boro	"	Asstt. Engineer	7896881494	runakbor0963@gmail.com	Runak Boro
25	Lachman Joshi	AEE Hafong 'A' Sub-Div	AEE	8638333612		Lachman Joshi
26	Subodh Waman	J.E Hafong Road Jirang	J.E	9957419122	subodh.waman@gmail.com	Subodh Waman
27	Laksh Prasad Basumatary	PWD AEE, Dibrugarh Br. Constn Subdiv	AEE	9401659535	lpr.basumatary@gmail.com	Laksh Prasad Basumatary
28	Anjan Hefile	J.E (PWD) RRA, Hafong Div.	J.E.	6901959122	anjanhefile@gmail.com	Anjan Hefile
29	Sanjayjit Das	D.F.O. Office Forest Ranger	Forest Ranger	9101645092	sanjayjit212@gmail.com	Sanjayjit Das
30	Tuhin Langthasa	Asst. Conserv. O/D F.O (w)	Asst. Conservator of Forest.	9678670474	tuhinlangthasa@gmail.com	Tuhin Langthasa
31	Joydeb Chakrabarti	Feed back Infra	LA Expert	9982640343	joydeb.chakrabarti@feedbackinfra.com	Joydeb Chakrabarti
32						
33						



CANADA | INDIA | AFRICA | MIDDLE EAST

Page | 3

17900 to 27050

**Detailed Project Reports for improvement of SH and MDRs under  
Axom Mala Group 2 & Group 5  
Public Consultation/ Focus Group Discussion  
Attendance Sheet**

Venue: Block Bazar

Date &amp; Time:

Road no. and name: A23

07/10/20

Sl. No.	Name, Address & Phone No.	Gender	Signature
1	Sri Pabitra Langtham 8133904285	M	Pabitra Langtham
2	Bipinjoy Rajiym 9101296964	M	B Rajiym
3	Biplab Rajiym	M	B Rajiym
4	Jyotishi Naiding 6900324439	M	Jyotishi Naiding
5	Jiten Phonglo 9101150038	M	Jiten Phonglo
6	Jyotish Phonglo 612592247	M	Jyotish Phonglo
7	Rupkan Hapila 9678607498	M	R Hapila
8	Rabindra Dibrayak 9957532735	M	R Dibrayak
9	Sorabang Boro 9101315407	M	S Boro
10	Bimal Naiding 7002735090	M	B Naiding
11	Proberh Naiding 7636987481	M	P. Naiding
12	Dibyerjya Rajiym	M	D Rajiym
13	Bikunjoy Longmala 6901941770	M	B Longmala
14	Bakul Choudhary	M	Bakul
15	Mital Choudhary	M	M Choudhary
16	Colombus Longmala 823852577	M	C Longmala
17	Boumon Hieson		



51+050 to 51+550

Detailed Project Reports for Improvement of SH and MDRs under  
Axom Mala Group 2 & Group 5  
Public Consultation/ Focus Group Discussion  
Attendance Sheet

Venue: Dihangitimali

Date & Time: 6/10/20

Road no. and name: A23

Sl. No.	Name, Address & Phone No.	Gender	Signature
1	Upendra Nuniya 9788249087	M	Upendra Nuniya
2	Hampendra Agai 9678767084	M	Hampendra Agai
3	Opauca Agai 8135040011	M	Opauca Agai
4	Deep Kr porbosa - 8011245669	M	Deep Kr
5	Shambu Nuniya 8811074776	M	Shambu
6	Upendra Cocuri	M	Upendra Cocuri
7	Rakunro Nuniya	M	Rakunro
8	Pulak Gohari	M	Pulak
9	Lomesh Langbasa 7673208360	M	Lomesh
10	Santelal Jidung 9954721154	M	Santelal
11	Jyoti Nuniya 602357751	M	Jyoti
12	Ajit Laobangcha 8812999202	M	Ajit
13	Sondesh. porbosa	M	S. porbosa
14		M	
15		M	
16		M	
17		M	

26+900 to 27+100

Detailed Project Reports for improvement of SH and MDRs under  
 Axom Mala Group 2 & Group 5  
 Public Consultation/ Focus Group Discussion  
 Attendance Sheet

Venue: Thajuwairai BazarDate & Time: 06/10/20Road no. and name: A23 (Haflong Jinali to Haflong Jodinga)

Sl. No.	Name, Address & Phone No.	Gender	Signature
1.	Dr. Manjit Langthas (6000 688856)	M	
2.	Sri Alexandra Longmaitai 9265567703	M	
3.	" Satyanar Nussien 8135923282	M.	
4.	Porjanan Nabensa 9565113218	M	
5.	" Bubon Thaoson 9954806805	M	B. Thaoson
6.	Laxmi Khera 86385857F 93	F	L. Khera
7.	Didesh Thaoson 9954512809	M	D. Thaoson
8.	Sunithy Kemprie 9678749 412	F	S. Kemprie
9.	Bikram Khosa 9957818733	M	B. Khosa
10.	Sonib Hoja 600704910	M	S. Hoja
11.	Lalpaiman Thaoson 7099106119	M	
12.	Ronjay Longthasa 8638594225	M	
13.	Phonob Nabensa 7023604889	M	

62+800 to 62+950

Detailed Project Reports for Improvement of SH and MDRs under  
 Axom Mala Group 2 & Group 5  
 Public Consultation/ Focus Group Discussion  
 Attendance Sheet

Venue: Thanalambra

Date &amp; Time: 7.10.20

Road no. and name: A23

Sl. No.	Name, Address & Phone No.	Gender	Signature
1	Bikal Hojai 8822308108	M	Bikal
2	Manjoy Lepich 936510596	M	Manjoy
3	Desalal Hojai 9365999778	M	Desalal
4	Delina Hajai 6001943332	F	Delina
5	Aruni Langthara 9105205198	F	Aruni
6	Doxien Hajai 9365925775	M	D. Hajai
7	Prabhat Jambura 6000800396	M	Prabhat
8	Pradip Daulagipen 8978 8704089702 M	M	Pradip
9	Ringamun Daulagipen 9864274644	M	Ringamun
10	Bolomar Hapila	M	B. Hapila
11	Bogodishi Hojai	M	Bogodishi
12	Rakesh Accunisa	M	Rakesh
13	Bitulal Hapila 9365509603	M	Bitulal
14	8472966024	M	
15	Dorling Wampora		
16			
17			



70 + 400 to 70 + 750

Detailed Project Reports for Improvement of SH and MDRs under  
Axom Mala Group 2 & Group 5  
Public Consultation/ Focus Group Discussion  
Attendance Sheet

Venue: GurjungDate & Time: 06/10/20Road no. and name: A23

Sl. No.	Name, Address & Phone No.	Gender	Signature
1	Rangprang Hafflongbar	M	R.H
2	Mirjindro. Longmili 80111785	M	Mirjindro
3	Sandor Daulogup 9678791653	M	S. Daulogup
4	Baidyanath 8811807423	M	Baidyanath
5	Pranjal Hojai 9101370516	M	Pranjal
6	Nibongyodongma 8688272478	M	Nibongyodongma
7	Pouso mtemprei 8011245891	M	P.T
8	Dhananjay Warin 995775226	M	Dhananjay
9	Kireoneham loogmai 9157617830	M	Kireoneham
10	Madhumita Dasgupta 7896229232	F	Madhumita Dasgupta
11	Aibouch Hafflongbar 8471801984	M	Aibouch
12	Majendera Nwisi 9954809979	M	Majendera
13	Rajit Dasgupta 8473903492	M	Rajit
14	Rashidjit Hafflongbar 7896281627	M	Rashidjit
15	Jaythmon Naiding	M	Jaythmon
16	Nandit Naiding 9951382730	M	Nandit
17	Dombajit Waisa 8011344873	M	Dombajit
18	Bitam Kemprei 9678544204	M	Bitam
19	Bibojet Hafflongbar	M	Bibojet
20	Parikur Hafflongbar	M	Parikur

7005624428

6000100533

85+400 to 85+600

Detailed Project Reports for Improvement of SH and MDRs under  
 Axom Mala Group 2 & Group 5  
 Public Consultation/ Focus Group Discussion  
 Attendance Sheet

Venue: Sonti 11a

Date &amp; Time: 06/10/20

Road no. and name: A 23

Sl. No.	Name, Address & Phone No. 8761964368	Gender	Signature
1	Rabindra Lomgthasa	M	[Signature]
2	Thangriny D. B. (7896778519)	m	[Signature]
3	Chen Hojai 8812088884	m	[Signature]
4	Gomendra Hojai (7896778519)	m	[Signature]
5	Toben Kumbrai	m	T. Kumbrai
6	Nipendra Hojai 9678888888	M	[Signature]
7	Thangmendra Hojai (7099558597)	m	[Signature]
8	Aliskendra 8011954320	m	[Signature]
9	Manjet KV Hojai 9531118546	M	[Signature]
10	Penipat Hojai 7099377490	m	[Signature]
11	Phasen Hojai		[Signature]

386 & 2  
40

Detailed Project Reports for improvement of SH and MDRs under  
Axom Mala Group 2 & Group 5  
Public Consultation/ Focus Group Discussion  
Attendance Sheet

Venue: Lungkhok

Date & Time: 06/10/20

Road no. and name: A23

Sl. No.	Name, Address & Phone No.	Gender	Signature
4.	Chonjoi Phoitung <sup>9954096589(M)</sup>	M	Chin
5.	Suonjoi jem Hrangked	M	Su
6.	Suonthai Thang Hrangkel	M	Sh : 6/10/20
7.	Bulchan Khup Hrangkel	M	Bul
8.	Bulchan Phaitang	M	Bul
9.	Lalsangkhup Hrangkel	M	Ls.
10.	Ngulalsiekh Hrangkel	M	Ngulalsiekh Hrangkel
11.	Buangmijens Hrangkel	M	Buangmijens
12.	Sangthang Hrangkel	M	Sang
13.	Kitmangjeng Hrangkel	M	Kit
14.	Sumneikut Hrangkel	M	S. Hrang
15.	Sobul Khup Hrangkel	M	Sobul
16.	Sobul Khup "	M	Sobul
17.	Thinggeniut Hrangkel	M	Thy
18.	Lalthi's jem Hrangkel	M	L. Hrangkel
19.	Suonthajem Hrangkel	M	Suonthajem
20.	Suonthalies Hrangkel	M	Suonthalies
21.	L. Sanghin Hrangkel	M	L. Sanghin



## ENVIRONEMNT AND SOCIAL SURVEY AND ANALYSIS FORMATS

### Community Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project	A-23 (Haflong Tinali to Lower Haflong)						
City	Haflong	Location / Chainages	Delaisa (73+500)	PS / Thana	Gumjung out post	Block / Ward	
Date	19/07/21	Time	1:00 PM	Total No. of Participants	Male	Female	Total
					11	11	22

S. No.	Name	Age	Gender	Caste	Occupation	Contact Details	Signature
1.	Depon Langthuse	38	M	ST	Farmer	847300 5533	Depon Langthuse
2.	Dibamohan Hojai	26	M	ST	Business	7086 731942	Dibamohan Hojai
3.	Paidamon Langthuse	47	M	ST	Farmer	-	Paidamon
4.	Nandit Maibongser	21	M	ST	Farmer	6900 855372	Nandit
5.	Paibola Hojai	30	F	ST	SSG secretary	80167 9596	P. Hojai
6.	Ringpind Hojai	60	F	ST	House wife	-	R. Hojai
7.	Junila Hojai	42	F	ST	Business	99570 63844	J. Hojai
8.	Mompi Nunisa	22	F	ST	Business	97072 00714	M. Nunisa
9.	Dorbeta Hojai	30	F	ST	SSG	9678 351592	D. Hojai
10.	Tesmai Hojai	45	F	ST	House wife	-	D. Hojai
11.	Rosola Hojai	49	F	ST	Housewife	-	R. Hojai
12.	Torpo ti Nunisa	56	F	ST	Jhum	-	D. Nunisa
13.	Dorshi Maibongser	45	F	ST	Jhum	-	D. Maibongser
14.	Sukendar Srangrang	55	M	ST	Govt. service	-	S. Srangrang
15.	Nolendra Srangrang	66	M	ST	Jhum	-	Nolendra
16.	Surajit Maibongser	37	M	ST	Farmer	-	Surajit




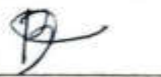
## ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SURVEY AND ANALYSIS FORMATS

### Community Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project	A-23 (Haflong Tinali to Lower Haflong)						
City	Haflong	Location / Chainages	Thajuwon bazar -26+700	PS / Thana	Gunjy	Block / Ward	
Date	20/7/21	Time	12-30	Total No. of Participants	Male	Female	Total
					14	7	21

S. No.	Name	Age	Gender	Caste	Occupation	Contact Details	Signature
1.	ANJIT THAOSEN	25	M	ST	STUDENT	600205376	Akheo
2.	Debojit Kempur	28	M	ST	"	847404531	Debojit
3.	Ranjanklongtham	22	M	ST	"	8638594225	Ranjank
4.	Phonob Naboung	25	M	ST	"	9365115218	Phonob
5.	Dorbalhia	51	M	ST	Sarbis	7954598152	Dorbal
6.	Satyaran	55	M	ST	Beisnobe	8135932357	Satyaran
7.	Suparna Bathari	27	F	ST	Housewife	809153533	Suparna Bathari
8.	Kosmita Thaeben	22	F	ST	STUDENT	7637941156	Kosmita Thaeben
9.	Jayshili Naisa	34	F	S.T	Housewife	6000704990	J. Naisa
10.	RANHAM THAOSEN	45	F	S.T	Housewife	9366568373	Ranham Thaeben
11.	Rosainde Thaeben	45	F	S.T	Housewife	8011428490	R. Thaeben
12.	Bubon Thaeben	32	M	ST	Farmer	7954806805	B. Thaeben
13.	Somit Khon	36	M	S.T	Housewife	809943502	S. Khon
14.	Gitesh	59	F	S.T	Service		Gitesh
15.	P. Haidy		M	ST	Farmer	P -	P. Haidy
16.	Capital Campin	55	M	ST	Service	8133520241	Capital

## ENVIRONEMNT AND SOCIAL SURVEY AND ANALYSIS FORMATS

S. No.	Name	Age	Gender	Caste	Occupation	Contact Details	Signature
17.	Manjit Langthase	52	M	Demasa	Service	600068 8854	
18	Tombe Thase	45	M.	ST	Farmer	726574 6846	
19	Somen Nonise	50	M.	ST	Farmer	81356	S. Nonise
20	Bobu Nonise	30	M.	ST	Farmer	20785	
21	Bimola hasno	58	F	ST	house wife (farmer's wife)	-	



## ENVIRONEMNT AND SOCIAL SURVEY AND ANALYSIS FORMATS

### Community Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project	A-23 (Haflong Terminal to Lower Haflong)						
City	Haflong	Location / Chainages	Map No. 11-29+700	PS / Thana	Cumjung	Block / Ward	
Date	20/07/21	Time	14.00	Total No. of Participants	Male	Female	Total
					9	5	14

S. No.	Name	Age	Gender	Caste	Occupation	Contact Details	Signature
1.	Dingjam Kemprai	40	M	ST	Farmer	823601 6636	D. Thansen
2.	Thangol Thousan	50	M	ST	Farmer	69017 16771	T. Thansen
3.	Thangol Thousan	60	M	ST	Farmer		T. Thansen
4.	Maibolal Thousan	41	M	ST	Farmer	96782 927854	M. Thansen
5.	Thipson Thousan	37	M	ST	Farmer	8011 595729	T. Thansen
6.	Satish Kemprai	26	M	ST	Farmer	-	S. Kemprai
7.	Koten Srangphang	27	M	ST	Driver	7099 323870	K. Srangphang
8.	Rasto Thousan	52	M	ST	Farmer	620156 6362	R. Thousan
9.	Sonajit Thousan	25	M	ST	Student	690163 6362	Sonajit Thousan
10.	Faitha Thousan	40	F	ST	Thum	6901716 721	P. Thousan
11.	Kajita Thousan	40	F	ST	Thum	80115 5729	K. Thousan
12.	Salmika Srangphang	30	F	ST	Thum	7099 323870	S. Srangphang
13.	Folbi Thousan	36	F	ST	Thum	96782 927854	F. Thousan
14.	Folbi Kemprai	31	F	ST	Thum	809116 3532	F. Kemprai



## ENVIRONEMNT AND SOCIAL SURVEY AND ANALYSIS FORMATS

### Community Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project	A-23 (Haflong Tinali to Lower Haflong)						
City	Haflong	Location / Chainages	WASUBIL	PS / Thana	Jayant mukh	Block / Ward	
Date	20/07/21	Time	16:30	Total No. of Participants	Male	Female	Total
					1	11	12

S. No.	Name	Age	Gender	Caste	Occupation	Contact Details	Signature
1.	Monu Bodesa	56	M	ST	Farmer	79568211 54	MONU BODO
2.	Fainala Hojai	30	F	ST	Farmer	9365 412230	Fainala Hojai
3.	Janata Singyung	35	F	ST	house -wife	70026 90661	Jer
4.	Joyentia	45	F	ST	house wife	9957 964214	Joyentia Bathari
5.	Meloni Bathari	42	F	ST	house wife	9957 269681	Meloni Bathari
6.	Bonsumi Phongla	30	F	ST	house wife	99577 64490	B. P
7.	Bobita Langthasa	39	F	ST	house wife	99575 775789	Bobita Langthasa
8.	Junaki Longmari	51	F	ST	Govt. Teacher	9957061 656	J
9.	Bipaliya Langthasa	38	F	ST	Govt. Service	801159 5441	Blay
10.	Roni-le Hojai	45	F	ST	house wife	8473919449	R. Hojai
11.	Golondi Bathari	31	F	ST	house wife	8099411 385	G. Bathari
12.	Shiproni Bodesa	40	F	ST	house wife	706 708682 7164	S Boda

DETAILED PROJECT REPORTS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SH AND MDRs UNDER  
AXOM MALA GROUP 2 & GROUP 5

## PUBLIC CONSULTATION/FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

### Attendance Sheet

Venue: *Ganjiang*

Date: *27/7/21*

Road No. and Name: *A-23, Hatlong Tinsali - Lomik Hatlong.*

S. No	Name, Address & Phone No.	Gender	Signature
1	<i>Wojit Amprai 9678653476</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	<i>Wiam Kelpagun</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	<i>Romizuddin Ahmed 9954005752</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	<i>Famit Ahmed Beretkwin</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	<i>Phasanta Langthase</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	<i>Grobisla Nunin</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	<i>Puran Maibangon</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	<i>Jatin Kipoi</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	<i>Wojit Kelpagun 7637906114</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

DETAILED PROJECT REPORTS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SH AND MDRs UNDER  
AXOM MALA GROUP 2 & GROUP 5

# PUBLIC CONSULTATION/FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

## Attendance Sheet

Venue: *Lyngjung*

Date: *29/07/21*

Road No. and Name: *A-23, Hatlong Tinexli - Lomere Hatlong*

S. No	Name, Address & Phone No.	Gender	Signature
1	<i>Gotindoo Namisa</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>G. Namisa</i>
2	<i>Rosen Kemprai</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>R. Kemprai</i>
3	<i>P. S. N. Bora</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>P. S. N. Bora</i>
4	<i>Pratit Kamprai</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Pratit</i>
5	<i>Dhananjay Waria</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Dhananjay</i>
6	<i>Hokij Hatlongba</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Hokij</i>
7	<i>Baisha Nidasa</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Baisha</i>
8	<i>Majendra Namisa</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Majendra</i>
9	<i>Nigon Kemprai</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Nigon</i>
10	<i>Kimendra Langmalai</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>K. Langmalai</i>
11	<i>Gajendra Dastarjau</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Gajendra</i>
12	<i>Ranjana Hatlongba</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>R. Hatlongba</i>
13	<i>Samrat Hahyba</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Samrat</i>
14	<i>Sobojit Hahyba</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>S. Hahyba</i>
15	<i>Joyput Sengyung</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Joyput</i>
16	<i>Josendra Longmalai</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Josendra</i>
17	<i>Pogendra Langmalai</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Pogendra</i>
18	<i>Pratit Waria</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Pratit</i>
19	<i>Dhananjay Waria</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Dhananjay</i>
20	<i>Pranjal Hoja</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Pranjal</i>

Village (Location): Gunjung

Date: 29-07-21

<u>Name - Bdl -</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Signature</u>
21. Brown Kpri - Gung	M	[Signature]
22. Fiondra Haffongbar - Gung	M	[Signature]
23. Koi Haffongbar Gung	M	[Signature]
24. Kalyani Hakmanse "	F	K. Hakmanse
25. Jaron Hapila Lamadiso M	M	[Signature]
26. Konyen Hapila Lamadiso M	M	[Signature]
27. Kamindra Haffongbar Gung M.	M	[Signature]
28. Kitamehon Longmailai M	M	[Signature]
29. Ajit Longmailai M	M	[Signature]
30. Bikul Hajin Thamlambra		[Signature]
31. Konyen Haffongbar Gung		[Signature]
32. Voshmanu Hajin - vit-Belun M.	M	[Signature]
33 / Tharon Hapila Thamlambra M	M	[Signature]
34 / Desalal Hajin Thamlambra M	M	[Signature]
35) Rotongat Maibamge		[Signature]
36. Pangringdo Haffongbar Gung M.	M	[Signature]



DETAILED PROJECT REPORTS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SH AND MDRs UNDER  
AXOM MALA GROUP 2 & GROUP 5

# PUBLIC CONSULTATION/FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

## Attendance Sheet

Venue: *Gunjung Village*

Date: *29/07/2021*

Road No. and Name: *A23. Haflong Tonedli - Larrea Haflong.*

S. No	Name, Address & Phone No.	Gender	Signature
1	Koimam Kiemprai (Gunjung)	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Jayendra Nuniya 9707947017	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Birkarna Dadelajo 995226879	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Suna Chazem Haflongba	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Bolomen Harila	M	<i>B. Harila</i>
6	Nikana Nading	M	<i>Nading</i>
7	Rangrang Heflongbar	M	<i>R-H</i>
8	Gabang Haflong	M	<i>G. Haflong</i>
9	Dilata Nading	F	<i>D. Nading</i>
10	Jomedi Longmailai	F	<i>J. Longmailai</i>
11	Bijeli Thousu	F	<i>Bijeli Thousu</i>
12	Madhumita Dadelajo	F	<i>M. Dadelajo</i>
13	Jolindra Longmailai	M	<i>J. Longmailai</i>
14	Jomir Haflong	M	<i>J. Haflong</i>
15	Sarit Longhore	M	<i>S. Longhore</i>
16	Jomir Haflong	M	<i>J. Haflong</i>
17	Monofoy Nuniya	M	<i>M. Nuniya</i>
18	Silavot Haflong	M	<i>S. Haflong</i>
19	Sadesh Kiemprai	M	<i>S. Kiemprai</i>
20	Giyamon Warisa	M	<i>G. Warisa</i>

Village (Location): Gunjung

Date: 29-07-21

<u>Name - Add.</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Signature</u>
57. Moxit Kampoai	M	W Kampoai
58 Sri Nalif Sorongpang Waxi	M	Nalif
59. Bironath Dadaqajao brangung	M.	Bironath
60. Sulika Indragio - Gunjung	M	Sulika
62. Sejesh Longmairai Gunjung	M	Sejesh
63/ Joykamen Hafongbar Gunjung	M	Joykamen
64/ Rikent Longmairai Gunjung.	M	Rikent
65/ Debarin Hafongbar Gunjung.	M	Debarin
66 Sanjit Naiding Gunjung	M	Sanjit
67 Punit Corarepang Guliabon	M	Punit
68. Rongai Kampoai	M.	Rongai



### Snapshots and Attendance Sheets of consultations of IP



Consultation with Officials from NC Hills Haflong Autonomous Council, Revenue Department, PWRD, Patwaris, Village Heads & Other Stakeholders



Consultation at Block Bazar Village with Farmers (ST) Group (Km. 2.000)



Consultation at Thajuwari Village with ST People (Km. 27.000)



Consultation at Dehangi Bazar with Shop Owner and Farmer (Km. 51.050)



Consultation with Shopkeepers and Residents at Thalambara Village, Km. 62.900



Consultation with Shopkeepers and Residents at Gunjung Village, Km. 70.400





Consultations with Public at Lower Haflong, Km. 90.000



Consultation at Sontilla Village, Km. 85.400



Consultation at Bethel Village with Residents, Km. 90.035



Consultation at Fiangpui Village with ST People, Lungkhok, Km. 90.800







Consultation at Delisa Village with ST People, Km. 73.500



Consultation at Wasubil Village with ST People, Km. 1.200 (16:30)



Consultation at Thajuwari Village with ST People, Km. 26.700 (12:30)





Consultation at Mojawari Village with ST People, Km. 29.700 (14:00)



Consultation at Gunjung Village with ST People Km. 70.400 (11.00 AM)





### Consultations in A03



Focus Group Discussion at Kaliyagoan Temple



Key Informant Interview held at VCDC office Amteka



Consultation at Amguri Village



Interviewing Female Stakeholders at Tulshijhora



Focus Group Discussion at Ananda Village



Interviewing Amguri Market Committee Chair Person