

Resettlement Plan

September 2022

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

Project: Chapaguri to Amteka (A03)

Prepared by Project Management Unit (PMU), ARNIP, Asom Mala, Public Works Roads Department (PWRD) Government of Assam, for the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 9 June 2022)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupee (₹)
₹ 1.00	=	\$ 0.01287
\$1.00	=	₹ 77.7195

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	Affected Household
AP	–	Affected Person
BPL	–	Below Poverty Line
CPR	–	Common Property Resources
CoI	–	Corridor of Impact
CSC	–	Construction Supervision Consultant
DC	–	District Collector/Deputy Commissioner
DF	–	Displaced Family
DP	–	Displaced Person
DPR	–	Detailed Project Report
EA	–	Executing Agency
FGDs	–	Focus Group Discussions
GO	–	Government Order
GOA	–	Government of Assam
GOI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	–	Hectare
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IPP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IR	–	Involuntary Resettlement
LA	–	Land Acquisition
LAP	–	Land Acquisition Plan
LHS	–	Left Hand Side
NA/NR	–	Not Available/Not Responded
NGO	–	Non-Governmental Organization
NH	–	National Highway
NTH	–	Non-Titled Holder
OBC	–	Other Backward Class
PAF	–	Project Affected Family
PAP	–	Project Affected Person
PIA	–	Project Influence Area
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PRoW	–	Proposed Right-of-Way
PWRD	–	Public Works (Roads) Department
R&R	–	Rehabilitation and Resettlement

RHS	–	Right Hand Side
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
RoW	–	Right-of-Way
RFCTLARRA	–	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
ARFCTLARRR	–	Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015
RIA	–	Resettlement Implementing Agency
SC	–	Scheduled Caste
SIA	–	Social Impact Assessment
SH	–	State Highway
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SoR	–	Schedule of Rates
ST	–	Scheduled Tribes
TH	–	Title Holder
WHH	–	Women Headed Household

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 ha	-	2.47 acre
1 ha	-	10,000 sqm
1 acre	-	100 decimal

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of India ends on 31 March. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2022 ends on 31 March 2022.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Scope of the Project

1. The state of Assam has about 7,547 km of State Highways (SH) and Major District Roads (MDR), which are being maintained and managed by the Public Works Roads Department (PWRD), Government of Assam (GoA). The GoA has embarked upon the Asom Mala to objectively develop the SH & MDR network of the State in the next 15 years or so. Public Works Roads Department (PWRD) is the agency responsible for managing the secondary, urban and rural road network in Assam. To boost infrastructure development, it had initiated several Externally Aided Projects (EAP) under its umbrella like the Asian Development Bank (ADB) aided Assam Road Network Improvement Project (ARNIP), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) aided Assam Secondary Road Network Improvement Project (ASRIP) and States Own Priority Development (SOPD) etc.

2. The PWRD, GoA have sought ADB loan assistance for 6 roads of about 313 km in 9 districts of Assam. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Chapaguri to Amteka (A03) being one of the roads proposed for improvements under Assam Roads Network Improvement Project (ARNIP). This RP assesses the involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from the acquisition of private land and also impacts on squatters and encroachers occupying the existing Right of Way (RoW). It outlines mitigation measures in line with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and State and National Acts, Rules and Guidelines.

B. Project Road Description

3. The project, Chapaguri to Amteka road, involves improvements to 40.776 km (design length). The location of existing alignment of Chappaguri to Amteka road originates from Chappaguri (4-legged junction with NH-27 (old NH-31C) and terminates near Border Out Post (BOP) of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) in Sashipur at Amteka (Bhutan border).

C. Scope of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

4. The objective of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This RP captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to the proposed project road under ARNIP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of compensation of land, structures and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistances, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangements for delivering the entitlements and the mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

5. The land plan schedules based on the detailed design have been prepared for this project stretch and the number of titleholders based on the revenue records has been captured. The proposed project road will involve the acquisition of 15.53 ha of private land belonging to 326 titleholders, the transfer of 14.24 Ha of government land and 36.92 ha of forest lands.

6. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 534 private structures and 52 CPRs. Out of the 534 impacted private structures 156 are residential structures, 276 commercial structures, 4 are residential cum commercial structures. Along the project roadside, about 769 households will be impacted. There are 260 title holder households losing only land, 66 title holder households losing land and structure and 443 Non title holders. Among the 443 non-title holders

103 are encroachers, 139 are squatters 13 are kiosks, 137 commercial tenant households and 51 employees at commercial structures. There are 151 landowners losing 10 percent and more land. In addition, 52 common property resources will also be affected. In all, the project will cause impact to households 769 comprising of 3998 persons.

7. Based on the census survey, 472 vulnerable households were identified including 2 women-headed households, 299 schedule tribes, 37 scheduled caste households and 134 households of below poverty line.

8. The project road of Chapaguri to Amteka is categorized as Category A for Involuntary Resettlement as per Screening Criteria of ADB SPS 2009, as the Displaced Persons (DP) is 3998 persons, which more than 200.

D. Impact on Indigenous People

9. The project road passing through the Bongaigaon & Chirang district, which is not under area of Schedule VI of the Constitution of India. The finding of the census and socio-economic survey show that no designated tribal villages/ areas as well as no primitive tribal populations are likely to be affected in this project road. Also, this project does not affect directly or indirectly IP's dignity, human rights, livelihood system or culture. The census and socio-economic survey and consultations conducted along the project road confirm that about 39% (299 HHs) of the affected households are schedule tribes for this sub-project, and they are fully integrated with the other communities living in the area. The ST population is mainly of Bodo tribe, present in the primary PIA that would be impacted for the proposed project road. However, the ST presently does not follow customs that are attached to their land and also not attached to their natural habitat for their living. They are presently leading a lifestyle which is similar to other groups of the people living in the community. Currently they are undertaking agriculture, business, and other services for their livelihood. Their children are going to school. They are participating in various social and economic activities as the other members of society are doing. The Socio-economic survey reveals that these affected ST families have not identified with a distinct, vulnerable, social, economic, cultural group with distinct language and thus as per ADB SPS 2009, preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plan is not triggered for this sub-project road.

E. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

10. During the census and socio-economic survey, focus groups discussions (FGDs) were conducted along the project road in settlements and sections where there were impacts to private assets. All relevant aspects of the road improvement design, land requirements and impact to private property were discussed with the affected families and communities. Further, consultation meetings with affected persons, owners of commercial establishment along the project road, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local Panchayat were also held.

11. Information will be disseminated to DPs at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with the assistance from the agency hired for assisting implementing the RP. The Resettlement Plan including the Entitlement Matrix and Summary of the Resettlement Plan in vernacular local language will be disclosed.

F. Legislative Framework, Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

12. The entitlements for the Assam Roads Network Improvement Project (ARNIP) is based on State and National Acts, Rules and Policies, viz., DirectPurchase Policy of Assam, 2021; The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013; Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015; etc. and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

13. The cut-off date is defined as date of general notification to the titleholders under Direct Purchase Policy, the date of preliminary land acquisition notification for titleholders under Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015. The date of Census Survey, which is the date of commencement of census revalidation (i.e.,) 1st January 2020 will be treated as the cut-off date for non-titled holders for this Project. The cut off date was disclosed to the PAPs and PIU during the survey. Documentation of all the affected families as to cut off date were taken and it is with the PMU. However, if any, substantial difference is noticed during implementation the RP shall be updated by the RISA. Verification and updating of RP, if required, is already included in the scope of RISA.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism

14. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at four-levels, two at the site or PIU level and two at the Project level, ie. PMU and LARR Authority. The GRC will receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns, complaints and grievances.

H. Institutional Arrangements

15. The Public Works (Roads) Department of Assam will be the Executing Agency (EA) for this Project. The Chief Engineer (EAP), P.W. (Roads) Department will be the Project Director (PD). The office of the Chief Engineer (EAP) will be the Project Management Unit (PMU) of Asom mala program. An Executive Engineer as Nodal Officer and other officials will assist the PD in PMU. The PMU will be responsible for overall execution and technical supervision, monitoring, and financial control of the project. A Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC) has been mobilized to provide high quality technical advice and implementation support to PMU for all the project components under Asom Mala program.

16. The PWRD, GoA had already established separate state road divisions in districts/ divisions and these divisions will perform as the Project Implementation Units (PIU) in the respective geographical areas under the divisions. The PIUs will be headed by Executive Engineer, other officials and will be assisted by RP Implementation Agency (RIA) to implement safeguard activities. The PIU will undertake internal monitoring and supervision and record observations throughout the project period to ensure the safeguards and mitigation measures. PIU will be responsible to implement all the project related activities in their respective districts/ divisions including the road strengthening and widening works, implementation of road rehabilitation works, land acquisition and forest clearances, preparation and implementation of performance-based or other maintenance contracts, implementation of activities under the road safety component, and coordination with local administration and local communities to seek their support.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

17. The state of Assam has about 7,547 km of State Highways (SH) and Major District Roads (MDR), which are being maintained and managed by the Public Works Roads Department (PWRD), Government of Assam (GoA). The GoA has embarked upon the Asom Mala to objectively develop the SH & MDR network of the State in the next 15 years or so. Public Works Roads Department (PWRD) is the agency responsible for managing the secondary, urban and rural road network in Assam. To boost infrastructure development, it had initiated several Externally Aided Projects (EAP) under its umbrella like the Asian Development Bank (ADB) aided Assam Road Network Improvement Project (ARNIP), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) aided Assam Secondary Road Network Improvement Project (ASRIP), States Own Priority Development (SOPD) etc.

18. The Assam Road Network Improvement Project (ARNIP) is one of the projects under Asom Mala program, which is being proposed to be executed with financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank. The proposed ARNIP project will support upgradation and improvement of the identified 6 roads sub-projects totaling of about 313 km spread across 9 districts of the State. The list of sub-projects proposed with ADB loan financing are presented below

Table 1: Proposed Sub-projects of Asom Mala with ADB loan financing

Sl.	Corridor No	District Name	Name of Road	DPR Length (Km)
1	A03	Chirang	Chappaguri Bhutan via Amguri	40.776
2	A04	Bongaigaon	Jogighopa Oudubi Salbari Bongaigaon	36.791
3	A21	Karbi Anglong, Hojai & West Karbi Anglong	Hamren Tumpreng Hojai Nilbagan Howrahghat	75.403
4	A25	Cachar	Borkhola Khambar Bazar Kalain	21.387
5	A26	Karimganj & Hailakandi	Bhanga to Hailakandi via Baribgool and Rakhalbasti	47.387
6	A23	Dima Hasao	Haflong Tiniali Dehangi Haflong Jatinga	91.300
Total				313.044

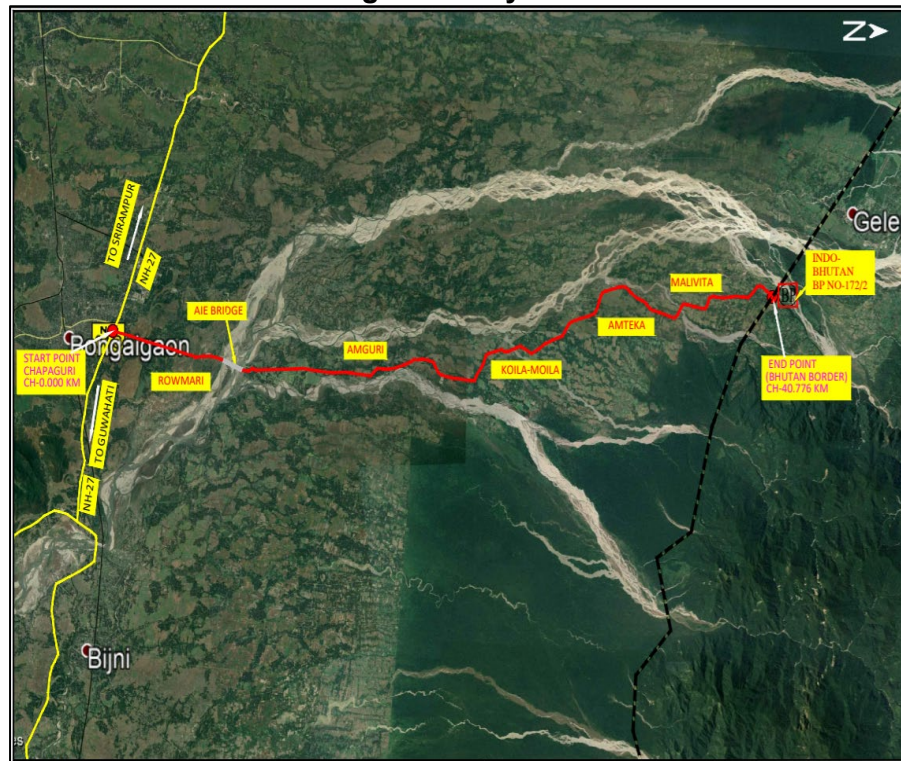
Source: ARNIP Document

19. The Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Assam Public Works Department (Road) has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) for the project Chapaguri to Amteka (A03) Near Bhutan border. The entire road falls under Chirang district. The proposed length of the project stretch is 40.776 km. This RP assesses the involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from the acquisition of private land and also impacts on squatters and encroachers occupying the existing Right of Way (RoW). It outlines mitigation measures in line with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and relevant State and National Acts, Rules and Policies.

B. Chapaguri to Amteka (A03)

20. The location of existing alignment of Chappaguri to Amteka road originates from Chappaguri (4-legged junction with NH-27 (old NH-31C) and terminates near Sashastra Seema Bal B.O.P in Sashipur at Amteka (Bhutan border) has been shown in Fig. 1 on Satellite image. The chainage wise list of villages/settlements. and Distance of mouza from nearest municipality are given in **Appendix 1**.

Figure 1: Key Plan



Chapaguri to Amteka (A03)

C. Proposed Improvement

21. Considering the projected traffic on the project road, the following improvements are proposed: 2 lanes with paved shoulder for a maximum design speed of 60 (minimum)/100 (maximum) kmph in plain/rolling terrain and Restricted to 60 kmph at forest stretch, Built-up areas and railway area. The proposed corridor of impact (Col) varies from 15 mtrs to 30 mtrs depending on factors like cross sections and urban, rural, terrain conditions etc. 16 nos. busbay with passenger shelters at 8 locations, Out of 3 nos. existing Major Bridges, 2 nos. Major Bridges are Retain and 1 no Major bridge retain with additional bridge is to be constructed. Out of 24 numbers minor bridges, 16 nos. are retained, 1 no. is proposed for reconstruction due to geometric improvement, 4 nos. new bridge are proposed on realignment stretches (existing bridges will be used by local traffic), 1 no existing bridge is to be widened on RHS for geometric improvement and 2 nos. existing bridge are to be reconstructed with culvert due to realignment. Considering all proposed features additional private land required for the proposed improvements is 15.53 Ha. The private land proposed for acquisition is mostly strips of land. Further, 14.24 Ha of government land and 36.92 Ha of forest land will be required to be diverted/transferred for the proposed improvements.

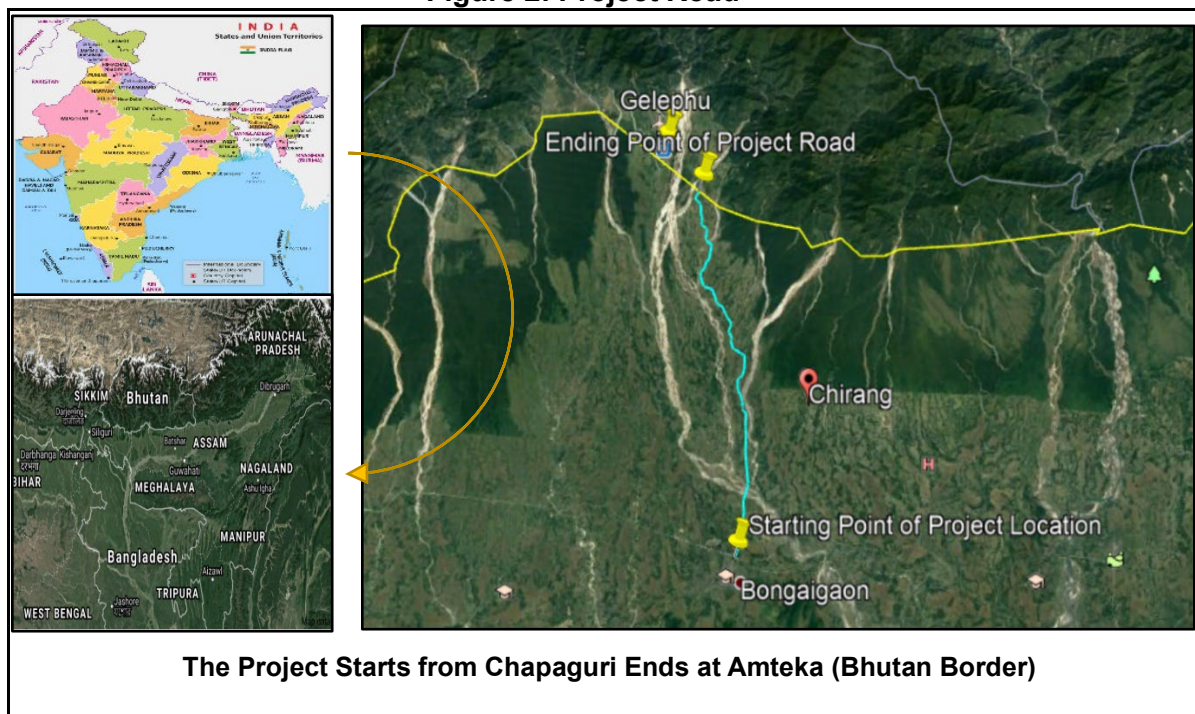
Table 2: Cross-Section Parameters of Project Road

Sl.	Improvements Parameters	In Open area (Plain/Rolling terrain)	In Built-up area (Plain/Rolling terrain)
1	Carriageway Width	7.0 m	7.0 m
2	Paved Shoulder Width	2 x 1.5 m	2 x 1.5 m
3	Earthen Shoulder Width	2 x 1 m	2 x 1.5 m
4	Roadway Width	12.00 m	13.00 m
5	Footpath cum Covered Drain Width	-	2 X 1.5 m
6	Right of Way	30 m	15 m
7	Design Speed	60 kmph to 100 kmph Restricted to 60 kmph at forest stretch, Built-up areas and railway area	60 kmph to 100 kmph Restricted to 60 kmph at forest stretch, Built-up areas and railway area

Source: -Design Report Asom Mala

22. The carriageway width of the existing road 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 width varies from 15 m to 30 m for the proposed sub-project.

23. The project road provides connectivity to important town/Village/market area of Chappaguri, Dogarpara, Rowmari, Khagrabari, Dolagaon, Tulshijora Palangsuguri, Pachim Gumorgaon, Bhabanipur, Koliagaon, Lakhipur, Amguri, Rajpara, Kherdanda, ParbatJhora, Lonthibari, Koila Moila, Norbidangi, Allengmari, Amlaiguri, Amteka, Anando, Jamunaguri, Sijougury Jwngsar, Janata, Khonsaiguri (Malivita), Baghmara Muktapur (Malivita), Tilapara (Malivita), South Doliha, Kharbari, Sonapur, Sashipur. The entire road falls under Chirang district, which is under the administrative control of Boroland Territorial Council (BTC), in the state of Assam.

Figure 2: Project Road

D. Profile of the Project Area

24. **Chirang** is one of the 34 districts of Assam. The district headquarter is Kajalgaon. The name of the district, Chirang came from an old spelling for the Tsirang formed in the BTC area of the state. Chirang district has been carved out from erstwhile Bongaigaon district. The district is surrounded by international boundary of Bhutan in North, Bongaigaon District and a little portion of Kokrajhar district in South, Baksha district in the East and Kokrajhar district in West. The area of the district is 1974.80 sq km. and total geographical area is 1,09,985 Hectare. Chirang district has a total of 3 taluks and 26 villages. It is situated at a distance of 106 kms from Dispur, the capital of Assam. Area of the district is 1,170 sq.km.

25. According to 2011 Census, Chirang had population of 482,162 of which male and female were 244,860 and 237,302 respectively. There was a change of 11.34 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001.

26. In 2011, the literacy rate of Chirang was 63.55% of which male and female literacy rate was 70.24% and 56.65% respectively. As per 2011 census, 92.67% population of Chirang districts lives in rural areas of villages. In rural areas of Chirang district, sex ratio is 969 females per 1000 males. The native language of Chirang is Assamese, Bengali & Bodo. As per 2011 census, Hindus are a majority with 66.50% of Chirang population. As far as infrastructure facilities are concerned, the Chirang district is poor and reflected in the industrial field. There is only one large and Public Sec undertaking industries. Registered industrial unit is only 118 Nos in the district.

E. Project Impacts

27. This Project Road is the most important connection in between Chapaguri with the Amteka (Bhutan Border). This proposed road also provides connectivity to the vehicle transporting the river bed material (mostly boulders and stones) from the Aie River to Bangladesh through Jogighopa. This road will provide alternative connectivity to the existing National Highways of the Bongaigaon and Chirang districts to the lower Assam. This road with the proposed A04 Road from Jogighopa to Bongaigaon would also provide a through connectivity with the proposed development of Multi modal transport Hub at Jogighopa. People can shuttle to Chapaguri and Amteka worksites and engage in construction, stone quarrying, business as well as domestic works. It will give a major fillip to the quest for all weather connectivity for the Project Influence Area. The project will lower accident occurrence and provide quick accessibility to services like hospital, market, office etc. The project will also help in growth of tourism activities immensely with direct connectivity with Bhutan.

28. However, the improvements will involve the acquisition of private land for widening and geometric improvements. Moreover, it will also have impacts on non-titled holders using the Right of Way (ROW). The proposed project road will involve the acquisition of 15.53 Ha of private land belonging to 326 landowners, the transfer of 14.24 Ha of Government land, 36.92 diversion of Forest Land and will impact 534 private structures. Among these, 79 HHs will lose residence and have to be physically displaced; 238 household economically displaced through loss of shops or place of business; 4 households will lose both their residence and shops. A total of 137 tenants will be affected by the project. The number of total affected persons is 3998, of which 1643 are titled DPs and 2355 non-titled DPs, and 472 Vulnerable Households. A total of 212 trees on private land will have to be removed. A total of 52 Common Property Resources (CPRs) like bus shelters and other public infrastructure will be affected. The involuntary resettlement impacts are summarised in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Sl.	Impact	Extent / Ha/ Numbers
1	Private Land Acquisition (Ha)	15.53
2	Government Land Acquired / transfer (Ha)	14.24
3	Forest Land Diversion (Ha)	36.92
4	Temporary Land Acquisition (Ha)	Nil
5	Total Affected Households (AHs)	769
6	Total affected TH households	326
7a	Titleholders Losing only strip of land	109
7b	Titleholders losing land (significant)	151
8	Title holders losing land and building	66
9	Total affected non-title holders (without titleship)	443
9a	Encroachers	103
9b	Squatters	139
9c	Kiosks	13
9d	Tenants	137
9e	Employees	51
10	Physically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence)	79
11	Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Shop including kiosks)	238
12	Economically Displaced Titleholders losing land	260
13	Physically and Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	4
14	Non-Significant Impact on the structure affected household ¹	12
15	Total Affected Persons (DPs)	3998
16	Titled DPs	1643
17	Non-titled DPs	2355
18	Vulnerable Households	472
19	Affected Private Structures	534
20	Affected Private Trees	212
21	Affected Common Property Resources (CPRs)	52

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

29. Based on the census survey, 472 vulnerable households were identified irrespective of title, 02 women-headed households, 299 schedule tribes, 37 scheduled caste households and 134 households were below poverty line. The households available at project site during the survey period only covered in the survey. However, the HHs those who are not staying in the project area will also be surveyed during finalization of the the award, which is in progress. The vulnerability assessment will be done for all the project affected families/members. Government of Assam is implementing various welfare schemes for upliftment of vulnerable people of the state. Hence project will provide additional benefits for the affected vulnerable Households as per Entitlement Matrix (EM). All affected families (AFs) would be compensated for loss of structure, land and livelihood impacted by the project.

¹ Where the impact to asset / structure is less than 10% of the total area, then such impacts are categorized as non-significant impacts as the DP is neither physically nor economically displaced.

Table 4: Impact to Vulnerable Category (mutually exclusive)

Sl.	Vulnerable Category	Number of HH impacted
1	Women Headed Household	2
2	Scheduled Caste	37
3	Scheduled tribes	299
4	Below poverty line	134
5	Disabled persons in the Household	0
6	Elderly living alone	0
7	Landless Families ²	-
	Total	472

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

F. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement and Mitigating Compensation Delivery Risks

30. The existing road has congested areas where ROW is very less, sensitive structures (i.e. clusters, community and religious structures) and substandard horizontal geometry at some locations as such, in order to improve the safety of highway users, 4 realignments have been proposed. As part of the social screening of the project, the social team of the consultant has done a screening survey along the project corridor and the input on socially sensitive (where adverse social impacts could be high) locations were given to the design team. The engineering team also has taken best efforts to minimize the adverse social impacts of the project. The measures adopted by the design team include, provision of short bypass/ realignment, reduction of COI in built-up area, eccentric/concentric widening based on the site situations etc. The social team weighed up the alternative alignment options proposed by the design team through field visits and consultations and discussed with the design team the best options to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on large number of households and sensitive sites. Suggestions offered by existing road residents and bypass were considered. During consultation and social survey with PAPs of existing road, concerned about loss of income and livelihood if bypass is proposed. They also requested for upgradation of existing road by providing infrastructures amenities. The design for the road improvement was also adjusted to minimize resettlement impacts. These minimization efforts resulted in:

- Avoiding sensitive/religious sites by adjusting the alignment
- Minimizing impacts on structures by using realignments
- Fixing the speed in the built-up areas including schools and hospitals as per local needs and problems of the people
- Deciding the rural and settlement location road cross-sections based on field surveys and likely impact on the people

31. Therefore, alternatives were explored by proposing 4 re-alignments/bypasses and assessment was made. Analysis of Alternatives was done option as given in the table below. Alternative was considered as there will be less impact on both structures and people.

32. In order to minimize the adverse social impact 4 re-alignments/ short bypasses were provided (Km. 1.150-1.500 (Bhoralkundi), Km. 6.000-7.050 (Balapara), Km. 12.100-11.250) (Bhairab Pahar, Kherpuji, Kochudola) & Km. 34.700-35.800 (Jhikajhar) DPR consultant the locations may be provided here) in this project design and avoided the demolition of 145

² Landless Aps will be verified during further award enquiry following national procedure. Once verified, appropriate assistance (as per EM) shall be provided

structures. During the screening survey, the team estimated around 288 would be displaced along the above stated locations, which includes 176 residential, 3 Res-cum-commercial, 82 commercial, 15 structures in other category, 7 religious, 1 community and 4 government buildings.

33. Due to the provision of realignment/short bypass the team could limit the impact to 143 structures only, which includes 82 residential, 1 Res-cum-commercial, 11 commercial, 43 structures are in other category, 3 religious and 3 government structures. The details are presented in below **Table 5**.

Table 5: Comparative Analysis on Alternative Alignment

Chainage		Adverse Impact					Measures adopted to avoid / minimise the adverse impact	Remarks
From	To	Before minimisation	Structure s &PAP's	Project impact				
				After minimisation				
				CPR	TH	NTH		
14.450	15.850	55	Structures	9	15	8 -	Realignment is proposed to avoid impact on properties. During consultation participants have requested to upgrade the existing road where realignment is proposed.	17 Households were present during survey
			PAP's	-	10	7		
21.300	22.750	30	-	-	4	-	Realignment is proposed to avoid impact on properties. During consultation participants have requested to upgrade the existing road where realignment is proposed.	3Households were present during survey
			-	-	3	-		
27.350	29.900	65	Structures	-.	-	10	Realignment is proposed to avoid impact on properties. During consultation participants have requested to upgrade the existing road where realignment is proposed.	4 Households were present during survey
			PAP's	-	-	4		
31.500	31.950	8	Structures	-	-	5	Realignment is proposed to avoid impact on	1 Household were present during survey

Chainage		Adverse Impact					Measures adopted to avoid / minimise the adverse impact	Remarks
From	To	Before minimisation	Structure s &PAP's	Project impact				
				After minimisation				
				CPR	TH	NTH		
			PAP's	-	-	1	properties. During consultation participants suggested for upgradation of existing road.	

34. To ensure the delivery of compensation is made transparently and safe, the land acquisition process generally follows the national procedure to mitigate any risk of non-compliance to applicable requirements. The compensation amount is agreed with the affected persons following the final award and each and every affected person (authorized representative for each household) will be required to have a bank account. The resettlement implementation NGO will facilitate the ID cards and opening of bank accounts and this information will form part of the microplan which will be submitted to the jurisdictional resettlement officer for compensation disbursement. The bank account provides for a safe way of transferring compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, including ensuring account is in the name of husband and wife, where applicable. The implementation NGO will ensure the consultation for LAR will continue and any grievance redressal issues are captured and acted upon.

G. Impact to Indigenous Peoples

35. The census and socio-economic survey and consultations conducted along the project road confirm that about 39% (299 HHs) of the affected households are schedule tribes. The ST population is mainly of Bodo tribe, present in the primary PIA that would be impacted for the proposed project road. However, the ST presently does not follow customs that are attach to their land and also not attached to their natural habitat for their living. The STs in the PIA are living in the towns and villages indulge in modern way of life and became the part of the mainstream population. Indigenous peoples impact categorization checklist is given in **Appendix 2**.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

36. The project involves improvements to 40.776 km of the Chapaguri to Amteka (A03) two lanes with paved shoulders. The improvement works include geometric improvements, junction improvements, provision of drains and foot paths in built up locations.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

37. The available right-of-way (RoW) was fully optimized for the proposed improvements. The Public Works Roads Department (PWRD) confirms that, the existing right of way belongs to Govt. of Assam (hence no permission is required for construction of the road within the Govt land) and there are no legacy issues in any of the project stretches. However, the PWRD will pay compensation for the affected structures/facilities within the additional required govt land. The govt structures and other CPRs falling within the alignment has been listed in table 13. The exact alignment of the RoW was determined using village/mouza maps and verified in the field. In many areas, the existing RoW is not sufficient to meet the design requirements of the cross sections. The final design has been developed utilising the available land width (existing right of way) and minimization of adverse social Impacts in congested areas. As part of the minimisation of adverse social impacts (IR impacts) in congested areas, realignments and short bypasses (green field sections) are considered. The table 5 has prepared to demonstrate the reduction in the IR impacts due to optimisation (considering the social issues also) of the design. Out of the total design length of 40.776 km, land acquisition is required for about at 40 km. The private land required for the proposed improvements is 33.6 Ha. The private land proposed for acquisition is mostly strips of land. Further, 15.96 Ha of government land will be required/transferred for the proposed improvements³. The land acquisition plan (LAP) has been prepared and requisition of land acquisition has already been submitted to the Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector of Chirang District on 19th May 2021. The details of the types of private land proposed for acquisition are presented in Table 6, which will be finalized through Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) with revenue officials at field.⁴

Table 6: Category of Land being Acquired

Sl.	Category	In Hectare
1	Total Design length of the Road (km)	40.776
2	Total Length of the Road stretches, where land acquisition is not required (km)	21.116

³ The existing right-of-way (ERoW) of the project roads belongs to Govt of Assam –(hence no permission is required for construction of the road within the Govt land) and there are no legacy issues in any of the project stretches. However the PWRD will pay compensation for the affected structures/facilities within the additional required govt land.

⁴ The demarcation of ERoW is being made by the revenue/land acquisition officers through a detailed verification of land records. The ownership status and list of PAPs would be finalised on completion of the land records verification exercise.

The respective sections of the RP shall be updated if substantial changes are noticed on completion of verification of land records by the land acquisition officer.

The scope of updating the RP, if required, is included in the scope of consulting services of RP Implementation Support Agency (RISA).

This activity will be done prior to the award of the civil works contracts.

Sl.	Category	In Hectare
3	Total length of the Road stretches, where land acquisition is required (km)	19.660
4	Total area of EROW, i.e., the land with PWRD (Ha)	36.84
5	Total area of proposed Private Land acquisition (Ha)	15.53
6	Total area of Forest Land to be diverted (Ha)	36.92
7	Government Land to be acquired/transferred	14.24
	Total land requirement for the project (Ha)	103.53

Source: LPS prepared by DPR Consultants

38. Around 42% of households (109 HH out of 260 total land affected HH) will lose up to 10% of their total land holdings. A total of 151 households will be affected 10% and above. The extent of land lost and the scale of impact to titleholders is presented in the Table below. Survey covered all the available affected households including the HHs losing only strip of land. Census survey is carried out along the alignment during DPR preparation. As some of the Households resides outside the villages, they were contacted through the village chairman. As the Rights of Records are based of 1964-65 there will be a lot updating is expected which will be incorporated in the final updated RP. The required additional private land for Asom Mala will be possessed through the Direct Purchase Policy of Assam, 2021, which is named as “Acquisition of land through direct purchase by way of negotiated settlement for improvement and upgradation of State Highways and Major District Roads under Asom Mala Program and Externally Aided Projects (EAP)”, and notified in the Assam Gazette Notification No. DA5R. 80/2020/3 dated 20th January 2021.

Table 7: Intensity of Land Impact⁵

Sl.	Scale of Impact	Number of Affected Household	Percentage
1	Up to 10%	109	41.9
2	10% and Above.	151	57.1
Total		260	100.0

Source: LPS prepared by DPR Consultants

Table 8: Village Wise Additional Land Acquisition Requirement

Sl. No.	VILLAGE NAME	CIRCLE OFFICE	DISTRICT	Chainage(Km)		LA Area (Ha)	LA Area (Acer)	LA Area (Bigha)
				From	To			
1	2 No Chapaguri	Sidli	Chirang	0+000	1+200	0.53808	1.329600622	4.0217805
2	2 No Kahibari	Sidli	Chirang	1+200	2+700	1.02284	2.527447524	7.6450318
3	2 No Palashguri	Sidli	Chirang	2+700	3+610	0.39632	0.979309191	2.9622178
4	1 No Palashguri	Sidli	Chirang	3+600	4+440	0.79292	1.959292965	5.926476
5	Dologaon	Sidli	Chirang	4+440	5+430	1.26877	3.135120786	9.483124
6	Nangalbhangra	Brijni	Chirang	5+460	6+895	0.7181	1.7744251	5.3672871
7	1 No Odalguri	Sidli	Chirang	6+890	7+120	0	0	0

⁵ Where the impact to asset / structure is less than 10% of the total area, then such impacts are categorized as non-significant impacts as the DP is neither physically nor economically displaced.

Sl. No.	VILLAGE NAME	CIRCLE OFFICE	DISTRICT	Chainage(Km)		LA Area (Ha)	LA Area (Acer)	LA Area (Bigha)
				From	To			
8	Tulshijhora	Brijni	Chirang	7+115	8+020	2.36236	5.837401444	17.656992
9	Palangsuguri	Sidli	Chirang	7+840	9+350	1.82299	4.504613232	13.625569
10	2 No Sikapara	Brijni	Chirang	8+020	8+115	0.16241	0.401305226	1.2138694
11	Paschimgumargaon	Sidli	Chirang	9+350	10+590	0.3132	0.773904845	2.34091
12	Bhawanipur	Brijni	Chirang	10+590	11+970	0.42139	1.041244806	3.1495608
13	Kaliagaon	Brijni	Chirang	11+970	13+740	0.21005	0.519021195	1.5699371
14	Laxmipur	Brijni	Chirang	13+740	15+110	0.92624	2.288748924	6.9230155
15	Amguri	Brijni	Chirang	15+110	16+000	3.51716	8.690907302	26.288286
16	Rajpara	Brijni	Chirang	16+000	17+300	2.49241	6.158752523	18.629015
17	Kherdanga	Brijni	Chirang	17+300	19+140	3.85888	9.535299893	28.842407
18	Parbatjhora	Brijni	Chirang	19+140	20+590	3.03653	7.503260688	22.695888
19	Kaliamalia	Brijni	Chirang	20+590	21+680	2.77848	6.865633964	20.767193
20	Gandabil	Brijni	Chirang	21+680	22+750	3.12955	7.733127934	23.391192
21	Reserve Forest	Brijni	Chirang	22+750	40+779	36.314	89.731894	271.42134

Source: LAP prepared by DPR Consultants, July 2021

C. Impact on Structures

39. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 534 private structures and 52 common property resources⁶. Further, there are 137 tenants who will be affected. However, only 95% (505 out of 534) of the structures are significantly affected and require to be rebuilt, while for the remaining 29 structures will bear non-significant impacts.

D. Loss of Private Structures

40. As per census survey, out of affected 534 private structures, 100 private structures are of title holders, 434 are structures are of non-title holders including Kiosk. Out of 100 Title holder's structures 41 (TH) structures are of residential type, 25 (TH) structures are of commercial type, 1 (TH) is of residential-cum-commercial type, 2 are cattle sheds and there are 31 structures which are in other category. Out of the 434 structures of the NTH, 115 (NTH) structures are residential, 238 (NTH) structures are commercial, 3 (NTH) structures are residential cum commercial, 8 (NTH) are Compound walls of residential structures, 2 (NTH) are cattle sheds, 13 structures are Kiosk & 55 structures are classified in other category, which would be affected. The details of structures are given in the **Table 9**.

Table 9: Ownership of Private Structures

Sl.	Use of Private Property	Total Title Holder	Total Non- Title Holder	Total
1	Residential	41	115	156

⁶ The data given in the RP has already been validated during the JMS, done in March 2022. No discrepancy in the data has been noticed with the census survey data and revalidated data. if any significant changes are noticed during implementation, RP will be updated

Sl.	Use of Private Property	Total Title Holder	Total Non- Title Holder	Total
2	Commercial	25	238	263
3	Compound wall of residential structure	0	8	8
4	Res-cum-commercial	1	3	4
5	Kiosk	-	13	13
6	Cattle Shed	2	2	4
7	Others	31	55	86
Total		100	434	534

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

41. The Structures have been classified as permanent, semi-permanent or Temporary based on the type of material use in construction of wall, roof and floor. Structures having roof, wall and floor made of substantial material such as stone, brick, cement, concrete etc. is considered as permanent structure. A structure that has at least two fixed walls or more structures made up of permanent material but roof is made up of the material other than those used for pucca or permanent structure are considered as semi-permanent. A temporary structure neither have two fixed walls or structures made up of permanent material nor roof is made up of the material that of the pucca or permanent structure. As per the composition of structure is concerned, more than 69% of the structures are temporary. The details of type and area of constructions of the affected Private structures are summarized in the **Table 10**.

Table 10: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures

Sl.	Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Total Area/ Length	Affected Area/ Length	Percentage of Type of Structure Composition
1	Compound Wall	8	466.9 m	140.5 m	1%
2	Permanent	2	423.0 sqm	38.3 sqm	Less than 1%
3	Semi-Permanent	139	3390.5 sqm	1780.6 sqm	26%
4	Temporary	366	9605.5 sqm	6639.3 sqm	69%
5	Under Construction	6	434.6 sqm	292.4 sqm	1%
6	Kiosk (Commercial)	13	172.2 sqm	146.5 sqm	2%
Total		534	14,025.7 sqm & 466.9 m	8,897.1 sqm & 140.5 m	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

E. Magnitude of Impact on Structures

42. The project will impact 534 structures and the structures have been assessed for the significance of impact, with loss of less than 10 percent being considered as non-significant and loss of 10 percent and above as significant. Of course, during the RP implementation, a proper assessment on the structure's viability will be conducted in consultation with its owner to determine whether the house is fully affected – even in case of less than 10% impact by a qualified engineer in consultation with the affected HH. The officers of PIU and the staff of the Resettlement Implementation Support Agency (RISA) will be sensitised on this aspect at the outset of the RP implementation and PMU will ensure its implementation.

Table 11: Use by Extent of loss to the Affected Structures

Impact	Residence (No. of structures)	Commercial (No. Of structures)	Residence cum Commercial (No. Of structures)	Others / Abandoned	Total (No. Of structures)
Less than 10%	12	16	1	0	29
≥ 10% and < 25%	26	25	1	0	52
≥25% and < 40%	19	26	0	0	45
≥40%	99	295	2	98	408
Total	156	276	4	98	534

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

F. Loss of Livelihood

43. The Project causes significant impact to 238 commercial establishments and 4 residential cum commercial establishments. Further there are 137 commercial tenants and 51 employees to commercial establishments. There are 151 land owners who would also face economic displacement resulting in total loss of livelihood to about 2622 displaced or significantly affected persons (APs). The category of impacts causing loss of livelihood is presented Table 12.

Table 12: Loss of Livelihood

Category of Loss	Number of Displaced Families	Number of Displaced Persons
Owners of Business	242	1162
Commercial Tenants	137	658
Employees	51	210
Significantly affected land owners	151	592
Total	581	2622

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

G. Loss of Trees

44. The Project will require removal of 212 private trees belonging to the AHs. All other trees getting affected in this project belong to the government and the re-planting of government trees will be done in accordance with the State norms and regulations. Further, the Joint Measurement Survey by the revenue authorities, the trees in the land being acquired will be measured and mapped, and will be compensated in accordance with the provisions contained in the Entitlement Matrix.

H. Loss of Common Property Resources

45. The project will affect 52 common property resources as per the survey undertaken and the number of CPRs will increase after completion of revalidation. Out of these, 35 are school buildings, government buildings and portion of quasi government buildings and community structures, 28 of which will be fully affected. The Project, with the support of RP implementation agency, will consult the trustees of the places of worship, institutions and local Panchayat, will facilitate in the relocation of these for the affected 14 places of worship. No economic activities are identified in any of the affected community properties. All religious properties will be compensated/relocated in consultation with the concerned communities by PIU in support of RISA

during prior to the commencement of civil works. In case of affected CPRs need to incur any expenses related to any ceremonies, etc. it will be examined case by case and appropriate decision would be taken by the respective project implementation unit. The common property resource that is getting affected in the project is presented in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Loss of Community Structures

Type of Community Asset	Number of Structures	Partially affected	Fully affected	Percentage
Place of worship	14	3	11	26.9
CW, Government buildings, School, Community etc	35	7	28	67.3
Statue	3	0	3	5.8
Total	52	10	42	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE

A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

46. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out on Jan – Mar 2020 based on final and detailed design of the road project. The RP is based on the final engineering design. The physical and economic displacement shall be confirmed during joint survey by the land acquisition officer. RP will be updated on completion of land acquisition procedure. The census survey identified 769 households losing their land and/or structure or livelihood and the salient findings are presented in the following sections. Compensation for loss of assets based on the extent and type have been worked out following Entitlement matrix and valuation of assets for both physical and economic displacement. Involuntary resettlement impact categorization checklist is given in **Appendix 3**.

B. Methodology Adopted

47. The census survey enumerated all private assets/properties and common property resources within the proposed right-of-way (PRoW). For every affected household, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the census survey. The survey recorded details of (i) identity of the Project Displaced Families (DF); (ii) tenure; and (iii) type, use and extent of loss to the DF.

48. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socio-economic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the household, standards of living, inventory of physical assets, vulnerability characteristics, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, and ascertaining perceptions about project, resettlement options and compensation, was collected from all main building affected households. All structures were photographed and numbered for reference and record. Details of common property resources within the PRoW were also recorded.

49. The affected households were categorised based on the severity of impact as significant (loss of 10 percent and above of the productive asset or structure) and non-significant (loss of less than 10 percent of the productive asset or structure). The summary of Affected Households and the summary of Affected Common Property Resources are presented in **Appendix-4 & 5**.

50. The census survey identified 769 households including 137 tenants, 51 employees to commercial structures who would be affected. About 52 common property resources are affected and required to be relocated or compensated. Out of 769 Displaced Families (DF), 326 DFs are Title Holders losing only land and/or structure and 443 DFs are Non-Title Holders losing structure and/or livelihood. The vulnerability assessment will be done for all the displaced families/members. Government of Assam, government is implementing various welfare schemes for upliftment of vulnerable people of the state. Hence project will provide additional benefits for the affected vulnerable Households as per EM. The survey details are analyzed and presented in the following sections.

51. Among these 260 landowners, 151 landowners will be significantly affected with a loss of 10 percent or more of their land holding and the remaining 109 land owners will face non-significant impact as their loss is less than 10 percent.

52. Socio economic survey has been conducted for all the physically and economically displaced affected households. The economic displacement of land only affected households can be assessed only during award enquiry. This section of the RP will be updated on completion of

award enquiry. The socio-economic survey was carried out amongst 413 out of 769 affected households (includes both physical and economic displacement) losing either their place of residence or place of business or both. The details are provided in Tables 12 & 28 based on the current survey data. Besides, around 356 households are yet to furnish their data as they either delayed in providing their data or absent during SES or census survey by the investigators. The socio-economic survey details are analyzed and presented in the following sections.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Families

(i) Household by Sex

53. Out of sample 413 displaced family only 2 numbers are headed by female and the remaining 411 households headed by male. Male account for 99.5% and female account for 0.5% percent.

(ii) Household by Religion

54. Christianity is the predominant religion in the primary PIA followed by Hinduism. The detail presence of religion in the PIA is depicted in the (Table 14).

Table 14: Household by Religion

Sl.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Christian	190	46%
2	Hindu	124	30%
3	Muslim	91	22%
4	Others	8	2%
Total		413	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

(iii) Household by Social Group

55. The social stratification of the project area shows dominance of General population with 44% Families followed by Schedule Tribe at 39%. The third and fourth stratum of the social grouping in the PIA is of Other Backward Class and Schedule Caste comprising of 12% and 5% respectively. The detail of social grouping in the project area is depicted in Table 15.

Table 15: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	182	44%
Other Backward caste	50	12%
Scheduled caste	20	5%
Scheduled Tribes	161	39%
Total	413	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

(iv) Household by Size of Family

56. Amongst the 413 DFs, family of size 3 to 4 members constituted to 58%, followed by upto 5 to 6 members constituting 22% (91 HHs), 45 households constituting 11% having upto 2 members and 37 households have above 6 members (9%) (**Table 16**).

Table 16: Size of the household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
Up to 2	45	11%
3 to 4	240	58%
5 to 6	91	22%
Above 6	37	9%
Total	413	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

(v) Age group of DPs

57. Of the 413 sample displaced Families, comprising a total of 2231 persons (Men: 1168 and Women: 1063) will be affected by the road. The majority of them, numbering 1521 persons belong to the age group 18 to 60 years, 487 persons belong to the age group of > 17 category, followed by 223 persons belonging to the age group > 60. The detail is depicted in Table 17.

Table 17: Age Group of DPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 17	255	22%	232	22%	487	22%
>17 and ≤ 60	796	68%	725	68%	1521	68%
> 60	117	10%	106	10%	223	10%
Total	1168	100%	1063	100%	2231	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

D. Socio-economic Profile

(i) Educational level of DPs

58. The educational level, of the DPs aged more than 6 years, of about 12.46% of the displaced persons is between 9th and 10th Class (12.80% Men and 12.11% Women), 22.40% belonging to the categories between 6th and 8th constituting majority among the displaced. Uneducated constituted 18.68% of the displaced (63 Men and 93 Women). Of the total, 15.21% of them have studied up to primary education.

Table 18: Educational level of DPs

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Informally Literate	113	11%	92	9%	205	10%

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 5th	225	22%	204	21%	429	22%
6th to 8th	190	18%	182	19%	372	19%
9 th to 10th	122	12%	117	12%	239	12%
11 th and 12th	112	11%	108	11%	220	11%
Graduate	30	4%	27	3%	57	3%
Post Graduate	15	1%	14	1%	29	1%
Uneducated	209	21%	237	24%	446	22%
Total	1016	100%	981	100.00%	1997	100.00%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

(ii) Occupation of DPs

59. The occupational status of DPs reveals that 27% Population are depending on business and this includes the business they are carrying out along the road, mainly shops and kiosks. About 14% Population are having agriculture as their source of income and 4 % are engaged in government jobs & Private Jobs. The table depicts that the majority of the DPs (41%) are in the category of not in workforce as the household members were engaged in education and elderly DPs. The gender wise detail of occupation is depicted in Table 19.

Table 19: Occupation of DPs

Sl.	Occupational Profile	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	185	24%	33	4%	218	14%
2	Government & Private Services	42	5%	19	3%	61	4%
3	Trade & Business	314	40%	95	13%	409	27%
4	Self Employed	78	10%	36	5%	114	7%
5	Casual Labour	65	8%	31	4%	96	6%
6	Non-Remuneratively Engaged	102	13%	521	71%	623	41%
Total		786	100%	735	100%	1521	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

(iii) Income of Household

60. All the families surveyed have an average annual income more than Rs. 30,000/-. About 37% DFs are having average annual income in the range of Rs. 30,000-50,000, while 41% of the families are earning between Rs. 50,000-1,00,000. It has been observed that about 22% DFs have annual income more than Rs. 1,00,000. The average income level of DF in the project area is summarized in the table below

61. The average monthly family income of DPs was reported as Rs. 5,127. Persons possessing the BPL (Antadoya/ Ati Antadoya) Card or listed in the BPL list were considered as BPL.

Table 20: Monthly Household Income of DFs

Sl.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	Number	% Age
1.	More than 30,000 but less than or equal to 50,000	153	37%
2.	More than 5,0000 but less than or equal to 1,00,000	169	41%
3.	More than 1,00,000	91	22%
Total		413	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

(iv) Indebtedness of Household

62. Among 413 displaced families, 62 HHs (15%) had borrowed from banking institutions, 25 (6%) from money lenders. 326 HH (79%) had not made any borrowings.

Table 21: Indebtedness of DFs

Indebtedness	Number	Percentage
Banking Institutions	62	15%
Money Lenders	25	6%
None	326	79%
Total	413	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

63. Among those who had borrowed from banks, 71% (44 HHs) have borrowed a sum above a sum of Rs.1,00,000.

Table 22: Extent of Loan taken - Bank

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage
≤ 10,000	0	0
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	0	0
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	0	0
> 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000	18	29%
> 1,00,000	44	71%
Total	62	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020.

64. With regard to the purpose of borrowings from the bank, 42% (26 HHs) reported that they had borrowed for purpose of business investment; and another 11% (7 HHs) for agriculture and 24% (15 HHs) of the households for house construction / repair.

Table 23: Purpose of Loan - Bank

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	7	11%

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Business investment	26	42%
Medical expenses	0	0%
Wedding / Family function	8	13%
House Construction / Repair	15	24%
Educational Loan	0	0%
Others	6	10%
Total	62	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020.

65. Among those who had borrowed from money lenders, 5 households had borrowed sums ranging above Rs. 1,00,000 and 16 households > 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000.

Table 24: Extent of Loan taken - Money Lenders

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage
≤ 10,000	0	0
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	0	0
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	4	16%
> 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000	16	64%
> 1,00,000	5	20%
Total	25	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020.

66. Twenty-five households had borrowed from money lenders, of them 6 households for business (24%) and 4 for construction and repairing of their houses (16%).

Table 25: Purpose of Loan - Money Lenders

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	4	16%
Business investment	6	24%
House Construction / Repair	4	16%
Others	11	44%
Total	25	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020.

(v) Health and Sanitation

67. 36 households surveyed on the project road reported of having taken treatment, of them 25 from government hospitals, 3 households from private hospitals and 6 from Traditional healing for ailments for the past one year.

Table 26: Place of Treatment

Place of treatment	Number	Percentage
Government Hospital	25	69%

Place of treatment	Number	Percentage
Private Clinic/ Hospital	3	8%
Traditional healing	6	18%
Medical shop	2	5%
Treatment not taken	0	0
Total	36	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020.

68. Most of the DFs (92%) reported that they were aware of HIV/AIDS and 8% (33 HHs) reporting not being aware of HIV/AIDS.

Table 27: Awareness to HIV/AIDS

Awareness	Number	Percentage
Aware	380	92%
Not aware	33	8%
Total	413	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020.

69. Among those who were aware of HIV/AIDS, 92% reported that they are aware on how it spreads and 92% had knowledge about its prevention methods.

Table 28: Level of HIV/AIDS Awareness

	Number	Percentage
Awareness to mode of HIV AIDS spread	380	92%
Awareness to prevention methods	380	92%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020.

70. 50% percent of DPs reported that the source of information about HIV/AIDs was television broadcasting, 23% through campaign by the Government.

Table 29: Source of HIV/AIDS Information

Source	Number	Percentage
Print Media	26	7%
Radio	25	6%
Television	189	50%
Govt Campaign	88	23%
NGO Campaign	40	11%
Not disclosed	12	3%
Total	380	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020.

71. Regarding child delivery, 76% reported that the last delivery of child in their household took place in Government Hospital and 15% in Private Hospital.

Table 30: Child Delivery

	Number	Percentage
Government Hospital	312	76%
Private Hospital	64	15%
Midwife at Home	0	0%
Village elder at Home	0	0%
No response	37	9%
Total	413	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020.

(vi) Impact to Vulnerable HH

72. The census survey finding reveals that there is 39% DFs along the roadside who belong to the ST community and 5% DFs belong to SC category. As per the survey 16% of the population (excluding the SCs and STs) in the PIA are very poor having annual per capita income less than Rs. 12,000/-. But about 17% of the population possess BPL card issued by the state government and considered as BPL for the project. There is less than 0.2% of the DFs are headed by Female. Thus, the total vulnerable DFs in the PIA is about 61%.⁷

Table 31: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)

Sl.	Category	Numbers	Percentage to total population
1	Schedule Tribe	299	39%
2	Schedule Caste	37	5%
3	Below Poverty Line	134	17%
4	Women Headed Households	2	0.2%
5	Senior Citizen living alone	0	0%
6	Landless Families ⁸	-	-
Total Vulnerable DFs		472	61%
Total DFs		769	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan – Mar 2020

E. Key Socio-economic Indicators

73. The key socio-economic indicators established based on the census and socioeconomic survey carried out amongst the DFs in January to March 2020 are presented below. These

⁷ As per the entitlement matrix of the project only the displaced vulnerable families are eligible for additional assistance. The detailing has done to make it more clear for preparation of the budget and also to avoid confusion during RP implementation. This applies to all the vulnerable categories.

However, further assessment, including verification of documents to substantiate the claims of the PAPs also will be done during project implementation and payment shall be made to all the eligible PAPs as per the EM.

⁸ Landless Aps will be verified during further award enquiry following national procedure. Once verified, appropriate assistance (as per EM) shall be provided

indicators would form the baseline indicators that would be compared with the evaluation carried out by the independent external evaluation agency.

Table 32: Key Socio-economic Indicators

Sl.	Indica	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N =413)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	5127
2	Number of earners	Average	1.6
b)	Business establishment		
	Significant Impact	Nos.	581
b)	Housing/Shop Characteristics (N=534)		
4	Permanent	%	Less than 1%
5	Semi-permanent	%	20%
6	Temporary	%	73%
7	Others	%	7%
c)	Standard of Living		
8	Owned (Title Holder)	%	19%
9	Squatter (Non-Title Holder)	%	81%
10	Having separate kitchen	%	90%
11	Having separate toilet	%	88%
12	Having separate bath	%	84%
13	Houses electrified	%	90%
14	Access to piped water supply	%	50%
15	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	80%
c)	Family Characteristics		
16	Family size	Average	5.4
17	Women headed household	Nos	2

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan-Mar, 2020.

F. Resettlement Preferences

74. The DFs were asked to indicate their choice in resettlement and rehabilitation option of self-managed - cash assistance or project supported housing/livelihood assistance during Census Survey. The majority of 96% preferred cash assistance, followed by 4% being undecided. 17 DPs did not decide to where to relocate. All 17 households have not decided about their resettlement option.

Table 33: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Self-managed - Cash assistance	396	96%
Project assisted - House / shop	0	0
Undecided	17	4%
Total	413	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan-Mar, 2020.

Table 34: Project Assisted House/Shop - Location Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Same settlement	0	0
Any where	0	0

Preference	Number	Percentage
Undecided	17	100%
Total	17	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan-Mar, 2020.

G. Profile of Women Headed Household (WHH)

75. The Project will impact 2 WHHs, and both of them is non-title holders.

Table 35: Women Headed Household - Significance of Impact

Women Headed Affected Household	Type of Impact	Total Number	Physically displaced
Title-holders	Land with Structure		0
Non-Titled Holders	Squatters		2
	Encroachers		
	Tenants		
	Employees		

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan-Mar, 2020.

76. A total of 2 structures belonging to WHHs will be affected by the road belong to residential category category.

Table 36: WHH - Use of the Affected Structures

Use of Structure	Number	Percentage
Residential	2	100
Commercial	-	0
Residence cum Commercial	-	0
Kiosks	-	0
Others (CW, lean to roof, toilet, etc)	-	0
Total	2	100%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan-Mar, 2020.

77. The 2 women headed households have an annual household income above Rs. 30,000 and below Rs. 50,000.

Table 37: Monthly Household Income of WHH

Sl.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	% Age
1.	More than 30,000 but less than or equal to 50,000	100%
2.	More than 50,000 but less than or equal to 1,00,000	0
3.	More than 1,00,000	0
Total		100.00%

Source: Census and Social Survey, Jan-Mar, 2020.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation in the Project

78. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the Project and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement; some individual interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and meetings were undertaken amongst the various sections of Displaced Persons (DPs) and other stakeholders. These consultations were undertaken during the census and socio-economic survey that was carried out as part of the detailed project report (DPR) for the Project. The opinions of the DPs, stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations. The consultations with the DPs and other stakeholders will continue throughout the RP implementation period maintaining COVID-19 containment restrictions.

❖ Covid Restriction

79. Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19), identified in December 2019, and has since spread globally, resulting in an ongoing pandemic. The virus primarily spread between people during close contact, most often via small droplets produced by coughing, sneezing, and talking. Recommended measures to prevent infection include area wise lock down, quarantine, frequent hand washing/ sanitising, maintaining physical distance from others and restrictions of movement and assembling. All the field operation and data collection has restricted with a very limited working scope and window with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

80. In these involuntary circumstances, the access to the project site is very much restricted and progress of the project in all terms is very slow and delayed. The Reconnaissance, Social Screening, finalization of alignment and Social Survey at field and especially Consultation with the people for the sub-projects will also be delayed and interrupted. Apart from this, due to Covid 19 fear, male and female members refused to assemble and sharing their issues and suggestion.

81. In spite of Pandemic Covid 19, we have successfully conducted 9 meaningful consultations with affected people. 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.

82. The SES and Census Survey took place from January to March, 2020 and Revalidation of the SES and Census Survey took place from May 2021 to July 2021. Public Consultation was undertaken throughout the project life. During the first phase there was no restriction however the survey was suddenly aborted in March, 2020. During the second phase there was restrictions like a) assembling of more than 4 persons b) maintaining social distance c) using and maintaining health hygiene material and behaviors and d) Lockdown which was followed for conducting the survey. There are 769 Census Survey was conducted. Public Consultation in small groups was carried out in the second phase maintaining social distance and other norms. There are 7 general FGDs and 2 Female FGDs were conducted in along the alignment in the project road. Also, 3 Key Informant Interviews were held with important personnel.

83. Apart from the consultations done during the feasibility study and preparation of the resettlement plan by the DPR consultant and PIU officers, a good number of consultations were done by the ADB consultants also immediately after the government lifted the restrictions on social gatherings. These consultations were done with general community at multiple locations

(where social sensitivity is high) covering the subjects such as discussion on entitlement matrix of the project, grievance redressal mechanism and timeline of the project. Separate consultations with commercial owners/tenants of bypass proposed town locations and gender consultations with various women's groups and adolescent girls were also done.

84. Beside this, Consultations with individual affected households were conducted during socio-economic surveys due to COVID-19 restrictions, that allowed only one to one interaction. The one-to-one consultations started early in the project preparation stage and will be carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle.

B. Methods of Consultation

85. Consultations and discussions were held during the census and socio-economic survey with displaced persons (DPs), project beneficiaries, officials of the Government Department, the implementing and executing agencies, the officials of the Revenue Department and the elected members of the local self-government adhering COVID-19 restrictions.

86. During the census and socio-economic survey consultations were held with affected households, commercial establishment owners along the project road, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local Panchayat. In order to hear and address the concerns of women, women were encouraged to participate and express their concern during consultations. The consultation methods are detailed in the following table.

Table 38: Consultation Methods

Stakeholders	Methods
Affected Persons	Census and Socio-economic Survey
Affected Persons	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
Local Community	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
Local Body Elected Members	Individual Interviews, discussion
Highways and Revenue Department officials	Individual meeting/interview, discussion
APs and General Public	Consultation Meetings

87. During the census and socio-economic survey, 7 general FGDs and 2 Female FGDs were conducted in along the alignment in the project road, giving priority to settlements and sections where impacts to private assets and property are most significant with affected persons, owners of commercial establishment along the project road, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local panchayat. Consultations addressed all relevant aspects of the proposed road design, details of the private and public land required and impact to private property. Also, 3 Key Informant Interviews were held with important personnel of the project area to get their perceptions regarding the implementation of the project. . Further Safeguard consultant team of ADB has participated in few consultations held with the PAPs mainly at social sensitive (where the adverse social impact could be high) locations, in which Social Development Specialist, ADB HQ was also joined remotely (virtually).

88. Future Stakeholder engagement through public meetings, focus group discussions and one to one meeting will be undertaken by the PIU and the RISA during the project implementation. However, the project preparatory team and the staff of the PWRD has done numerous micro consultations with individuals as they go back and forth in the project area.

Table 39: Place of Consultation and Number of Participants

Sl.	Type of Consultation	Number	No. of Attendant	
			Male	Female
1.	FGD	7	49	11
2.	FGD-Female	2	10	15
3.	KII	3	7	-
	Total	12	66	26

C. Outcome of the Consultations

89. People were aware about the improvements proposed for the project road but were not aware about specific details of the PRow, shift in centreline and the method of valuation for land and building, payment of compensation and other rehabilitation and resettlement measures. A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. The main point of discussions were minor realignments to save certain structures, compensation and assistance, road safety etc. It has been observed that the benefits of the proposed project area acknowledged by the local people but they want the Executing Agency, to take care of the implementation of the project to bring about promised benefits with proper safety measures.

90. The information and recommendations gathered from the various stakeholder consultations has been incorporated into the design of the project to ensure that the investments align with local priorities and development plans, and that they will deliver equitable socio-economic benefits to the intended project beneficiaries. In addition to the public consultations and FGDs that were held in the severe impacted areas like Tulsijhora, further consultations are also proposed during implementation. The local communities were assured that if needed further meetings could be held within a week notice. The salient points of the consultations are summarised in the following **Table 40**. Signed attendance are being prepared and samples are attached in the RP as **Appendix 6**.

Table 40: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: Chappaguri 29/02/2020 10.30 am	Total 7 teachers 5 male and 2 females	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The teachers are enthusiast about development of the road as this is the only mode of communication to the outer world but worried about the safety of the students coming to the school by foot or bicycle as they frequently have to go to earthen shoulder with the movements of heavy vehicles. 2. The teacher demanded speed breaker on both the side of the school. 3. To increase awareness about the road safety measures as the area witness high and heavy traffic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PWD assures that there would be paved shoulders and also the black top would be more 7.5m at this place 2. It was agreed to put traffic calming measures all along the school zone. 3. It was also agreed that Road Safety Campaign would be undertaken in collaboration with the schools.
Place: Kaotong Bazar, Date: 06.03.2020	Total 4 persons all are male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was assured that all the CPRs that might be impacted will be restored/reconstruct /resettle/ rehabilitated.
Place: Kaotong Bazar, Date: 08.03.2020 (Female FGD)	Total 14 persons female is 9 and male is 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Most of the women are petty shopkeepers or customers and they want a proper market to be constructed by the Authority. 3. There is no permanent shade for bus stop/auto stand. 4. The condition of the road is very bad during monsoon. 5. There is no Government transport facility available at this area. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PWD assure to inform the Authority for construction of the Market as this is beyond the scope of this project. 2. Proper Bus Stop/Auto Stand is proposed in the design. 3. The proposed road will be all weather road and the condition would be much better. 4. It would be proposed to the Transport Department to provide transport facilities in this area.
Place: Koliyagaon Village Date: 21.02.2020	Total 8 persons all are male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. 2. There is huge movement of heavy vehicle carrying boulders from the Aie river which causes major problem for the local traffic and residents. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The local people were assured that there would be proper compensation and assistance as per the legal provision of the state of Assam as well as per the guidelines of ADB. 2. The PWD officials had agreed to take special care for traffic movement and road safety.

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: Anand Village 25.02.2020	Total 2 persons both Male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Church Pastor Mr. Suleman Mochahary is not pleased with the present alignment as the proposed road enters the ground beside the Church. 2. There Should be parking place in front of the Church. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. The ERoW would be at least 15m in front of the Church.
Place: Amteka 01/03/2020 3.30 pm	Total 11 persons all are male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existing alignment passes through the town area. There are both commercial and residential establishments along the alignment which will be impacted. It has been revealed consultation that they disagreed for the construction of the proposed road, 2. Some of them also put the issue of road accident during monsoon season. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After long discussion it was decided to make a bypass to minimize the impacts. 2. The PWD assured that there would be safer roads by provision of traffic calming measures. It is also agreed that there would be speed restrictions in the town and other settlement areas.
Place: Tulsijhora, Chirang 08/03/2020 11.00 am (Female)	Total 11 persons of which five are male and six are female	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During discussion it has been observed that the benefits of the proposed project area acknowledged by the local people but they want the Executing Agency, to take care of the implementation of the project to bring about promised benefits and the traffic safety. 2. The most important topic of discussion was 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The road could be widening by avoiding any major impact on both the settlement. It has been suggested to make traffic safety awareness campaign at the schools and localities. 2. 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. 3. As the people are very much against the demolishing the religious structures some less width typical cross section would be implemented.



Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: Anandabazar Chirang 02/03/2020 12.30pm	Total 10 male members of the locality who are going to be impacted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the proposed alignment of the existing road, there will be loss of residential, commercial and religious structures. The people want to know the compensation, assistance and other benefits that would be provided by the project. 2. The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. The measure that the project is proposing to restore their loss in livelihoods. 3. The other point of discussion was health and education which is poor in the area due to lack of communication. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was assured that there will be proper compensation and assistance to all the impacted persons. All the CPRs would also be reconstructed or restored. 2. The project would provide training to upgrade/acquire skills to restore livelihoods. There would be also support from the projects in various ways to restore the livelihoods of the impacted persons. 3. It was assure by the PWD that there demand of PHC would be forwarded as it is beyond the scope of this project.
Place: Amteka BCDC Office, 24.02.2020	Total 4 persons all are Male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Deobar Iswary, village Chairman propose to provide employment of a few locals in the project. 2. Also proposes to provide petty contracts to the local youths 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing permanent employment is beyond the scope of this project. But the Civil Contractor will be advised to employ as many as local youths as possible. 2. The Civil Contractor will also be advised to provide petty contracts to the local youth.
Place: Panangsaguri , 21.02.2020	One person Male	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Jiban Dutta wants to safe a small temple at Chainage a 8+170 km which has been maintained by him 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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.
Place: Rajpara-I, Chirang 06.03.2020 at 12.30 pm Place: Rajpara-II, Chirang 07.03.2020 at 2.30 pm	Three male and three female land owner family and friends Four male and four female land owner family and friends	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is very mild impact of the residential structures at the Villages and the people are mostly interested in construction of the road. 2. The road accident will increase 3. There should be a waiting shed at the area. 4. There should be a proper drainage facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are eligible for Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies. 2. It was assured that the design will ensure safer movement of traffic 3. There would be waiting shed as per the design. 4. Road drains are part of the design.

Date / Place	No of Participants	Issues Discussed	Mitigation Measures Adopted
Place: Bagansali	Four Male and two female	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

D. Information Dissemination During Census & Socio-economic Survey Revalidation

91. In Chapaguri to Amteka road (A03) census survey was started in Jan 2020 by DPR Consultant. The DPs were briefed about the project, entitlement, tentative timeline of project implementation etc., during census survey. All the assets (buildings/structures) falling within the proposed ROW based on the final design were identified and numbered in the the CAD design. Again, during census survey and consultation with the stakeholders, information related to the entitlement matrix, such as compensations for land & structures, assistances and allowances for both TH & NTH, grievance redressal mechanisms, technical details of the project, importance of the project, cut-off date, etc were disclosed to the public verbally. The snapshots of the activity are shown below.

Figure 3: Pictures of Survey Proceedings

	
SES of impacted Structure Owner	Understanding from the map the impacts.

	
Public Consultation at Palansugri	Census survey of the Head of Household
	
Data collection from the impacted Shop Owner	Interviewing impacted Female business owner

E. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

92. The extent and level of involvement of stakeholders at various stages of the project from design stage and through the RP implementation will open up, continue and enhance the line of communication between the various stakeholders and the project implementing authorities, thereby aiding the process of resolving conflicts at the early stages of the project rather than letting it escalate into conflicts resulting in implementation delays and cost overrun. Participation of the local community in decision-making will help mitigate adverse impacts.



93. Further, successful implementation of the RP is directly related to the degree of involvement of those affected by the Project Road. Consultations with DPs will be conducted regularly during the RP implementation. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU), the jurisdictional

Executive Engineer (EE) PWRD, and the RP implementing support agency (RIA) will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following.

- i) In case of any change in the project design, the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitate the change, efforts taken to minimize resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available.
- ii) The Project, with the assistance of the RIA, will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- iii) During the implementation of the RP, the RIA will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the schedule/progress in the RP and civil works implementation, including awareness regarding road safety and HIV/ AIDS prevention.
- iv) Consultations and focus group discussions will be conducted with vulnerable groups like women headed households, ST and other vulnerable persons to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and that their needs are specifically taken into consideration.

94. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalised by the PIU in consultation with the PMU. The Plan as per the tentative schedule given in the following table.

Table 41: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
Screening of Project and stakeholder Identification	Identifying built-up sections and assessment of likely impact	November 2019	DPR Consultants	Completed
Census and Socioeconomic survey	Identifying DPs and collected socioeconomic information on DP's. Carrying out consultations to capture issues and concerns of people and incorporate in the design.	January 2020	DPR Consultants	Completed
Revalidation of Census and Socioeconomic survey	Revalidation of Census and Socio-economic survey and updating RP	May 2021 – till date	PIU	15 km Completed
LA process	Direct Purchase Process, including Joint Measurement Survey, Negotiation & Agreement	Started, target completion by December 2021	PIU	As per State Act
Web disclosure of the RP	RP to be posted on Asom Mala and ADB website	Target September 2022	PIU / ADB	
RP disclosure meetings	Carryout consultations with DPs on significance	Target October 2022	PIU / RIA	After RP is approved
Project information Dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works	Target December 2022	Jurisdictional Executive Engineer / RIA	
Consultation with DPs	Throughout RP implementation and formal consultation meetings to be held at least once in every quarter	Throughout RP implementation	PIU / RIA	

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
Dissemination of monitoring reports	Internal and external monitoring reports will be uploaded in the website of Highways along with corrective actions taken, if any.	Throughout RP implementation	PIU	
Dissemination of GRC actions	Summary of complaints received and action taken will be uploaded in the website of Highways	Throughout RP implementation	PIU	

F. Disclosure

95. The RP will be disclosed by the PIU and ADB upon its review and approval, and uploaded in the Official website along with a summary version with the entitlement matrix translated in local language. The translated summary of the RP would provide details of the eligibility and entitlement, institutional arrangement and grievance redressal process. DPs were explained about the compensation during house visits by DPR staff and in the public disclosure and in focus group discussions.

96. Information will be disseminated to DPs at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the PIU with assistance from the RIA hired for assisting in RP implementation and this will be done through public consultation.

97. Hard copies of the full resettlement plan will also be made available at: (i) the offices of the PIU; (ii) office of the District Commissioner; (iii) Block Offices; and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation, as soon as the plans are available.

98. Electronic version of the RP will be placed on the official website of the project. In addition, all safeguard documents including the list of eligible DPs will be made available in the website throughout the life of the project.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

99. This resettlement plan for Chapaguri to Amteka road (A03) outlines objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation, mitigation measures and other assistance for displaced persons⁹ or affected persons. The resettlement plan including the entitlements and eligibility for the sub-projects under the program are prepared with the Guidelines of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 on indigenous population, community assets, cultural properties and their relevance to the project. The resettlement framework is based on the relevant Act, laws and regulations of State and Central Government. This resettlement framework will be revised and updated as and when necessary. This resettlement framework will be endorsed and approved by PWRD, GOA and ADB. Outline of a Resettlement Plan **Appendix 7**.

B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy

100. The Policy and Legal Framework on the land and social impact of ARNIP will be based on:

- a. Assam Government Direct Purchase Policy, 2021
- b. Assam Government Policy on conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land
- c. Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA 300/20013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd December 2014
- d. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR) 2013
- e. Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015
- f. Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018
- g. Safeguards Policy Statements (SPS), 2009 of Asian Development Bank (ADB)

C. Direct Purchase Policy of Assam

101. The required additional private land for Asom Mala will be possessed through the Direct Purchase Policy of Assam, 2021, which is named as "Acquisition of land through direct purchase by way of negotiated settlement for improvement and upgradation of State Highways and Major District Roads under Asom Mala Program and Externally Aided Projects (EAP)", and notified in the Assam Gazette Notification No. DA5R. 80/2020/3 dated 20th January 2021. The Direct Purchase Policy is appended as **Appendix 8** and Assam land acquisition on factor/ multiplier of acquired rural land appended as **Appendix 9**.

⁹In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

102. The private land for linear projects of ARNIP 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)

103. 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 land owners and a list of land owners 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 land owners will get an incentive of 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation calculated.
- A Pre-informed negotiation(s) with the respective Land Owners 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.

D. Conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic (Myadi) Patta Land

104. Eksonia¹⁰ Land can be converted to Periodic Patta Land (PPL) Land by applying before the concerned Circle Officer under whose jurisdiction the Eksonia land falls on plain paper affixing appropriate Court fee clearly mentioning the land schedule. In rural areas however, provisions for initiating suo-moto conversion process has also been made where the concerned Land Recorder (Lot Mandal) shall submit conversion proposal to the Circle Officer.

105. There are certain restrictions on the conversion of the Eksonia Land:

- i) No portion of the annual lease falling within 22.5 metres (75 ft.) from the centre line of PWD Roads/ NH will be converted into periodic.

¹⁰ The Eksonia Land is the land settled for one year mostly in Villages as Annual Patta land (APL) or three years mostly in Towns, as Short Lease Patta Land (SLPL). The Eksonia Land holder are not a Land Holder but a Settlement Holder only to whom settlement of land is offered only for one year or three years, in rural and urban areas respectively. Except for the hereditary right, the Settlement Holders has no transferable right over the Eksonia Land

- ii) No portion of the annual lease falling within 15 metres (50 ft.) from the centre line of roads, other than PWD/ NH, will be converted into periodic.
- iii) Areas falling within the mining lease shall not be converted into periodic.
- iv) Lands falling near the registered beel and fishery must not be converted into periodic.
- v) Minimum area allowed to be converted into periodic is up to the ceiling limit in rural areas which is inclusive of the area already held or converted into periodic lease.
- vi) Land falling within the radius of 10 KMs from the boundary in case of Guwahati Municipal Corporation and 3 KMs in case of other Municipal and Revenue town should not be converted by the Circle Officer.

106. The Eksonia Holder needs to pay premium for conversion of his Eksonia land to Periodic Patta (Ownership) land. The rate of premium for conversion, as per the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam, is presented in Table 42.

Table 42: Conversion Rate of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land

Sl.	Purpose	Guwahati City	Other Municipal Towns	<10 km of Guwahati and <3 km of other Municipal Towns	Rural Areas
1	Residential	50% of Market Rate	50% of Market Rate	50% of Market Rate	Rs. 40 per Bigha
2	Commercial	100% of Market Rate	100% of Market Rate	100% of Market Rate	75% of Market Rate
3	Agricultural	-	-	50% of Market Rate	Rs. 20 per Bigha

Source: Website of Revenue and Disaster Management, Govt. of Assam, <https://landrevenue.assam.gov.in/information-services/conversion-of-land-from-annual-patta-to-periodic-patta>, dated 8th July 2020.

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

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

108. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (RFCTLARR) provides government policy for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement. It replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and the effective date is 1st January 2014. Summary of the right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement act, 2013 given in **Appendix 10**.

109. The RFCTLARR Act 2013 has four schedules for minimum applicable norms for compensation based on market value, multiplier and solatium; resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers; and facilities at resettlement sites for displaced persons, besides providing flexibility to states and implementing agencies to provide higher norms for compensation and R&R. It also provides the baseline for compensation and has devised a sliding scale which allows States to fix the multiplier on basic rate of land depending on distance from urban centers. The aims and objectives of the Act are as follows:

- a. To ensure, gentle, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition.

- b. Provide just and fair compensation to the displaced families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or already affected by such acquisition.
- c. Make adequate provisions for displaced persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement.
- d. Ensure that outcome of obligatory acquisition should be such that the displaced persons become partners in development activities, which would lead to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status.
- e. Schedule I of the RFCTLARR outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation as per Schedule I.

F. Multiplier on Market Value of Land

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

G. Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015

111. 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:

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

H. Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018

112. The Government approved the land and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) policy framework and Entitlement Matrix indicating quantum 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. Addendum to R&R policy framework of Assam state roads project, feb 2018 is given in **Appendix 11**

113. 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:

- a. Titleholder 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 land owners and who lose more than 1 hectare of unirrigated or half hectare of irrigated land.
- b. 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.
- c. Non-titleholder
- Replacement cost of affected structure without depreciation, right to salvage materials and advance notice for harvesting crops for Encroachers.
 - Shifting allowances of Rs. 10,000/- in addition to the entitlements of the Encroachers for Squatters with Transitional allowances @ Rs. 12,000/- for Vulnerable Squatters.
 - Mobile Vendors or kiosks are entitled to shifting allowances of Rs. 10,000/- only.
- d. Others
- Rs. 25,000/- of subsistence allowance for livelihood losers.
 - Affected Community assets to be reconstructed.
 - Unforeseen impacts to be documented and mitigated on the principles of framework.

I. Process of Land Acquisition in Non-Cadastral Land in Assam

114. The hill districts of Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong and West Karbi Anglong have Non-Cadastral land maintained by Autonomous District Council (ADC). The land is village land and Individuals or households do not own land in a village. The Village Headman/ Gaon Bura of each village community, on behalf of the ADC, maintains, supervise, allocate and re-allocate land parcels to each household of the village for residential, cultivation or other commercial activities. The households occupy a piece of land for a specific period of time, usually for five years which is renewable. There is also village common land, which are used for the village as a whole.

115. The acquisition of housing, land and other assets will attract full replacement costs, based on fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and other applicable payments, if any. The Gaon Bura will receive the compensation and R&R assistances on behalf of the village. He will rehabilitate the affected families and resettle them by re-allocating land from common village land.

- The first step in acquiring land in Non-Cadastral land is to obtain a no-objection-certificate (NOC) from the relevant ADC in consideration of PWRD's request of land for the project.
- The second step is to issue notice through the Revenue Officer of the ADC and Gaon Buras regarding the land acquisition for a public purpose. Once noticed, 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.

- The third step in acquiring common village land begins with the Gaon Bura issuing a 'no-objection certificate' (NOC) to each household to hold the land in the village. This is because such land is falling into the 'non-cadastral' land category over which no land records or survey maps are available. The demarcation of existing/proposed ROW to be marked on hand drawn land maps and tracing maps will be prepared for the finalization of land acquisition plan with the help of local revenue officials and village council. 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 in land for a public purpose.
- The fourth step is consultations among the affected households, their representatives, ADC officials, Gaon Bura, PWRD representatives, and the revenue officer to arrive at a fair compensation comprising land compensation and jirat of the affected property.
- 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. Tentative tor of resettlement plan implementation agency is **Appendix 12**.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The ninth step is the payment of compensation to each land user by an account payee cheque through the ADC and Gaon Bura.

J. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009)

116. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, recognizes and addresses Involuntary Resettlement impacts and requires the preparation of RP in every instance where involuntary resettlement occurs. The ADB policy requirements are:

- a. avoid or minimize impacts where possible;
- b. consultation with the affected people in project planning and implementation stage;
- c. payments of compensation for acquired assets at the replacement cost;
- d. ensure that no one is worse off because of resettlement and would maintain at least their original standard of living;
- e. resettlement assistance to affected persons, including non-titled persons; and
- f. special attention to vulnerable people/groups.

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

118. The three elements of the Involuntary Resettlement policy of ADB are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. Some or all of these elements may be present in a project involving involuntary resettlement. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions.

K. Comparison of the RFCTLARRA 2013 with key indicators of ADBs Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

119. A comparison of the key indicators of RFCTLARR Act 2013 with ADB SPS 2009 and addressing of the gaps through this Framework is presented in Table 43 and indicative implementation schedule is given **Appendix 13**.

Table 43: Comparison of ADB SPS 2009 & RFCTLARR Act 2013

Sl.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1	Existence of Policy Framework	ADB SPS 2009 prescribes existence of Resettlement Framework for the entire project/ program.	The Administrator for R&R is required to prepare Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme covering details of impacts and R&R entitlements for affected people (Clause 16).	The Resettlement Framework for Asom mala program is prepared.
2	Project Screening	Screen the project to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts	There is no provision for screening and categorization for deciding depth of social assessment. However,	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards

Sl.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	provision exists {Clause 7 (5)} for post SIA appraisal of SIA Report by Expert Group to ensure public purpose and that potential benefits outweigh the social costs and adverse social impacts.	enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
3	Assessment of Alternatives	ADB SPS 2009 emphasizes on assessment of alternatives to avoid or minimize involuntary Resettlement Impact	The SIA is expected {Clauses 4 (4) & 8 (2)} to ascertain that land to be acquired is absolute bare minimum and Govt. to ensure minimum displacement of people and minimum adverse impact on affected individuals.	Assessment of alternatives to avoid or minimize the Resettlement impact to the feasible alternative is provisioned
4	Social Impact Assessment	Social Impact Assessment (SIA) to identify the impacts, risks and views of potential project-affected Persons and communities	It is obligatory for the Government if it intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a SIA study in consultation with concerned local Govt., at village level or ward level in the affected area {Clause 4 (1)}, which also involves public hearing, publication and appraisal. The RFCTLARR Act 2013 detailed preparation of SIA study under Chapter 2, Section 4 through 9.	Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is provisioned with SIA Report at each and every sub-project
5	Consultation with stake holders	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR.
6	Cut-off Date	ADB SPS 2009 specifies provision Cut-off Date, prior to which, the DPs are eligibility for their entitlement	Those living 3 years prior to acquisition will be considered for benefits.	The date of preliminary notification for land acquisition/ land purchase will be treated as Cut-off date for the title-holder displaced families. The date of census

Sl.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
				survey will be considered as the cut-off date for the non-titled displaced families.
7	Preparation of R&R Compensation and assistance	Prepare a resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan, if required, elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Under second schedule it is mentioned that resettlement entitlement will benefit the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Resettlement Framework for the program and RP for each sub-project will be prepared.
8	Replacement Cost of loss of assets	Compensation at Replacement Cost and Provision of full compensation without any deduction	The RFCTLARR Act 2013 provides the market value to be determined as section 26: a) The multiplying factor by which the market value of land is multiplied will be 1 to 2 based on distance of the land from nearest urban area, which may be notified by the appropriate Government; b) The market value of the buildings, other immovable assets, trees and plants, standing crops attached to the land will be determined as Section 29 and c) The Solatium Equivalent to 100% of the compensation of (a) + (b), will be added to yield the final Compensation.	If the replacement cost of the asset is higher than the final compensation cost, the Entitlement Matrix will cover the difference amount as Special Resettlement Assistance and will be payable to the respective affected family.
9	Resettlement Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with adequate Resettlement Assistance of Allowances viz., subsistence/transition, shifting allowance	Provisions for all allowance given in Second Schedule. Schedule II provides R&R package for land owners and livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	Entitlement Matrix outlines the eligibility and entitlement for compensation and assistance for DPs of different categories.
10	Compensation for non-title holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and	RFCTLARR Act 2013 does not specify to compensate or Resettlement assistance the non-title holders	The Entitlement Matrix will cover adequate compensation and Resettlement assistance for the non-titleholder DPs

Sl.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		compensation for loss of non-land assets.		at par with the title-holder DPs, but other than land compensation, for these categories.
10	Livelihood Restoration	There should be livelihood restoration measures of the economic DPs to restore their livelihoods at least to the pre-project level or higher.	Provides for training and livelihood restoration measures under Second Schedule which also includes a job in the project activities if the scope is available.	
11	Special assistance for vulnerable households	There should be special assistance for vulnerable, viz., landless, women-headed households, elderly, children, disabled, Scheduled Tribe, BPL etc.	There are specific provisions for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Section 41 and 42, plus additional benefits as given in Second Schedule.	Entitlement Matrix Covers the landless, women-headed households, elderly, children, disabled, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe, BPL affected families.
12	Negotiated Settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	RFCTLARR only apply in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS along with the law/ policy of the state of Assam and similar practices in different states will be followed for the project.
13	Public disclosure	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	Provisions for Publication of SIA study under Section 6, Publication of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme under Section 18 and 19. The approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme is required to be made available in the local language to the local Govt. and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and is also required to be published in the affected areas and uploaded on the website of the Government (Clause 18).	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.
14	Taking over possession before	Pay compensation and provide other Resettlement	As per Clause 38 (I), The Collector shall take possession of land after	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR.

Sl.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
	Payment of compensation	entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	
15	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Client to establish a suitable grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns or complaints of people adversely affected by social impacts of project and inform DPs of availability of mechanism.	The Act has a detailed grievance redress mechanism proposed at all levels starting from the gram sabha up to the Government level. The Act envisages establishment of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority in each State by the concerned State. Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies (Chapter VIII).	A Grievance Redress Mechanism, from village level to state level, will be put in place to hear and consider grievances of DPs. The decisions taken by Grievance Redress Committees about eligibility and entitlements are enforced.
16	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	The Act provides for National Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement and reporting requirements (Chapter VII) The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	For project with appropriate monitoring and reporting mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on sub-project categorization.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

120. An Entitlement Matrix envisages all affected households and persons losing assets and livelihood and defines the entitlement of compensation and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and extent of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons. The Entitlement Matrix, presented in Table 44, has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and follows National, State laws and ADB SPS 2009, and the Addendum to the Resettlement Framework for Assam State Roads Project (ASRP), Feb. 2018.

B. Eligibility Criteria

121. The affected/ displaced families/ persons falling in any of the following categories will be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the principles of this Resettlement Framework:

- a) **Owners with legal or legalizable title:** Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country) and those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time when the census survey begins but have a claim to such land or assets; provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- b) **Tenants and Leaseholders:** Those persons having legal tenancy or lease holding agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes. The sharecroppers are also included in this category.
- c) **Non-titled Displaced persons:** Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the public land, squatters and encroachers occupying the RoW or government land.

122. Vulnerable households are defined as those with challenges that make them at higher risk of falling into poverty compared to others in the projects area. The Vulnerable Group/ Persons are of the categories: a) poor households or BPL, as determined by the state b) persons who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST); c) Women Headed Households; d) Elderly people living alone; e) Physically and mentally challenged/ disabled people, or any other category as may be determined by the Government of Assam are also entitled for the Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) benefits and Vulnerable assistance.

123. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date. The cut-off date for non-title-holders is the date of the census survey. The date of Notification to the Landowners under Direct Purchase will be the cut-off date for all titleholders losing land and/ or structures.

124. Owners of any new un-authorized structures or additions to existing structures built after the cut-off date and their occupants will not be eligible for R & R. Similarly, the occupants of a structure except legal heir who have acquired the structures after the cut-off date shall not be eligible for the benefits of Resettlement and Rehabilitation. However, members added to the eligible households by way of birth and marriage after the cut-off date will be considered eligible for R&R.

C. Compensations Methodology for Replacement Cost

❖ Valuation of Land Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013

125. The Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector and Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) of the respective district is the authority to finalize the valuation of the land and immovable assets including the standing crops and trees for land acquisition. The valuation will follow sections 26 to 30 & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 along with Multiplication factor of Assam (Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014) in following procedures:

- i. The requisition of required land for the project will be prepared on available records of land collected from the Revenue Department and submitted to the respective Deputy Commissioner by Chief Engineer (EAP).
- ii. The ownership, category, area etc. of the affected land and immovable properties and standing trees, crops have been verified, measured and mapped through Joint Measurement Survey at site by the Revenue officials along with representatives of PWRD and PWD (Building) Department.
- iii. The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among:
 - The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated;
 - The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; and
 - Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects
- iv. The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor (Sub-section (2) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013), of i) 1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or, ii) 1.5 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or, iii) 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area (Ref. Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014 of Govt. of Assam)

Valuation of Building and Structure:

- v. Market value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by PWD (Building) department as per current PWD Schedule of Rates, without any depreciation.

Valuation of Trees & Perennial Crops, Fruit Trees.

- vi. Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price will be determined by the Revenue Department and Forest Department. Compensation for perennial crops, fruit trees and horticulture, at Net Present Value on remaining productive

years will be determined by the Agriculture Department and Revenue Department.¹¹

- vii. A Solatium of 100% on the compensation amount of land, immovable assets attached with the land and standing crops will be added to determine the total compensation.

D. Compensation Methodology as per Direct Purchase Policy of State

126. In the States policy of Direct Purchase of land, the affected land, immovable assets and other assets attached with the land will be evaluated by the District Level Direct Purchase Committee (DLLPC) according to sections 26 to 30 & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 along with Multiplication factor of Assam. The Landowners under the Direct Purchase will also have an incentive of 25% over and above the evaluated compensation.

- a) The landowners will get an incentive of 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, Valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013, as he has readily agreed to be a part of the project.
- b) The Price of Direct Purchase (DP) will be:
- c) $DP = 2.5 \times \{ (R \times M \times A) + (B + O) \} + [0.12 \times Y \times \{ (R \times M \times A) + (B + O) \}]$
- d) 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 year from date of notification to award of compensation
- e) The Direct Purchase method will be all encompassing and inclusive of all compensation and R&R benefits, as specified in 2nd Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 or in applicable R&R benefits for Titleholders. The purchase price of land shall be fixed based on negotiations and mutual consent, hence no separate rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be payable to the land owners.
- f) If, however, negotiation fails under the Direct Purchase process, the project will acquire land for the subproject following Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 based on RFCTLARR Act 2013, and shall adopt the procedures set in the RPF and what is indicated in the Entitlement Matrix.
- g) Land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the project will be compensated in accordance with the entitlement matrix. All compensation and assistance will be paid to displaced persons prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.

E. Entitlement Matrix

127. An Entitlement Matrix envisages all affected households and persons losing assets and livelihood and defines the entitlement of compensation and resettlement assistance depending

¹¹ It is explained in EM. Valuation of 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.

arket 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. Market value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture.

on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and extent of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons. The Entitlement Matrix, presented in Table 44, has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and follows National, State laws and ADB SPS 2009, and the Addendum to the Resettlement Framework for Assam State Roads Project (ASRP), Feb. 2018.

Table 44: Entitlement Matrix

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	Direct purchase by negotiated settlement through the State Policy of “Direct Purchase Policy of private Land for Linear Projects of Asom Mala and EAP” Direct purchase of Land with negotiation through District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary and comprising officials of the revenue, public works (buildings) and land acquisition departments.			
1.	Titleholder - Titleholder/Land owners and Interested persons (Eksonia holder/ Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, whose rights on the land assigned under any laws of the State, etc.	A. Loss of Land (Homestead Land, Commercial Land, Agricultural Land or Vacant Plot)	The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among: The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; and Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects 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 1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or, 1.50 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or, 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area 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. Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above. The land owner will also get an additional incentive of 25% on total compensation after Solatium, calculated as specified above The land value defined u/s 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will also attract an amount calculated @ 12% per annum for the period commencing on	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

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			and from the date of notification ¹² till the date of award (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 30 of RFCTLARR Act 2013).	Land, will be considered as Leaseholder.
		B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing crops, attached to the land	<p>Replacement value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field (Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29)</p> <p>A few typical specifications of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective asset.</p> <p>Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be (Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29).</p> <p>Market value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 29).</p> <p>Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</p> <p>The land owner will also get an additional incentive of 25% on total compensation after Solatium, calculated as specified above</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Compensation Building/structures will be determined by PWD (Building) Department. Valuation for trees on timber value to be determined by the Forest Department; and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees to be determined by Agricultural Department.</p>
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit will be deemed included in the additional 25% allowances on Direct Purchase Price.	The direct purchase price shall be fixed on negotiations and mutual consent. Hence no rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be

¹² 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
				payable to landowners under Direct Purchase.
	Land through regular Land Acquisition process in the event of any owner refusing to sell the land or any of the owners has objected or not interested with the direct purchase through negotiation or for unresolved dispute of ownership or court cases, the respective land may be acquired through regular land acquisition process of Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015 & RFCTLARR Act 2013			
2.	Titleholder - Land Owners as recorded in revenue records, or Eksonia holder/ Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, whose rights on the land assigned under any laws of the State	A. Loss of Land Homestead Land, Agricultural Land or Vacant Plot	<p>Replacement of land for land, where feasible. Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax, value added tax incurred for replacement land, and other charges related to the replacement of the land</p> <p><u>OR</u>, 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: The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among: The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects, 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 1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or, 1.50 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or, 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area Additional amount calculated @ 12% per annum, for period from date of notification of Social Impact Assessment study till date of award of the</p>	<p>If land for land is offered, title will go to both husband and wife. Retitling to be completed before project completion.</p> <p>If B is the base rate of land, M is the Multiplication factor & A is the affected area, then the compensation L will be, $L = 2 \times (B \times M \times A)$.</p> <p>If the Award of the compensation is after Y years from the date of SIA notification, then L will be incremented at 12% per annum to Ly, $Ly = L + (0.12 \times Y \times B \times A)$</p> <p>The expression of urban will be within the administrative border of any Municipality or Municipal Corporation</p> <p>Bank account will be in the name of husband and wife.</p>

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner, on market value of land calculated u/s 26 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 as a stand-alone component, i.e., not to be counted for the purpose of Multiplication factor and Solatium</p> <p>In case of acquisition of Eksonia Land, situated under permissible limits as per the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam, the Annual Patta Holder is entitled to get the compensation of the land as described above, subject to conversion of Eksonia Land to Myadi Patta Land as specified by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam.</p> <p>If the left-over land plot is non-feasible or non-economic or unusable or if the land owner desires that the whole land to be acquired, the PWRD GOA or the Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector may acquire the total land of the land owner</p> <p>If the damage (if any) sustained by the landowner, at the time of the Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land and where land has been bisected by the acquisition an amount calculated at ten (10) per cent of the amount determined under sl. a) and b) above shall be paid.</p>	
		B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land	<p>Replacement with a constructed house as per Prime Minister <i>Gramin Awas Yojana</i> (PMGAY) specification for rural areas or constructed house, not less than 50 square meter plinth area in urban areas, where feasible (<i>Ref. Schedule II of RFCTLARR 2013</i>). Provision of stamp duty, other fees payable for registration of house allotted and any other tax and other costs incurred for replacement house</p> <p><u>OR,</u></p> <p>a) Market value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field (Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29)</p> <p>A few typical specifications of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective asset.</p> <p>Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry,</p>	
				<p>Compensation Building/ structures will be determined by PWD (Building) Department. Valuation for trees on timber value to be determined by the Forest Department; and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees to be determined by Agricultural Department.</p>

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be (Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29).</p> <p>Market Value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 29).</p> <p>Solatum will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</p> <p>The land owner will get additional 25% value on the replacement cost of the affected part of the structure without solatium, for any partially acquired structure (if the remainder is still viable).</p> <p>Right to salvage materials in favour of the structure owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.</p> <p>Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure</p> <p>At least 90 days advance notice to shift</p>	<p>Ascertain work schedules to consider avoiding harvest season</p> <p>Request for harvesting prior to acquisition to be accommodated to the extent possible</p> <p>Undertake valuation of standing crops and perennial crops, and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with affected people.</p> <p>Payment of compensation to the joint husband and wife bank account.</p> <p>The viability of the remainder structure will be certified by the PWD (Building) Department</p>
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances¹³	<p>Employment opportunity or Payment of lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,70,000 (Rupees five lakhs seventy thousand only) or Annuity of minimum of Rs. 2,280 (Rupees two thousand two hundred eighty only) per month per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, as per Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act</p>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of</p>

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

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>2013, will be provided to all those landowner families, whose livelihood is primarily dependant on land acquired</p> <p>One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any</p> <p>One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family</p> <p>Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,420/- (Rupees three thousand four hundred twenty only) per month for one year, or, Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family, require to relocate</p> <p>Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/ or Petty Shops are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed and/ or Petty Shops respectively</p> <p>Or, If Displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, One-time financial assistance of amount, as notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only).</p> <p>If the displaced family faced displacement or resettlement from any other project or this project previously, the displaced family will be entitled for an additional compensation equivalent to that of the compensation and assistance determined for all the cases as described above under Sl. 2A, 2B & 2C (1 through 7) for their second or successive displacements</p> <p>Three (3) months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest crops, fruits, flowers or product and by-products from the affected trees/ crops etc.</p>	<p>assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, CPI_{Jan 2014} = 139.7 & CPI_{Apr 2021} = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100¹⁴</p> <p>In addition to the Rs. 57,000 provided to all vulnerable affected people, the Vulnerable affected households will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project 2. Preference in employment under the project during construction, in accordance with qualification required. 3. Assistance to access to basic utilities and public services.
3.	Agricultural Tenants, Sharecroppers & Leaseholders of Land including Holders of	A. Loss of Leased/ Sharecroppin	<p>Landowners will reimburse tenants, sharecroppers and leaseholders with respective land rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease, if any.</p> <p>Employment opportunity or Payment of lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,70,000 (Rupees five lakhs seventy thousand only) or Annuity of minimum of Rs.</p>	Users of Eksonia land, whose land cannot be regularised by whatsoever the reason, will

¹⁴ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf) and of May 2021 (http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf).

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	Eksonia, which cannot be converted	g/ Tenancy Land	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.	also be considered as Leaseholder. The RP Implementation Agency will verify the reimbursement of rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease, if any.
		B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land	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. Cash compensation at replacement value, for loss of immovable assets, and market value for standing crop/ trees/ horticulture, as estimated u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 & calculated by: Concerned PWD (Building) for Building/ structure and other immovable assets attached with the land Concerned Forest Department or similar authority for Timber trees Concerned State Agriculture Extension Department or similar authority for standing crops Concerned Horticulture Department or similar authority for horticulture and/ or perennial trees 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. Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure	
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances¹⁵	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 One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family	Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.

¹⁵ Financial assistance and/or allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was effected in January 2014.

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</p> <p>Any displaced family losing cattle sheds, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed.</p> <p>If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,040/- per family and it will be borne by the Project Authority.</p>	<p>$\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$</p> <p>where, $CPI_{Jan\ 2014} = 139.7$ & $CPI_{Apr\ 2021} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100¹⁶</p>
4.	Non-titleholders (Encroacher or Squatter)	<p>A. Loss of Land Land used residential/commercial or any other purpose</p> <p>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land</p>	<p>No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Encroacher has extended their land boundary onto the existing government land or RoW, for residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial or any other purposes.</p> <p>No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Squatter have occupied public/ government lands, without any formal agreement, for residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial or any other purposes.</p> <p>At least 3 months advance notice to shift or to demolish the partial structure.</p> <p>Encroachers and squatters shall be paid the replacement cost of affected part of the structures and all other immovable assets attached to the land. Right to salvage materials without any fee or charge in favour of the structure owner/occupier of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.</p>	<p>The replacement cost of structure and other immovable assets shall be determined in accordance with the typical specifications for immovable assets as defined and approved by Appropriate Authority defined u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p>

¹⁶ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf) and of May 2021 (http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf)

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances¹⁷	<p>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).</p> <p>One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family</p> <p>Subsistence allowance @ Rs. 3420/- per month or one-time allowance of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) to displaced family (in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, CPI_{Jan 2014} = 139.7 & CPI_{Apr 2021} = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100¹⁸</p>
5.	Tenants and Leaseholders of Residential/ Commercial Residential-cum-Commercial structures	A. Loss of Land	No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Tenants or Leaseholders occupy their residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial structure under tenancy/ lease holding with some financial arrangements with the landlords, which may or may not be properly documented or legalized.	
		B. Loss of Structure and	1. Structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders with rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease for fully impacted structure	

¹⁷Financial 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.

¹⁸ Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf) and of May 2021 (http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf)

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
		other immovable assets	<p><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</p> <p>2. 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.</p> <p>3. Right to salvage material of the portion constructed by tenant/leaseholder</p>	
		C. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances¹⁹	<p>Three months' advance notice to affected parties to vacate the building/structure (residence, shop, etc.)</p> <p>On time Rental Allowances @ of Rs. 2,600/- (Rupees two thousand six hundred only) per month in rural areas and Rs. 3,900/- (Rupees three thousand nine hundred only) per month in urban areas, for 6 (six) months (<i>Ref. Addendum to Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP, Feb 2018 & regular rental increment of 10% per year</i>)</p> <p>One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, belongings and cattle, if any (<i>Ref. Schedule II of RFCTLARR 2013</i>) for physically displaced family.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Tenants of Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures will be entitled Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr 2021} - CPI_{Jan 2014}}{CPI_{Jan 2014}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, $CPI_{Jan 2014} = 139.7$ & $CPI_{Apr 2021} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100²⁰</p>

¹⁹ 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.

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

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,000/- per family and will be paid by the Project Authority.	
6.	Any persons, other than the persons mentioned above, losing his/ her Livelihood/ source of Income	Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assurances²¹	<p>Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</p> <p>If Displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, One-time financial assistance of amount, as notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.</p> $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{CPI_{Apr\ 2021} - CPI_{Jan\ 2014}}{CPI_{Jan\ 2014}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ <p>where, CPI_{Jan 2014} = 139.7 & CPI_{Apr 2021} = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100²²</p>
7.	Any families operating their Agricultural Land, Residence and/ or Commercial establishments etc. adjacent to project road	Loss of Permanent/ Temporary Access	<p>Three months' advance notice to affected parties</p> <p>Provision of proper alternate access or temporary access during the duration of the temporary loss of access, as the case may be</p> <p>Contractor's actions must ensure there is no income/ access loss through provision of access etc.</p> <p>Restoration/ enhancement of the affected access, land, structure, utilities and common property resources</p>	
8.	Owners with legal or legalizable title, tenants/ leaseholders	Temporary Loss of Land	<p>Three months' advance notice to affected parties</p> <p>Rent at market price or mutually agreed land rental value during the duration of the temporary loss of land</p> <p>Restoration of the affected land to pre-project level or better</p>	Any land required by the project on temporary use will be compensated in

²¹ 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.

²² Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf) and of May 2021 (http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf).

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
				consultation and negotiation with the landowner.
9.	Business owners, Traders, Self-employed, tenants/ leaseholders, employees/ workers, kiosks/ vendors	Temporary Loss of Livelihood/ source of Income	Provision of one-month advance notice to affected parties, including the duration and type of disruption Assistance to mobile vendors/ hawkers to provide temporarily shifting locations for their continued economic activity 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 Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities	
10.	Loss of CPR	Community Assets	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. <u>Or</u> , Cash compensation of the replacement value of the CPR structure (including the religious structures and community structures) for the reconstruction or rehabilitation as per agreed mechanism between the Project Authority and the concerned community.	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	All vulnerable displaced persons²³	Vulnerable Affected Person	One Time lumpsum Assistance of Rs. 57,000 (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) Priority in income restoration training programs Priority in employment under the project during construction as qualified	The Executing Agency shall verify the vulnerable families be identified during the

²³ Vulnerable Group includes but is not limited to the following categories: 1.DPs falling under 'Below Poverty Line '(BPL) category, as identified by the planning Commission of India's State specific rural poverty line and updated to current period using CPIRIL; 2.Landless people; 3.persons who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST); 4.Woman Headed Household; 5. Children (PAPs up to 14 years have been considered as children) and elderly people (PAPs over 60 years of age have been considered as elderly people in the project), including orphans and destitute; and 6.Physically and mentally challenged/disabled people.

SI.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			Assistance to basic utilities and public services.	census and implementation of the project. Kiosk shall not be considered under vulnerable category.
12.	Any person or family or CPRs with unforeseen loss	Any other unforeseen impacts	Any unforeseen impacts, if any, will be documented and incorporated in the Entitlement Matrix and will be mitigated based on the principles agreed upon this framework.	

128. There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Sec. 96 of the RFCTLARR Act. In the event any deductions are made toward taxes, such amounts will have to be reimbursed.

129. Compensation for land and structure, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to physical and economic displacement. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to physical and economic displacement. However, any long-term rehabilitation measures like training for skill development and annuity for life, if any, will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Physically displaced families

130. Among all the surveyed 769 households, 67 (79-12) residential households will require physical relocation as their residential structure will no longer be viable (Please refer Table 2). This section discusses about the residential impacted households. As per the census survey, all the DPs have opted for cash compensation. All the displaced families will get one-month time to relocate to a new location on receipt of total compensation. Time extension for relocation can also be granted on a case to case based on the situation. RP will be updated on completion of 'Joint Verification' as per land acquisition procedure.

B. Physical Relocation Allowances Provided by the Project

131. In addition to the replacement cost of structure, any affected household who is physically displaced from his/her residence or commercial structure as a result of the project will receive the following relocation allowances. All residential squatters will be validated by the respective Village Administrative Office.

Table 45: Relocation assistance for physically displaced
(in addition to replacement cost for structure)

Titled-holders	No. HH	Non-titled holders	No. HH
In case of Direct Purchase , the land owner will also get an additional incentive of 25%, which includes R&R benefits, on total compensation after Solatium	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any for families getting physically displaced (require relocation). 	31
Incase of Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only) for each displaced family Displaced family losing cattle sheds and/or Petty Shops are entitled for at least Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees twenty-five thousand only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed and/ or Petty Shops respectively	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only) for each displaced family Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/or Petty Shops, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees twenty-five thousand only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed and/ or Petty Shops respectively 	

C. Relocation Strategy

132. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit for titleholder displaced families will be deemed included in the additional 25% allowances on Direct Purchase Price. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefits as per schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 will be applicable for the PAFs opted for normal land acquisition procedures.

D. Physical Relocation Allowances Provided by the Project

133. As part of the implementation activity, the Project with the help of the RP implementation support RIA will consult each and every DPs to obtain their choice based on the options available to them. If any of the displaced family finds difficulty in self resettlement, RIA shall facilitate those DPs to resettle in coordination with the EA, including provision of individual house sites. This project does not expect development of resettlement sites for residential displaced families.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in this project

134. The project road will cause the loss of livelihood of 581 households, Details are summarized in below table.

Table 46: Loss of Livelihood

Type of livelihood impact	No. HH
No. HH losing commercial structures or rent from commercial structures	238
No. HH losing commercial cum residential structures	4
No. tenants losing rented commercial structures	137
No. employees of affected commercial structures	51
No. of significantly affected land owners	151
Total	581

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

135. This resettlement plan includes measures to improve or at least restore income and livelihood of affected persons to pre-project levels. The entitlement matrix includes the following measures for the temporary or permanent loss of livelihood:

Table 47: Entitlement for Loss of Livelihood

Category of Impact	Number of DPs	Provisions
Agricultural landowners whose primary source of livelihood is lost due to the land acquired (Reduction in income)	151	Incase of Direct Purchase there will be Incentive of 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, Valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013.
		Incase of Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity or Payment of lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,00,000 (Rupees five lakhs only) or Annuity of minimum of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand 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, who become landless or already marginal land owners (whose total land holding is less than 1 hectare) and also those who lose more than 1 hectare of unirrigated land or half hectare of irrigated land (<i>Ref. Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP 2018</i>). • If the displaced family faced displacement or resettlement from any other project or this

Category of Impact	Number of DPs	Provisions
		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 for their second or successive displacements
Titleholder: losing commercial structures or rent from commercial structures and one title holder losing both residential cum commercial structure.	17	<p>Incase of Direct Purchase there will be Incentive of 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, Valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>If Land acquisition is through Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any • One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only) for each displaced family • Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/ or Petty Shops are entitled for at least Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees twenty-five thousand only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed and/ or Petty Shops respectively • 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 for their second or successive displacements. (<i>Ref. Section 39</i>)

Category of Impact	Number of DPs	Provisions
Non-Title Holder losing commercial structure/Building and 3 NTH losing both residential cum commercial structure	225	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any for families getting physically displaced (require relocation). One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only) for each displaced family Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/or Petty Shops, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees twenty-five thousand only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed and/ or Petty Shops respectively All the livelihood impacted non titleholders is eligible for Rs 41,040 and for skill upgradation training cost with cap to Rs 41,000
Tenants: Loss of business	137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time Rental Allowances @ of Rs. 2,600/- (Rupees two thousand six hundred only) per month in rural areas and Rs. 3,900/- (Rupees three thousand nine hundred only) per month in urban areas, for 6 (six) months (<i>Ref. Addendum to Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP, Feb 2018 & regular rental increment of 10% per year</i>) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, belongings and cattle, if any (<i>Ref. Schedule II of RFCTLARR 2013</i>) for physically displaced family All the livelihood impacted non titleholders is eligible for Rs 41,040 and for skill upgradation training cost with cap to Rs 41,000
Employees: Loss of Income	51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time Livelihood restoration of Rs. 36,000/- (Rupees thirty-six thousand only) (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>) Leaseholders/ Tenants of Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures or, any Displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons, employees/workers or any other similar categories, One-time financial assistance of amount, as notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees twenty-five thousand only). (<i>in line of Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)

Category of Impact	Number of DPs	Provisions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the entitled person opts for livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member, up to the same amount of livelihood restoration allowance/ subsistence allowance i.e., Rs. 36,000/-, will be paid to the respective Training Agency as training fees for livelihood 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 All the livelihood impacted non titleholders is eligible for Rs 41,040 and for skill upgradation training cost with cap to Rs 41,000.

*Number will be ascertained after award enquiry.

136. Effort will be made by the The Project with the support of the Resettlement Implementation Support Agency (RISA) to assist the DP in their effort to restore their income. If the DP so desires, the R&R assistances can be utilised to deliver suitable income restoration activities in order to leverage on the existing skills of the DP and integrate the economically displaced people with various welfare programme and livelihood improvement activities of the various governments and private sectors.

C. Special Measures to Support Vulnerable Groups

137. As per the Census Survey 472 vulnerable households are affected by the Project Road. 472 HH will be eligible to participate to the income improvement program. All vulnerable HHs based on the Entitlement Matrix shall be assessed. All vulnerable HHs are getting assistance from various ongoing government schemes. The project has provided additional assistance of Rs.50,000/- and training assistance to affected Vulnerable HHs.

D. Income Restoration Measures

138. The entitlement proposed under this project (ARNIP) has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected persons. Wherever feasible and if the DP so desires, income restoration schemes will be identified and implemented by the Project with the assistance of the implementing RIA.

139. Towards this the DP will be guided and assisted by the Project with the support of the RIA, in effectively using the compensation and R&R assistances towards establishing an income generating activity and re-establishing the shop/kiosk or utilising the amount for buying land or taking land on lease. The compensation for land and assets and the R&R assistances arrived at in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act are adequate to restore the income levels. Further, the subsistence allowance and cash in lieu of annuity policy are aimed at providing long term support to the affected households and will ensure that the income levels are restored. Further, efforts will be made to provide employment to the DPs during the construction phase by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor. The NGO/RIA in consultation with the jurisdictional EE, PWRD should ensure that local people and in particular the willing DPs are engaged by the contractor in suitable civil work as stipulated in the contract.

140. Further, the The Project with the assistance of the implementing RIA will make the training need assessment and will impart training to the eligible DPs, in particular to the vulnerable DPs, for income restoration and skill up-gradation as necessary.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

141. The resettlement cost estimate for the project include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act and by adopting the multiplying factor adopted in accordance with the State specific multiplication factor²⁴. Budgetary provisions have been made for the compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistances to titleholders in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and to non title holders in accordance with the provisions of the EM of ARNIP and the cost of RP implementation, including the cost of resolving grievances. The total resettlement cost for the project is INR **618.927** million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

B. Compensation

142. **Private Land for direct purchase:** The compensation for private land has been calculated as an average of replacement cost of land in rural and semi-urban area adjoining the road corridor. The replacement cost was gathered during census survey in discussion with local community and the elected local body representatives and compared with guideline value from the registration department. For budgetary purposes, the replacement cost for land has been taken as Rs. 1128, Rs.790 and Rs.401 per sq.m, for being the average rate for urban, semi urban and rural land from the guideline value. The multiplying factor as per State rules is 1 for urban, 1.5 times for semi urban area and 2 times for rural area, being the maximum that can be applied to any land parcel, and is based on the distance from the nearest urban centre. With a 100% solatium and 25% additional value the land cost works out to be Rs.2820/-, Rs.2962.5/-and Rs.2005/- per sq.m for urban area, semi-urban area and rural area respectively.

143. **Structure for direct purchase:** The compensation for structures have been arrived at based on prevailing (year 2019 -20) market rate (the rate shall be updated every year by a panel of engineers in Public Works Department, Govt of Assam) for building works, material and labour. Rate fixed for each category along with the quantity is given in Table 44. However, at the time of disbursement of the compensation, the competent authority will value each structure to arrive at the replacement cost as per the current rate. The solatium of 100% and 25% additional value on structure rate is adopted for titleholders.

C. Assistances

144. All other unit rates are as per the minimum provisions contained in RFCTLARR Act and as per the approved EM. For budgeting purposes, direct purchase policy is considered for the title holders.

D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures

145. The average unit cost for the place of worship, school, government offices will be budgeted as a lumpsum Rs.2,50,000 to cover the cost of reconstruction. However, the actual cost will be assessed at the time of implementation.

24 Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA300/20013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd December 2014.

E. RP Implementation Cost

146. The cost of hiring RIA for assisting the PIU in RP implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.75,00,000, for intermittent inputs and the RP implementation is expected to be completed in 24 months including disbursement of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance for land acquired under direct purchase and RFCTLARR Act, 2013. A budgetary cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged, as this Project is a Category-A for IR, a budgetary provision of Rs.20,00,000 has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. The budgetary provision for meeting administrative expenses is included as part of the project cost. A lumpsum provision of Rs.5,00,000 towards grievance redressal mechanism related expenses has been budgeted. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs.50,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of Rs.2,00,000/- for staff training, in particular the PIU and RIA staff involved in RP implementation, has also been budgeted. The Implementation cost is about Rs.1,02,50,000/-

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

147. The Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensations, R&R assistances and RP implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of the jurisdictional Executive Engineer (PWRD) at the beginning of the financial year. The PD, (ARNIP), Public Works Roads Department being the PMU for this project, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistance in a timely manner to the jurisdictional Executive Engineer (PWRD). The PMU will ensure timely availability of funds with the for smooth implementation of the RP. The RIA under the PMU will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to displaced persons will be that of the PIU.

G. Resettlement Budget Estimates

148. The budget for this project is based on data and information collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted during Jan - March 2020. The unit rates for structure has been worked out from the PWD plinth area rates for 2019-20. The total budget for LA, RR and implementation cost is estimated at INR **618.927** million. A detailed budget estimate for the Project is given along with item wise cost break-up in the following table.

H. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

149. In order to ensure that: (i) the DP need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realization of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) Mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by the Project. If the DPs destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made only if payment through ECS is not possible and no cash payment will be made.

150. The RIA and the PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the DPs, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts

are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. The RIA will check the type of DP's bank account and help the DP to convert the bank account to a regular savings bank account, if it is of Jan Dhan type, to enable receive compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement assistances. The bank account particulars of the DP as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Resettlement Officer (RSO) for disbursement.

Table 48: Budget Estimate

Item	Prevailing Rate per Sqm (in Rs)	Multiplier Effect	Solatium	Additional 25%	Effective Rate per Sqm	Rate	Total Affected Area (Ha)/Number	Cost
						(in Rs. Per Ha)		(in Rs.)
I. Compensation for loss of Private Property								
1. Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)								
Effective Average Cost of Urban Land (Multiplier 1)	1128	1	100%	25%	2820	28,200,000.00	0.27	7,614,000.00
Effective Average Cost of Land within 10 km of urban area (Multiplier 1.5)	790	1.5	100%	25%	2962.5	29,625,000.00	5.35	158,493,750.00
Effective Average Cost of Land beyond 10 km of urban area (Multiplier 2)	401	2	100%	25%	2005	20,050,000.00	9.90	198,495,000.00
						Sub Total (A)		364,602,750.00
2. Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to land								
Type of Structure						Rs. Per Sqm	Area Sqm	
Pucca						14744	0	0.00
Semi Pucca						11317	440	4,979,480.00
Kutchcha						3427	1580	5,414,660.00
Under Construction						8000	0	0.00
Boundary wall (in M)						5677	0	0.00
Others						2500	165.5	413,750.00
Subtotal (B)								10,807,890.00
100% Solatium for Structure (C)								10,807,890.00
				25% Special Incentive for Direct Purchase (D)				5,403,945.00
II. Impact to Squatters/ Encroachers								
1. Loss of Residence								

Item	Prevailing Rate per Sqm (in Rs)	Multiplier Effect	Solatium	Additional 25%	Effective Rate per Sqm	Rate	Total Affected Area (Ha)/Number	Cost
						(in Rs. Per Ha)		(in Rs.)
Special one time Financial Assistance to tenants of Rs. 57,000						57,000.00	31	1,767,000.00
Shifting Assistance to DPs						50,000.00	31	1,550,000.00
Loss of Cattle Shed						25,000.00	3	75,000.00
Subtotal (E)								3,392,000.00
2. Loss of Shop/trade/commercial structure								
Special one time Financial Assistance						57,000.00	212	12,084,000.00
Shifting Assistance to DPs						50,000.00	212	10,600,000.00
Special one time Income restoration of Rs. 41,000						41,000.00	212	8,692,000.00
Compensation for petty shop or Kiosk						57,000.00	13	741,000.00
Subtotal (F)								32,117,000.00
3. Loss of commercial tenants and employees								
Special one time Financial Assistance to tenants of Rs. 57,000						57,000.00	137	7,809,000.00
Special one time Income restoration to tenants of Rs.41,000						41,000.00	137	5,617,000.00
Rental Assistance of Rs.2,600 per month for 6 months for rural						15,600.00	113	1,762,800.00
Rental Assistance of Rs.3,900 per month for 6 months for urban						9,000.00	24	216,000.00
Subtotal (G)								15,404,800.00
4. Loss of Structure NTH (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to land)								
Pucca						14744	423	6,236,712.00
Semi Pucca						11317	2950.5	33,390,808.50
Kutchcha						3427	8025.5	27,503,388.50
Under Construction						8000	434.6	3,476,800.00
Boundary wall (in M)						5677	466.9	2,650,591.30
Others						2500	6.7	16,750.00
Subtotal (H)								73,275,050.30
IV. Impact to Vulnerable Household								
One time Assistance who have to relocate						50,000.00	472	23,600,000.00
Subtotal (I)								23,600,000.00
V. Common Property Resource								
Religious Structures (Temple & Mosque)						250,000.00	14	3,500,000.00

Item	Prevailing Rate per Sqm (in Rs)	Multiplier Effect	Solatium	Additional 25%	Effective Rate per Sqm	Rate	Total Affected Area (Ha)/Number	Cost
						(in Rs. Per Ha)		(in Rs.)
Statues						250,000.00	3	750,000.00
Govt. Property/School/Other Institution/Others						250,000.00	35	8,750,000.00
Subtotal (J)								13,000,000.00
VI. Implementation Cost								
Recruitment of Implementing Agency/NGO						Lumpsum		7,500,000.00
External Monitor						Lumpsum		2,000,000.00
Other Expenditure						Lumpsum		750,000.00
Subtotal (K)								10,250,000.00
VI. Unforeseen Impacts								
Contingency & Administrative Charges of 10%					Total of (A to K)		10%	56,266,132.53
Subtotal (L)								56,266,132.53
Total(M) = (AtoL)								618,927,457.83

Note

The Structure cost is based on the estimated valuation as per Assam PWD (Roads).

The CPR relocation cost is based on the local market rates, based on discussion with local people during survey

The R&R Assistance derived based on the Entitlement Matrix of ARNIP

The cost of the trees are included in the EMP

As the budget is prepared as per Direct Purchase Methods, 12% Interest is not included as the disbursement is likely to be done within one year.

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Introduction

151. A project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at different levels of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project. The DPs are free to approach the judicial system at any time.

B. Grievance Redress Mechanism

152. The grievance redress mechanism and procedure are depicted in **Figure 4** & sample grievance registration form attached in **Appendix 14**. The project specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process; rather it is intended to address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected people, and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

153. The PMU and PIUs, supported by RP Implementing Agencies, will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns. The grievances can be raised through various methods:

- Modules in e-portal/ website of Asom Mala;
- Dropping complaints in grievance boxes placed in the offices of a) PMU, b) respective PIUs and c) Implementing Agencies;
- E-mails to respective email address;
- SMS or WhatsApp to respective mobile number(s) dedicated for GRM and
- Using the complaint register and complaint forms available at the office of PMU/ PIU/ RP Implementing Agency.
- Provision for oral submission (mainly for illiterate people) of grievances will also implemented in the project. All the project staff will be sensitized about the same

154. All the documents will be made available to the public including information on the contact number, e- mail addresses, addresses of the respective offices of PMU/ PIU/ RP Implementing Agency and contact person for registering grievances, and will be widely disseminated throughout the project area by the safeguard officers in the PMU and PIUs assisted by the RP Implementation Agencies.

155. **First Level:** When grievances arise, complainant may contact the respective person of the subproject Contractor and/ or the subproject site engineers. Each subproject will have a site level resolution, of which complaints will be addressed within 15 working days. The subproject contractor will inform within the day the RP Implementation Agency on the complaint received by the subproject contractor. The RP Implementation Agency will be responsible to assist the

Affected Persons or Community to be heard and will be responded by the Contractor/ CSC/ Authority Engineer, as the case may be. The RP Implementation Agency will maintain the records of complaints and the outcome of the solutions.

156. The 1st level officer (the grievance registering officer) will hear the aggrieved person and the grievance will be recorded, this procedure will continue throughout the process of grievance redressal procedures, and copies of the same would also be made available to the aggrieved person, on demand. This section of the RP will be updated with additional narratives. The officers of all the implementation agencies will be sensitized at the initial stage itself for protection of complainant's identity.

157. **Second Level:** The complainant may contact PIU/ RP Implementing Agency to file complaints on non- resolution at the subproject site level. The address and contact number of the PMU office will be provided in the project information leaflet. The PIU, assisted by RP Implementing Agency, is the second level of GRM which offers the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances. The PIU, assisted by RP Implementation Agency, will be designated as the key officers for grievance redress. Resolution of complaints will be done within 15 working days. At this stage, the RP Implementation Agency will inform the PMU for additional support and guidance in grievance redress matters, if required. Investigation of grievances will involve site visits and consultations with relevant parties (e.g., persons, community, contractors, traffic police etc.). Grievances will be documented and details of the complainant (name, address, date of complaint, etc.) will be included, unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number will be assigned to each grievance. The local GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The local GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within fifteen (15) working days. The contractor will have observer status on GRC.

158. **Third Level:** The Resettlement Officer and Environmental Officer of PMU will activate the third level of GRM. The PIU assisted by the RP Implementation Agency will refer the unresolved issues (with written documentation) to the PMU. The complainant can also directly place his/ her grievances to the PMU. The PMU, assisted by PCMC, will enquire about the grievances and the unresolved complaints will be heard in the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The displaced person/ complainant representatives can also present his/her concern/issues, if required. The process will facilitate resolution through mediation.

159. **Fourth Level:** If a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the Contractors (first level), the PIUs assisted by RP Implementing Agency (second level) or PMU and GRC, assisted by PCMC (third level), the case will be escalated to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority of the State (fourth level), which will give a decision within 6 months. At any point in the redressal process the aggrieved person can approach the Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority.

160. Alternatively, the displaced person can also seek alternative redress through the appropriate court of law. If unsatisfied with the decision, the existence of the GRC will not impede the complainant's access to the Government's judicial or administrative remedies.

C. Grievance Redressal Committee

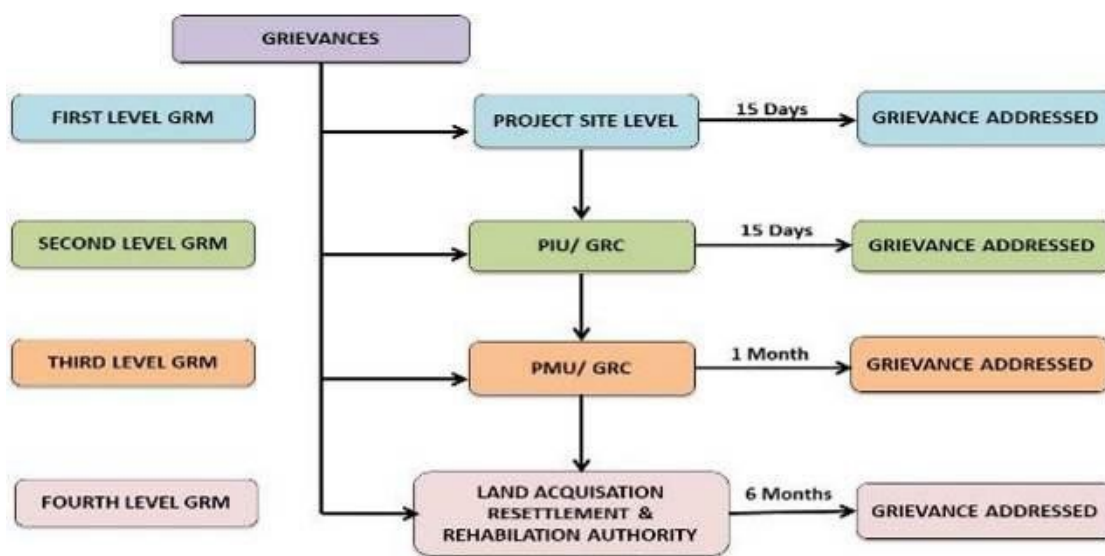
161. The Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) will be composed of four level Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs), first at the Project/site level (Project-Level GRC), second at the PIU level, the third at the PMU level and the last one at Land Acquisition Resettlement &

Rehabilitation Authority (LARR Authority) level. The GRCs' role is to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns, complaints and grievances. The GRM will provide an opportunity to the DPs to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the higher level LARR Authority, constituted by Government of Assam. The GRM is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address affected person's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

162. The GRM will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. GRCs are expected to resolve grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time period of 15 days at the PIU level and a month at the PMU level. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, to resolve the pending grievances, the GRC, at regional level, will meet at least once every month in the first year of the RP implementation and once in three months thereafter. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction, the GRCs will review grievances involving eligibility, valuation, all resettlement and Rehabilitation benefits, relocation and payment of assistances. Grievances received by the local site or PIU will be resolved at his/her level, if possible, else it will be placed before the GRC.

163. Local-level: The local levels GRCs will function at the site and the the PIU is at the District Headquarters. The members at the PIU level are (i) the Representative of PIU, above the rank of Sub-Divisional Officer, (ii) Resettlement Officer, PIU supported by RP Implementation Agency, (iii) Environmental Officer, PIU supported by RP Implementation Agency, (iv) A representative from local person of repute and standing in the society or elected representative from Panchayet/ Zilla Parishad/ District Council, (v) Women representative from a relevant agency which could be from the government, or RP Implementation Agency or local community, (vi) A representative from Vulnerable Affected Persons, (vii) A representative of the local Deputy Commissioners office (land), if the grievance is of land acquisition related issues a representative of local Pollution Control Authority (for environmental issues related grievances) and (viii) A representative from IP community for IP related issue, if any.

164. PMU-Level GRC: The members are (i) Chief Engineer (EAP), PWRD, GoA or any authorised person, who should not be below the rank of Executive Engineer, (ii) Nodal Officer, Asom Mala – Member Secretary, (iii) Resettlement Officer, PMU assisted by PCMC, (iv) Environmental Officer, PMU assisted by PCMC, (v) Representatives from local person of repute and standing in the society or elected representative from Panchayet/ Zilla Parishad/ District Council, (vi) Representative from the PIU, assisted by RP Implementation Agency, (vii) A representative from IP community for IP related issue, if any, (viii) Representative from local forest authority, if grievances of forest aspects, (ix) Representative from Pollution Control Board, if grievances of environmental aspects and (x) Representative of the Land Revenue department, if grievances of land related issues. The grievance redressal procedure is shown in the following figure.

Figure 4: Grievance Redressal Process

Source: Resettlement Framework of ARNIP

D. Functions of GRC

165. The main functions of the GRCs will be:

- (a) To provide support to DPs on problems arising out of eligibility for entitlements and R&R assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix;
- (b) To record the grievances of the DPs, categorize and prioritize the grievance that needs to be resolved by the GRC and solve them within 15 days;
- (c) To inform the PIU (and Project-Level GRC) regarding serious cases within one week; and
- (d) To report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the PIU, within 15 days.

166. The GRC should meet at least once a month in the respective office of the jurisdictional Executive Engineer (PWRD). Petitions received from DPs of any concerns or complaints or grievances should be taken up in the GRC. The member secretary should maintain a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of hearing, if any, date when it was considered by the committee, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken and date of communication sent to petitioner. Communication, in writing should be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the GRC sitting and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will not be entertained. Communication will also be sent through implementation support RIA so as to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of GRC sitting.

167. Copies of petitions received 1-week prior to the committee's sitting should be sent to Chairman and the member along with an explanatory note from appropriate authority and/or RP implementation support RIA, as the case may be, to enable the Chairman and member to scrutinize the petitions in detail. Petitions received in the week of the committee's sitting, shall be taken up during the sitting and resolved.

168. Decision of the committee will be final unless an appeal is preferred with the Project Director, PIU. If the committee is unable to arrive at a decision through consensus, the matter will be referred to the appellate authority with a note on the opinion of the committee members. The complaint/concern will be redressed in 15 days time and written communication should be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.

169. The RP implementation support RIA will assist displaced persons in registering their grievances and being heard. The complaint / grievance will be redressed in 15 days time at PIU and 30 days at PMU and written communication will be sent to the complainant. A complaint register will be maintained at Jurisdictional office (member secretary of GRC)/PIU/PMU level with details of complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action taken and date of communication sent to complainant. If the complainant is still not satisfied s/he can approach the appellate authority and/or the jurisdictional LARR Authority. The complainant can access the appropriate LARR Authority at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC.

E. Costs

170. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting / information dissemination) will be borne by the Project.

F. Recourse to ADB's Accountability Mechanism

171. If the complainant does not accept the project-level Committee decision, he/she can submit directly (in writing) to the ADB's Resident Mission or South Asian Transport and Communication Division. If such efforts to resolve the issue fail, the affected person may submit their complaint in writing directly to the ADB Accountability Mechanism: <http://www.adb.org/AccountabilityMechanism/default.asp>.

- Ensuring timely disbursement of compensation and assistance to the displaced persons in close coordination with the concerned line departments; Monitoring of implementation and monitoring of RP and EMP;
- Proactive and timely measures to address all social and environment safeguards including measures and clearances;
- Monitoring, addressing and resolving grievances;
- Ensuring availability of budget for implementation activities; and
- Ensuring disclosure of relevant frameworks, implementation and management plans and monitoring documents.

175. The PMU will seek government clearances for submission and disclosure of the social and resettlement monitoring report to ADB. It will also coordinate with national and state agencies to resolve inter-departmental issues, if any.

B. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

176. PWRD had already established separate state road divisions in districts/ divisions. These will be responsible to implement all the project related activities in their respective districts/ divisions including the road strengthening and widening works, implementation of road rehabilitation works, land acquisition and forest clearances, preparation and implementation of performance-based or other maintenance contracts, implementation of activities under the road safety component, and coordination with local administration and local communities to seek their support.

177. The PWRD's Superintending Engineers (SEs) in the field will closely monitor and guide the field divisions in implementing all the project related activities in their respective jurisdiction. The SEs will undertake quarterly management meetings with the contractors; coordinate with district administration, forest department, water supply, electricity, and revenue departments to resolve any land acquisition, site readiness, material availability, and law and order or social issue.

178. The PIUs will be assisted by RP Implementation Agency (RIA) to implement safeguard activities. The PIU will undertake internal monitoring and supervision and record observations throughout the project period to ensure that the safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended.

C. Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC)

179. A Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC) has been mobilized to provide high quality technical advice and implementation support to PWRD for all the project components under Asom Mala program. The PCMC will support the Program Management Unit (PMU) for all aspects of Asom Mala program.

180. A Social Specialist will also be appointed as part of the PCMC team to (i) prepare Resettlement Framework and Indigenous Peoples Framework, if required, for ARNIP; (ii) provide advice on policy reforms, if required; (iii) review the Social Assessment and Resettlement Plans prepared by the DPR Consultants in the planning phase; (iv) assist in the monitoring and supervision of ongoing subprojects and implementation of Resettlement Plan and IPP, if required; (v) monitor the implementation of R&R scheme carried out by the PIU level RP Implementation Agencies; and (vi) ensure all subprojects meet safeguard requirements as agreed in the loan covenant and in line with this Resettlement Planning Framework. In addition, (s)he shall play a central role in ensuring capacity building on resettlement management of the PMU, RP

Implementation Agencies and line departments through capacity development support and training.

D. Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)/ Authority Engineer (AE)

181. The Authority Engineer is the supervising authority for contractors that follow the EPC modality. They are also responsible for reviewing and approving the detailed engineering design prepared by the EPC contractor. The Construction Supervision Consultant is the supervising authority for contractors following item rate contract. Other than the difference mentioned above, the following are the responsibilities of the AE and CSC:

- Review the Social and Environmental safeguard documents and reports to understand the background of social and environmental issues of the respective project corridor
- Review required sub-plans such as traffic management plan, health and safety plan, waste management plan etc. prepared by the contractor
- Provide on-site training and technical guidance to the contractor workers as necessary
- Review the monthly reports prepared and submitted by the contractor
- Where necessary identify the need for corrective actions and issue official notices to the contractor to implement the corrective actions with clear timeline
- If there are any complaints or grievances, facilitate consultations with the respective complainant and ensure the grievances are addressed in accordance with the GRM system
- Regularly convene meetings to discuss progress or issues on social and environment safeguards to ensure that all parties (contractor, PIU, PCMC) are on the same page on requirements and milestones for safeguards.

E. RP Implementation Agency (RIA)

182. An RP Implementation Agencies or NGO will be hired to assist PIU to, (i) implement the Resettlement Plans (ii) conduct consultations and create public participation in the project and conduct verification surveys and (iii) update respective Resettlement Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan, if required, in line with the Resettlement Planning Framework and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, respectively.

183. Key activities of the RIA in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) assist The Project in verification and updating, if required, the detailed census and socioeconomic survey of displaced persons carried out during DPR preparation based on detailed design, and verify the identity of below poverty line, female-headed, and other vulnerable households affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and issue ID cards; (ii) prepare micro plan and get vetted by The Project; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the DPs – coordinating with the The Project and informing the displaced persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (iv) assist DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations in having a bank account, process of disbursement adopted by ARNIP and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the DPs in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift; (vi) in consultation with the DPs, inform the The Project about the shifting dates agreed with DPs in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vii) organize training programs to the vulnerable for income restoration; (viii) conduct meaningful consultations throughout the RP implementation and ensure disclosure of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the displaced persons; (ix) assist DPs in grievance redressal process; (x) assist the PIU in keeping detailed records of

progress and establish monitoring and reporting system of RP implementation; and (xi) act as the information resource center for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors and project management and implementing units during the execution of the works. The resettlement plan Implementation consultant will facilitate in integrating such households with the other relevant housing schemes of various government agencies.

F. External Monitoring

184. A third-party monitoring agency will be recruited to monitor and evaluate the implementation of all the resettlement plans of the Assam Industrial Corridor Improvement Project. The objectives of the external monitoring are to:

- a. Assess the implementation progress of RP as per the RPF provisions and processes and its compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.;
- b. Monitor the schedules and the implementation targets;
- c. Evaluate whether the objectives and outcomes of RP are met the project roads

G. Land acquisition and Resettlement process:

(i) Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

185. In accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and as "Acquisition of land through direct purchase by way of negotiated settlement for improvement and upgradation of State Highways and Major District Roads, under Asom Mala Program and Externally Aided Projects (EAP)", and notified in the Assam Gazette Notification No. DA5R. 80/2020/3 dated 20th January 2021 and R&R Policy for Assam State Roads Project the competent authority will pass a Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Award. All the affected titleholders who are eligible for R&R assistance will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. Initially a draft list will be notified by giving minimum of 30 days' time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and quantum of assistance. The final list will be notified after taking into account the objections, if any. Similarly, the list of those affected non- title holders will also be notified along with the details of R&R assistance and a separate R&R award enquiry will be conducted for the non-titleholders.

(ii) Micro plan

186. The implementation support RIA will prepare the draft micro plan, village wise for the project road detailing the type of loss, tenure of the DP, vulnerability status and the entitlements as per the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix (EM) and beneficiary bank details. The draft micro plan will be disclosed in the jurisdictional village panchayat where the DPs are living/having business, and 7-days after the disclosure, the R&R award enquiry will be held by the jurisdictional LARR Authority.

187. Based on the R&R award enquiry outcome, the RIA will submit the final micro plan to RSO, for verification and onward transmission to Project Director, PIU through the LARR Authority. The Project Director, PIU, after scrutiny of the micro plan will accord approval for the disbursement of the R&R entitlements.

(iii) R&R Award Process

188. The LARR Authority will hold R&R award enquiry in the project area and will send prior intimation to all concerned DPs through the jurisdictional Block Development Officer (BDOs) or District Commissioner and the RIA.

189. During the R&R award enquiry, each DP will be informed about the type of loss and tenure as recorded during census and socio-economic survey and verified subsequently, and the entitlements due to the DP as per the provisions contained in the EM. All the DPs will be given an opportunity to be heard and concerns if any, will be addressed. The R&R proceedings will be recorded and copy of the R&R award will be issued to the DP then and there.

(iv) Establishment of a Management Information System (MIS)

190. A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at PIU and the PMU level. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the DPs baseline socio-economic characteristics, developing pre-defined reports, algorithms and calculations based on the available data and updating tables/fields for finding compensation and assistances, tracking the land acquisition and resettlement progress. The individual entitlements, compensation calculations, structure valuation, etc. will be updated using MIS software. In addition, land acquisition notices, identity cards will also be generated thorough MIS. All quires will be generated and the baseline data will also be maintained and updated as needed. The data and information required for periodical progress reports will be generated using MIS database. The required computer terminals and software will be established at The Project level in order to feed the data to be maintained in the web with backup at PIU.

(v) Capacity Building of PIU/PIU

191. The staff of PMU, RIA and the staff of PIU, who are involved in LA and R&R will require to be familiar with land acquisition procedures and ADB Social Safeguards policy requirements. In order to build the capacity of the PMU and the PIU, an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project will be undertaken. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition, (ii) public consultation and participation, (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms, (iv) Grievance redressal, and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

192. Resettlement activities will be coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required coordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared sections to project contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counseling and assistance to affected people through the RP implementing agencies/NGOs so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation.

193. The RP implementing agencies/NGOs staff will provide project LA and R&R related information to the DPs, provide details of entitlements and procedures for getting compensations and availing R&R assistance. The agencies/NGOs will also provide assistance in updating the RP particularly with DP and their asset details, facilitating issue of ID cards, opening of bank accounts, facilitate implementation of livelihood and income restoration program, coordinate with other various agencies, conduct awareness program for HIV/AIDS, health and hygiene, road safety, gender and human trafficking. All other activities related to implementation and land acquisition will be undertaken simultaneously.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

194. The proposed RP implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. project preparation phase, RP implementation phase, and monitoring and reporting phase, and the activities envisaged in each phase is discussed below.

1. **Project Preparation Phase:** The activities to be performed in this phase include: (i) the formation and staffing of the The Projects; (ii) submission of the RP to ADB for approval; (iii) the appointment of the RP implementation NGO/agency; and (iv) the establishment of GRCs. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue until the end of the project.

195. **RP Implementation Phase:** In this phase, the key activities to be carried out include: (i) joint verification; (ii) valuation of structures; (iii) LA notification; (iv) preparation of micro plan; (v) LA and R&R award enquiry; (vi) approval of final micro plan; (vii) identification and development of resettlement site; (viii) payment of compensation for land and structure; (ix) payment of other Rehabilitation assistances; (x) relocation of DPs to resettlement site; and (xi) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

196. **Monitoring and Reporting Phase:** Internal monitoring will commence as soon as RP implementation begins and continue till end of RP implementation. External monitoring will also commence from the beginning of RP implementation.

C. RP Implementation Schedule

197. An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement and Rehabilitation activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in the work plan. The following are the key implementation activities that are presented in the work plan.

- a) Updating of RP based on design changes, if any

- b) Approval of RP and Disclosure
- c) Appointment of RIAs and External Monitoring consultants
- d) Constitution and notification of GRCs
- e) LA Notification
- f) Verification of DPs and Notification of DP list
- g) Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location
- h) MIS in operational for tracking LA and R&R Implementation progress
- i) Structure Valuation
- j) Disclosure of Microplan (list of eligible DPs and their entitlements)
- k) Issue of Identity cards
- l) R&R Award including assistance for non-title holders
- m) Relocation of CPRs
- n) Payment of R&R assistance
- o) Allotment of house sites or development of Resettlement sites
- p) Shifting of DPs of alternative resettlement sites
- q) LA Award and disbursement of compensation
- r) R&R Award including assistance for title holders
- s) Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for first milestone
- t) Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for second milestone
- u) Impact Evaluation

198. **Coordination with Civil Works:** The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of encumbrance free land to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to DPs so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation and R&R assistances.

199. The relocation of common property resources will be linked to handing over of encumbrance free land to the contractors. The handing over of land to the contractor will be organised in two sections. Sections having no IR impact and non-significant impacts will be in the first-milestone and will be handing over after signing of the contract and by the financial closure date, and the rest within one year/one and half years of contract signing as spelled out in the respective civil work contracts.

Table 49: RP Implementation Work Plan

	2020												2021												2022											
	1Q			2Q			3Q			4Q			1Q			2Q			3Q			4Q			1Q			2Q			3Q			4Q		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Project Preparation Stage																																				
Screen project impact																																				
Public Consultation on alignment																																				
Prepare Land Acquisition Plan																																				
Carry out Census Survey																																				
Prepare Resettlement Plan (RP)																																				
RP Implementation Stage																																				
Obtain RP approval from WB																																				
Disclosure of RP																																				
Hiring RIA for RP Implementation																																				
Formation of GRC (Grievance Mechanism)																																				
Implementation of GRC																																				
Public Consultation																																				
Co-ordination with district authority for LA																																				
Submission of LA proposals to DC																																				
Declaration of cut-off date (LA notification)																																				
Payment of compensation																																				
Taking possession of acquired land																																				
Handling over the acquired land to contractor																																				
Notify the date of construction start to DPs																																				
Income Restoration Program																																				
Awareness Training																																				
Rehabilitation of DPs																																				
Monitoring and Reporting Period																																				
Internal monitoring and reporting																																				
Hiring Construction Supervision Consultant																																				
External monitoring and reporting																																				

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

200. The objective of monitoring is to provide the PIU and the PMU with an effective tool for assessing Rehabilitation progress, identifying potential difficulties and problems areas and provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful implementation. Monitoring is a warning system for project managers and a channel for the DPs to express their needs and reactions to the programme.

B. Internal Monitoring

201. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU with assistance from PCMC. Internal monitoring will ensure land acquisition and resettlement activities implemented as per the approved Resettlement Plans in accordance with the Resettlement Planning Framework. The PIU, assisted by NGO/RIA, will prepare quarterly progress reports and submit to the PMU. The PMU will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports and submit to ADB. These reports will describe the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. These reports will closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed in the approved Resettlement Plan.

202. A copy of the quarterly report will be made available to ADB. In view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring Mechanism for this project will have both monitoring by the PMU and monitoring by an external agency / expert.

C. External Monitoring

203. For subprojects with significant adverse safeguard impacts, the PMU will hire qualified and experienced external experts to verify its monitoring information⁹. An important function of the external monitoring expert is to advise the PMU on safeguard compliance issues. If significant non-compliance issues are identified, the PMU is required to prepare a corrective action plan to address such issues. The PMU will document monitoring results, identify the necessary corrective actions, and reflect them in a corrective action plan. Terms of reference for external monitor is **Appendix 15**.

D. Indicative Indicators

204. Indicators will be developed for internal monitoring and external monitoring purposes and integrated in the MIS. The Table 50 below shows indicative indicators for monitoring.

Table 50: Indicative Indicators for Monitoring

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and time frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have all resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved according to agreed implementation plan?

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? • Have funds been disbursed according to RF? • Has the land been made encumbrance-free and handed over to the contract or in time for project implementation?
Delivery of entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all affected persons received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? • How many affected households have relocated and built their new structures at new locations? • Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? have affected businesses received entitlements? • Have the community structures (e.g. church, club, etc.) been compensated and rebuilt at new sites? • Have all processes been documented? • Are there discrepancies between the estimated number of affected persons as per the RP/RP addendum and actual numbers • Share of CCL disbursement vs total TH affected • Share of TH who have received “top ups” • Share of TH who have received entitlement benefits • Share of NTH who have been compensated market value for loss of structure, tree or crops • Share of NTH who have received entitlement benefits
Relocation assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has RIA prepared a list of alternative places to rent/buy? • Have affected households benefitted from support of RIA to find alternative place to rent/buy? If so, how many and what services were provided?
Consultation, grievances, and special issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have resettlement information brochures/leaf lets been prepared and distributed? have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, and community activities? • Have any affected persons used the grievance redress procedures? What grievances were raised? What were the outcomes? • Have conflicts been resolved? • Have grievances and resolutions been documented? have any cases been taken to court?
Resettlement Benefit/Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? • What changes have occurred in income, expenditure and livelihood patterns compared to pre-project situation?

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many physically displaced families have relocated? Where are they relocated (i.e., remaining plot of land, newly purchased plot, rented plot/structure) • How many households have purchased plot? • What was compensations/resettlement benefits spent on? • Have the participants of the livelihood training program used their new skills? What was the seed grant spent on?

E. Reporting Requirements

205. The following reports will be prepared and submitted to the PIU, EA or project team at the Asian Development Bank.

Table 51: Reporting Requirements

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility	Submitted to
RP update	Provide the updated list of affected persons after the joint verification survey	Till the end of Project	NGO / RIA PIU/PMU	PIU/EA/ADB
Addendum(s)	Detail the land acquisition and resettlement impacts, socioeconomic survey of affected persons, mitigation and Rehabilitation measures, budgetary requirements and timeline for implementation	To be prepared when either condition below is met: (i) for sections of project where design is not final (ii) for unforeseen activities with resettlement impacts	NGO/RIA/PIU/ PMU	PIU/EA/ADB
Monthly progress report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, progress on indicators, results, issues affecting performance, constraints, variation from RP (if any) and reason for the same and corrections recommended	Monthly	NGO/ RIA/PMU	PIU
Semi-annual resettlement monitoring report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, indicators, variations if any with explanation and outcome, recommended corrective actions.	Semi annually	PIU	ADB

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility	Submitted to
External monitoring report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, indicators, variations if any with explanation and outcome, affected person's satisfaction with process, compliance with ADB's SPS, corrective actions recommended	Semi annually	External Monitor	PIU/EA/ADB
Resettlement completion report	Overall narrative of the land acquisition and resettlement process, outputs and outcomes of indicators from baseline, key variations/changes, lessons learned	Once	PIU	ADB
Resettlement evaluation report	Overall assessment of the land acquisition and resettlement process, compliance with ADB's SPS, indicators achievement when compared to baseline, lessons learned	Once	External Monitor	PIU/EA/ADB



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APPENDIX 1 DISTANCE OF MOUZA FROM NEAREST MUNICIPALITY

Mouza Schedule of Chapaguri Amteka road										
Sl. No.	VILLAGE NAME	CIRCLE OFFICE	DISTRICT	Chainage(Km)		LA Area (Ha)	Private LA Area (Ha)	Percentage of Private LA Area (Ha)	Govt. LA Area (Ha)	Percentage of Govt. LA Area (Ha)
				From	To					
1	2 No Chapaguri	Sidli	Chirang	0+000	1+200	0.5381	0.2729	50.7	0.2652	49.3
2	2 No Kahibari	Sidli	Chirang	1+200	2+700	1.0228	0.2608	25.5	0.7620	74.5
3	2 No Palashguri	Sidli	Chirang	2+700	3+610	0.3963	0.3045	76.8	0.0918	23.2
4	1 No Palashguri	Sidli	Chirang	3+600	4+440	0.7929	0.6828	86.1	0.1101	13.9
5	Dologaoon	Sidli	Chirang	4+440	5+430	1.2688	0.1596	12.6	1.1092	87.4
6	Nangalbhangra	Brijni	Chirang	5+460	6+895	0.7181	0.0000	0.0	0.7181	100.0
7	1 No Odalguri	Sidli	Chirang	6+890	7+120	0.0000	0.0000	0.0	0.0000	0.0
8	Tulshijhora	Brijni	Chirang	7+115	8+020	2.3624	2.0206	85.5	0.3418	14.5
9	Palangsuguri	Sidli	Chirang	7+840	9+350	1.8230	1.6652	91.3	0.1578	8.7
10	2 No Sikapara	Brijni	Chirang	8+020	8+115	0.1624	0.1373	84.5	0.0251	15.5
11	Paschimgumargaon	Sidli	Chirang	9+350	10+590	0.3132	0.1225	39.1	0.1907	60.9
12	Bhawanipur	Brijni	Chirang	10+590	11+970	0.4214	0.1815	43.1	0.2399	56.9
13	Kaliagaon	Brijni	Chirang	11+970	13+740	0.2100	0.0766	36.5	0.1334	63.5
14	Laxmipur	Brijni	Chirang	13+740	15+110	0.9262	0.8145	87.9	0.1117	12.1
15	Amguri	Brijni	Chirang	15+110	16+000	3.5172	0.0000	0.0	3.5172	100.0
16	Rajpara	Brijni	Chirang	16+000	17+300	2.4924	1.9460	78.1	0.5464	21.9
17	Kherdanga	Brijni	Chirang	17+300	19+140	3.8589	2.0855	54.0	1.7734	46.0
18	Parbatjhora	Brijni	Chirang	19+140	20+590	3.0365	1.4124	46.5	1.6241	53.5
19	Kaliamalia	Brijni	Chirang	20+590	21+680	2.7785	1.1109	40.0	1.6676	60.0
20	Gandabil	Brijni	Chirang	21+680	22+750	3.1296	2.2733	72.6	0.8563	27.4
21	Reserve Forest	Brijni	Chirang	22+750	40+779	36.920				
						66.6887				
							15.53	Govt	14.24	

	Within 10 Km Radius of Municipality Boundary
	Within Municipality
	Beyond 10 Km Radius of Municipality Boundary



APPENDIX 2 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION CHECKLIST

Project Data Country/ Project Title: A03 Chapaguri to Amteka, Assam , India

Department/Division: PWD, Assam

Processing Stage: Design

**Lending
Modality:**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Loan | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediation Loan or Equity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Program | <input type="checkbox"/> Investment Emergency Loan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Loan ¹ Sector Loan | <input type="checkbox"/> SDP Loan |

Categorization Status: New

☒ Re-classification ☐

Previous Category ☐



A. Identification of indigenous peoples in project area

Impact on indigenous peoples (IPs)/ ethnic minority (EM)	Not known	Yes	No	Remarks or identified problems, if any
Are there IPs or EM groups present in project locations?			No	
Do they maintain distinctive customs or economic activities that may make them vulnerable to hardship?			No	
Will the project restrict their economic and social activity and make them particularly vulnerable in the context of project?			No	
Will the project change their socioeconomic and cultural integrity?			No	
Will the project disrupt their community life?			No	
Will the project positively affect their health, education, livelihood or social security status?		Yes		
Will the project negatively affect their health, education, livelihood or social security status?			No	
Will the project alter or undermine the recognition of their knowledge, preclude customary behaviors or undermine customary institutions?			No	
In case no disruption of indigenous community life as a whole, will there be loss of housing, strip of land, crops, trees and other fixed assets owned or controlled by individual indigenous Families?			No	

Applies to program loans with investment components.

A. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous peoples

Project activity and output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1.Upgradation of Road	Increase in Connectivity	
2.Upgradation of Road	Decrease in Time spend on Road	
3.Upgradation of Road	Decrease in Road Accident	
4.Upgradation of Road	Decrease in Vehicle operating cost	
5.Upgradation of Road	Decrease in Fuel cost and Import Bill	



B. Decision on Categorization

After reviewing the answer above, the Mission Leader and Social Development Specialist agree that the project:

- ☐ Should be categorized as an A project, an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) is required or, for sector/FI projects, an Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF) is required
- ☐ Should be categorized as a B project, a specific action favorable to indigenous peoples/ethnic minority is required and addressed through a specific provision in RRP and in related plans such as a Resettlement Plan, a Gender Action Plan or a general Community Participatory Plan
- ☒ Should be categorized as a C project, no IPDP/IPDF or specific action required

Project Team Comments: As only Linear Acquisition there is very little impact on the presence of ST groups with close attachment to land in the project area is not established. Further, in terms of “collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats” and “institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture” is not observed in the project area.

RSES Comments:



APPENDIX 3 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION CHECKLIST

Screening Questions for Resettlement Categorization

A. Instructions (i) The project team completes and submits the form to the Environment and Safeguards Division (RSES) for endorsement by RSES Director, and for approval by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO). (ii) The classification of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in the project components or/and site that may result in category change, the Sector Division submits a new form and requests for recategorization, and endorsement by RSES Director (Regional and Sustainable Development Department) and by the CCO. The old form is attached for reference. (iii) In addition, the project team may propose in the comments section that the project is highly complex and sensitive (HCS), for approval by the CCO. HCS projects are a subset of category A projects that ADB deems to be highly risky or contentious or involve serious and multidimensional and generally interrelated potential social and/or environmental impacts.			
B. Project Data Country/Project No./Project Title : <u>India / A03 Chapaguri to Amteka</u> Department/Division/ : <u>PWD, Assam Processing Stage</u> Design _____ Modality: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sector Loan <input type="checkbox"/> MFF <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Other financing modalities			
C. Involuntary Resettlement Category Category A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category B <input type="checkbox"/> Category C <input type="checkbox"/> Category F <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Re categorization <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Category			
C. Comments			
Project Team Comments:		RSES Comments:	
E. Approval			
Proposed by:		Reviewed by:	
Project Team Leader, Date:		Social Safeguard Specialist, RSDD/RSES Date:	
Social Development Specialist, Date:		Director, RSES Date:	
Endorsed by:		Approved by:	
Director, Date:		Chief Compliance Officer Date:	
		Highly Complex and Sensitive Project	

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?	Yes			
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	Yes			



3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	Yes			Under Process
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	Yes			
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?	Yes			
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?	Yes			
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?	Yes			
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?	Yes			
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?	Yes			
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		No		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		No		Linear Acquisition only
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		No		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Y] Yes If yes, approximately how many? <u>3998 DPs.</u>				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of Families, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Y] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Y] Yes				

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.



APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF PRIVATE STUCTURES

Sl. No	Starting Chainage	Ending Chainage	Side	Owner's Name	Ownership	Tenant/ Occupier/Owner	If Tenants Then Specify Owner Name	Structure. No.	Use Of Structure	Type Of Structure	Overall Impact
1	0.008	0.02	Left	Dhagen Brahma	Encroacher	-	-	NL1A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
2	0.008	0.02	Left	Ansai Narzary	Encroacher	Tenant	Dhagen Brahma	NL1D	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
3	0.008	0.02	Left	Gopal Narzary	Encroacher	Tenant	Dhagen Brahma	NL1B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
4	0.008	0.02	Left	Gopal Narzary	Encroacher			NL1C	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
5	0.025	0.03	Right	Maidari Boro	Squatter	-	-	R1	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
6	0.033	0.035	Right	Dipili Das & Allauddin Mondal	Squatter	Tenant	Funaswaru Basubatory	NR1	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
7	0.034	0.036	Left	Gajen Brahma	Encroacher	Tenant	Dhagen Brahma	NL2	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
8	0.043	0.048	Left	Dharani Ray	Encroacher	-	-	NL3	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
9	0.048	0.052	Right	Islam Haque	Squatter	-	-	R2	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
10	0.065	0.068	Right	Usha Sutradhar	Encroacher	Tenant	Funaswaru Basubatory	NR2	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
11	0.092	0.096	Left	Sambhu Banik	Squatter	Tenant	Phungkha Basumatari	L1	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
12	0.097	0.101	Right	Kalidas Poddar	Encroacher	Tenant	Funaswaru Basubatory	NR3	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
13	0.103	0.108	Left	Khanshib Brambha	Squatter	Tenant	Phungkha Basumatari	L2	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
14	0.122	0.124	Right	Mahendra Narzary	Kiosk	-	-	NR4A	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
15	0.125	0.127	Right	Sanjit Thakur	Encroacher	Tenant	Funaswaru Basubatory	NR4B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
16	0.13	0.18	Left	Sameswar Brahma	Encroacher	Tenant	Saura Brahma	NL4A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
17	0.13	0.18	Left	Bijay Dhanuka	Encroacher	Tenant	Saura Brahma	NL4B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
18	0.13	0.18	Left	Prakash Shawa	Encroacher	Tenant	Saura Brahma	NL4C	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
19	0.13	0.18	Left	Anjali Brahma	Encroacher	Tenant	Saura Brahma	NL4D	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
20	0.13	0.18	Left	Mithiso Basumatry	Encroacher	Tenant	Saura Brahma	NL7E	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
21	0.13	0.18	Left	Ranu Bismith	Encroacher	-	-	NL4F	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
22	0.13	0.18	Left	Rama Saou	Encroacher	Tenant	Saura Brahma	NL4G	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
23	0.13	0.18	Right	Sankar Roy	Encroacher	Tenant	Saura Brahma	NL4H	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
24	0.13	0.18	Right	Sarmila Brahma	Encroacher	Tenant	Saura Brahma	NL4I	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
25	0.13	0.18	Right	Sujit Charan Day	Encroacher	Tenant	Saura Brahma	NL4J	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant



Resettlement Plan
For ARNIP under Asom Mala Program
Corridor No-A03

Sl. No	Starting Chainage	Ending Chainage	Side	Owner's Name	Ownership	Tenant/ Occupier/Owner	If Tenants Then Specify Owner Name	Structure. No.	Use Of Structure	Type Of Structure	Overall Impact
26	0.130/0.152	0.180/0.162	Left/Right	Shiba Shau	Encroacher	Tenant	Suresh Brambha	NL4K	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
27	0.130/0.152	0.180/0.162	Left/Right	Shiba Shau	Encroacher			NR7C	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Non-Significant
28	0.130/0.172	0.180/0.185	Left/Right	Sanjib Debnath	Encroacher	Tenant	Jyotirmoy Bhambha	NL4L	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
29	0.130/0.172	0.180/0.185	Left/Right	Sanjib Debnath	Encroacher			NR8A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
30	0.13	0.18	Left	Amar Chowdhury	Encroacher	-	-	NL4M	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
31	0.13	0.18	Left	Samar Majumdar	Encroacher	Tenant	Saura Brahma	NL4N	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
32	0.13	0.18	Left	Hareswar Narzary	Encroacher	Tenant	Saura Brahma	NL4O	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
33	0.133	0.143	Right	Ratan Debnath	Encroacher	-	-	NR5A	Commercial	Temporary	Non-Significant
34	0.133	0.143	Right	Ruby Basumatary	Encroacher	Tenant	Funaswaru Basumatary	NR5B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Non-Significant
35	0.133	0.143	Right	Mantu Thakur	Encroacher	Tenant	Funaswaru Basumatary	NR5C	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
36	0.145	0.151	Right	Beli Narzary	Private	Tenant	Funaswaru Basumatary	NR6	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Non-Significant
37	0.152	0.162	Right	Mamoni Mazumdar	Private	Tenant	Funaswaru Basumatary	NR7A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Non-Significant
38	0.152	0.162	Right	Anupam Seal	Private	Tenant	Suresh Brambha	NR7B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Non-Significant
39	0.172	0.185	Right	Phanin Bhambha	Encroacher	Tenant	Jyotirmoy Bhambha	NR8B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
40	0.172	0.185	Right	Bikash Paul	Encroacher	Tenant	Jyotirmoy Bhambha	NR8C	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
41	0.185	0.189	Left	Uttam Rajbhar	Encroacher	Tenant	Sikharu Bharna	NL5	Commercial	Permanent	Significant
42	0.187	0.195	Right	Fani Seal	Encroacher	Tenant	Ramlal Basumatary	NR9A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
43	0.187	0.195	Right	Mithun Paul	Encroacher	Tenant	Ramlal Basumatary	NR9B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
44	0.19	0.195	Left	Lal Babu Sah	Encroacher	Tenant	Champa Lal Badra	NL6	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
45	0.195	0.224	Right	Praneswar Basumatary	Encroacher	Tenant	Ramlal Basumatary	NR10A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
46	0.195	0.224	Right	SamuNarzary	Encroacher	Tenant	Ramlal Basumatary	NR10B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
47	0.195	0.224	Right	Dilip Saikia	Encroacher	Tenant	Ramlal Basumatary	NR10C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
48	0.195	0.224	Right	Sahanur Islam	Encroacher	Tenant	Ramlal Basumatary	NR10D	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
49	0.195	0.224	Right	Geremsa Brahma	Encroacher	Tenant	Ramlal Basumatary	NR10E	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
50	0.201	0.21	Left	Prakash Paul	Encroacher	Tenant	Champa Lal Badra	NL7B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant



Resettlement Plan
For ARNIP under Asom Mala Program
Corridor No-A03

Sl. No	Starting Chainage	Ending Chainage	Side	Owner's Name	Ownership	Tenant/ Occupier/Owner	If Tenants Then Specify Owner Name	Structure. No.	Use Of Structure	Type Of Structure	Overall Impact
51	0.201	0.21	Left	Bilicharan Brahma	Encroacher	Tenant	Champa Lal Badra	NL7A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
52	0.215	0.224	Left	Lal Bahadur Sama	Encroacher	Tenant	Champa Lal Badra	NL8A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
53	0.215	0.224	Left	Santosh Sah	Encroacher	Tenant	Champa Lal Badra	NL8B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Non-Significant
54	0.216	0.226	Right	Swapan Shil	Encroacher	Tenant	Ramlal Basumatary	NR11A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
55	0.216	0.226	Right	Baburam Toppo	Encroacher	Tenant	Ramlal Basumatary	NR11B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
56	0.216	0.226	Right	Dipak Narzary	Encroacher	Tenant	Ramlal Basumatary	NR11C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
57	0.227	0.232	Right	Sunil Roy	Encroacher	Tenant	Ramlal Basumatary	NR12	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
58	0.23	0.233	Left	Omkar Basumatry	Encroacher	Tenant	Champa Lal Badra	NL9A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
59	0.23	0.233	Left	Josmi Brahma	Encroacher	Tenant	Champa Lal Badra	NL9B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
60	0.238	0.242	Left	Lal Bahadur Sama	Encroacher	Tenant	Babulal Basumatary	XL1	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
61	0.245	0.253	Left	Joymal Narjary	Encroacher	-	-	NL10A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
62	0.245	0.253	Left	Raja Hassan	Encroacher	-	Joymal Narjary	NL10B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
63	0.272	0.276	Right	Berga Basumatary	Encroacher	Tenant	Bilipang Basumatary	NR13	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
64	0.278	0.3	Left	Babita Basumatari	Encroacher	-	-	L3A	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
65	0.31	0.328	Left	Bharati Brahma	Encroacher	-	-	L3B	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	Significant
66	0.325	0.333	Right	Lalbabu Saha	Squatter	Tenant	Mahim Basumatary	NR14A	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
67	0.325	0.333	Right	Lalbabu Saha	Squatter			NR14B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
68	0.325	0.333	Right	Lalbabu Saha	Squatter			NR14C	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
69	0.336	0.347	Right	Tahuren Narzary	Encroacher	-	-	NR15	Residential	Permanent	Non-Significant
70	0.336	0.347	Right	Tahuren Narzary	Encroacher			NR16	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
71	0.340/0.351	0.342/0.357	Left	Nasib Brahma	Encroacher	Tenant	Brikal Brahma	NL12	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
72	0.340/0.351	0.342/0.357	Left	Nasib Brahma	Encroacher			NL15	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
73	0.343	0.347	Left	Brikal Barman	Encroacher	-	-	NL13	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
74	0.348	0.351	Left	Pradip Das	Encroacher	Tenant	Brikal Brahma	NL14	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
75	0.348	0.36	Right	Tarun Narzary	Encroacher	-	-	NR17D	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant



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Sl. No	Starting Chainage	Ending Chainage	Side	Owner's Name	Ownership	Tenant/ Occupier/Owner	If Tenants Then Specify Owner Name	Structure. No.	Use Of Structure	Type Of Structure	Overall Impact
76	0.348	0.36	Right	Biswanath Brahma	Encroacher	Tenant	Tarun Narzary	NR17E	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
77	0.348	0.36	Right	Bikash Narjary	Encroacher	Tenant	Talureh Narjary	NR17A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
78	0.348	0.36	Right	Ranjan Roy	Encroacher	Tenant	Talureh Narjary	NR17B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
79	0.348	0.36	Right	Haripada Silsharma	Encroacher	-	-	NR17C	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
80	0.359	0.363	Left	Chandra Kumar Brahma	Encroacher	Tenant	Brikal Brahma	NL16	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
81	0.375	0.392	Left	Subhas Rabha	Squatter	-	-	NL17	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	Significant
82	0.376	0.385	Right	Avinash Singha	Encroacher	Tenant	Tahuren Narzary	XR1	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
83	0.386	0.39	Right	Tarun Ali Molla	Encroacher	Tenant	Tahuren Narzary	XR2	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
84	0.39	0.418	Left	Dhananjay Brahma	Encroacher	-	-	NL18W	Residential	Temporary	Significant
85	0.39	0.418	Left	Dhananjay Brahma	Encroacher			NL18X	Residential	Semi Permanent	Non-Significant
86	0.39	0.418	Left	Dhananjay Brahma	Encroacher			NL18V	Under Construction	Under Construction	Significant
87	0.392	0.407	Right	Binod Brahma	Encroacher	-	-	NR18	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
88	0.419	0.424	Left	Bwjwn Turi	Encroacher	Tenant	Dhananjay Brahma	NL18Y	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
89	0.427	0.439	Left	Lalit Ray	Encroacher	Tenant	Dhananjay Brahma	NL18ZC	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
90	0.427	0.439	Left	Bijet Brahma	Encroacher	Tenant	Dhananjay Brahma	NL18ZA	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
91	0.427	0.439	Left	Ranjit Nath	Encroacher	Tenant	Dhananjay Brahma	NL18ZB	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
92	0.665	0.675	Left	Nilima Musahary	Encroacher	-	-	NL19	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	Significant
93	0.745	0.756	Right	Anju Brahma	Encroacher	Tenant	Paniram Brahma	NR20A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
94	0.745	0.756	Right	Paniram Brahma	Encroacher	-	-	NR20B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
95	0.745	0.756	Right	Dipak Sardar	Encroacher	Tenant	Paniram Brahma	NR20C	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
96	0.745	0.756	Right	Saidul Ali	Encroacher	Tenant	Paniram Brahma	NR20D	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
97	0.75	0.762	Left	Bela Das	Encroacher	Tenant	Champa Basumatry	NL21D	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
98	0.75	0.762	Left	Champa Basumatary	Encroacher	-	-	NL21A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
99	0.75	0.762	Left	Gopal Basumatary	Encroacher	-	-	NL21B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
100	0.75	0.762	Left	Abdul Ali Barick	Encroacher	-	-	NL21C	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant



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101	0.762	0.77	Right	Sagir Hussain	Encroacher	-	-	NR21A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
102	0.762	0.77	Right	Sujit Nath	Encroacher	Tenant	Pradip Brahma	NR21B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
103	0.762	0.77	Right	Pradip Brahma	Encroacher	-	-	NR21C	Residential	Temporary	Significant
104	0.781	0.791	Right	Tapan Das	Encroacher	-	-	NR22C	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
105	0.781	0.791	Right	Mdaran Narzary	Encroacher	-	-	NR22A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
106	0.781	0.791	Right	Biju Dev Ray	Encroacher	-	-	NR22B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
107	0.997	1.043	Left	Suraj Brahma	Encroacher	-	-	NL22A	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	Significant
108	0.997	1.043	Left	Nandita Basumatry	Encroacher	-	-	NL22B1	Wire Fencing	Wire Fencing	Significant
109	0.997	1.043	Left	Nandita Basumatry	Encroacher	-	-	NL22B2	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	Significant
110	1.42	1.442	Left	Abbas Siddiqi	Squatter	-	-	L4	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	Significant
111	1.725	1.75	Left	Dr. Jatin Chandra Brahma	Squatter	-	-	NL23	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	Significant
112	1.78	1.805	Right	Sanshank Barha	Squatter	-	-	NR23	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	Significant
113	1.918	1.938	Left	Satyen Basumatari	Squatter	-	-	L5	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
114	1.98	2.04	Right	Binadh Kumar Basumatari	Squatter	-	-	R5A	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
115	1.98	2.04	Right	Binadh Kumar Basumatari	Squatter	-	-	R5B	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
116	2.876	2.879	Left	Bharat Bramha	Squatter	-	-	NL24	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
117	4.195	4.2	Left	Anail Brahma	Squatter	-	-	NL25	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
118	4.228	4.238	Left	Rajnath Brahma	Squatter	-	-	NL26A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
119	4.228	4.238	Left	Rajnath Brahma	Squatter	-	-	NL26B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
120	4.72	4.745	Right	Raju Daimary	Private	-	-	NR27	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
121	4.853	4.857	Left	Danish Narzary	Encroacher	-	-	L6	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
122	5.31	5.51	Left	Chikaru Brahma	Squatter	-	-	L7	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
123	5.547	5.568	Right	Karna Nazari	Private	Tenant	18 Partnership Owner	R7A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
124	5.547	5.568	Right	Nizwar Brahma	Private	Tenant	18 Partnership Owner	R7B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant



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125	5.547	5.568	Right	Jaharul Islam	Private	-	-	R7C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
126	5.575	5.582	Right	Pramila Basumatari	Private	-	-	R8	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
127	5.576	5.587	Left	Manbahadur Chetri	Private	-	-	L8	Commercial	Temporary	Non-Significant
128	7.38	7.39	Right	Md Nur Hoque	Private	-	-	BR4A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
129	7.38	7.39	Right	Md Nur Hoque	Private			BR4B	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
130	7.38	7.39	Right	Md Nur Hoque	Private			BR4C	Toilet	Temporary	Significant
131	7.38	7.39	Right	Md Nur Hoque	Private			BR4D	Cow Shed	Temporary	Significant
132	7.395	7.405	Right	Md Nur Hoque	Private	-	-	BR5A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
133	7.395	7.405	Right	Md Nur Hoque	Private			BR5B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
134	7.395	7.41	Right	Sah Ali	Private	-	-	BR1A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
135	7.395	7.41	Right	Sah Ali	Private			BR1B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
136	7.395	7.41	Right	Sah Ali	Private			BR2A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
137	7.395	7.41	Right	Sah Ali	Private			BR2B	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
138	7.395	7.41	Right	Sah Ali	Private			BR3	Residential	Temporary	Significant
139	7.418	7.432	Right	Abu Barkat Siddik Ali	Private	-	-	BR6A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
140	7.418	7.432	Right	Abu Barkat Siddik Ali	Private			BR6B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
141	7.87	7.872	Right	Ismaile Sheak	Private	-	-	BR7	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
142	7.885	7.895	Right	Asma Khatun	Private	-	-	BR8A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
143	7.885	7.895	Right	Asma Khatun	Private			BR8B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
144	7.885	7.895	Right	Asma Khatun	Private			BR8C	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
145	7.885	7.895	Right	Asma Khatun	Private			BR9	Residential	Temporary	Significant
146	8.055	8.065	Right	Bijon Kumar Nath	Private	-	-	BR11	Residential	Temporary	Significant
147	8.055	8.065	Right	Bijon Kumar Nath	Private			BR10A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
148	8.055	8.065	Right	Bijon Kumar Nath	Private			BR10B	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
149	8.055	8.065	Right	Bijon Kumar Nath	Private			BR10C	Residential	Temporary	Significant
150	8.055	8.065	Right	Bijon Kumar Nath	Private			BR12B	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
151	8.07	8.082	Right	Bichitra Nath	Private	-	-	BR12A	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
152	8.07	8.082	Right	Bichitra Nath	Private			BR13A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
153	8.07	8.082	Right	Bichitra Nath	Private			BR13B	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant



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154	8.07	8.082	Right	Bichitra Nath	Private			BR13C	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
155	8.09	8.105	Right	Mayadebi Debnath	Private	-	-	NR29A	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
156	8.09	8.105	Right	Mayadebi Debnath	Private			NR29 B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
157	8.09	8.105	Right	Mayadebi Debnath	Private			NR29 C	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
158	8.105	8.117	Right	Anjali Rani Nath	Private	-	-	XR5A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
159	8.105	8.117	Right	Anjali Rani Nath	Private			XR5B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
160	8.105	8.117	Right	Anjali Rani Nath	Private			XR5C	Toilet	Temporary	Significant
161	8.105	8.117	Right	Anjali Rani Nath	Private			XR5D	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
162	8.108	8.115	Left	Anjali Rani Nath	Private	-	-	L10A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
163	8.108	8.115	Left	Anjali Rani Nath	Private			L10B	Toilet	Temporary	Significant
164	8.108	8.115	Left	Anjali Rani Nath	Private			L10C	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
165	8.175	8.177	Right	Biswanath Goswami	Private	-	-	XR6A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
166	8.175	8.177	Right	Biswanath Goswami	Private			XR6B	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
167	8.305	8.315	Right	Jibon Dutta	Private	-	-	NR29X	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
168	8.323	8.336	Left	Nirmal Kumar Ghosh	Squatter	-	-	NL27	Residential Cum Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
169	8.323	8.336	Left	Nirmal Kumar Ghosh	Squatter			NL28 A	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
170	8.323	8.336	Left	Nirmal Kumar Ghosh	Squatter			NL28 B	Temple	Semi Permanent	Significant
171	8.34	8.351	Left	Alakesh Chandra Ghosh	Squatter	-	-	NL29A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
172	8.34	8.351	Left	Alakesh Chandra Ghosh	Squatter			NL29B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
173	8.34	8.351	Left	Alakesh Chandra Ghosh	Squatter			NL29C	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
174	8.405	8.415	Right	Alok Debnath	Private	-	-	NR29Y	Residential Cum Commercial	Temporary	Significant
175	8.44	8.455	Left	Jagnarayan Chowdhury	Encroacher	-	-	NL30A	Residential	Temporary	Significant



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176	8.44	8.455	Left	Jagnarayan Chowdhury	Encroacher			NL30B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
177	8.44	8.455	Left	Jagnarayan Chowdhury	Encroacher			NL30C	Toilet	Temporary	Significant
178	8.442	8.448	Right	Alok Debnath	Private	-	-	R11	Residential	Temporary	Significant
179	8.458	8.462	Left	Jagnarayan Chowdhury	Encroacher	-	-	L11	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
180	8.458	8.466	Right	Sabitri Harijon	Encroacher	-	-	R12A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
181	8.458	8.466	Right	Sabitri Harijon	Encroacher			R12B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
182	8.458	8.466	Right	Sabitri Harijon	Encroacher			R12C	Private Temple	Temporary	Significant
183	8.458	8.466	Right	Sabitri Harijon	Encroacher			R12D	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
184	8.495	8.513	Right	Mujammel Hoge	Encroacher	-	-	NR30	Commercial	Temporary	Non-Significant
185	8.495	8.513	Right	Mujammel Hoge	Encroacher			NR31	Residential	Temporary	Significant
186	8.614	8.621	Left	Monilal Chowdhury	Squatter	-	-	NL32	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
187	8.625	8.629	Left	Nousad Ali	Squatter	-	-	L12	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
188	8.625	8.629	Left	Nur Mahammad Kanda Kar	Encroacher	Tenant	Idgha Math	XL5	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
189	8.633	8.635	Left	Akabar Ali	Encroacher	-	-	NL33	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
190	8.64	8.644	Right	Ainul Haque	Squatter	-	-	XR7	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
191	8.64	8.646	Left	Nasir Uddin	Encroacher	-	-	NL34B	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
192	8.64	8.646	Left	Abdul Samat Akando	Encroacher	-	-	NL34C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
193	8.64	8.646	Left	Nur Islam Akando	Encroacher	-	-	NL34A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
194	8.648	8.655	Left	Ainul Haque	Encroacher	-	-	L13A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
195	8.65	8.655	Left	Anup Chakraborty	Encroacher	Tenant	Anath Debnath	L13B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
196	8.655	8.662	Left	Anath Das	Encroacher	Tenant	Anatn Das	NL35 B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
197	8.655	8.662	Left	Shaymal Goswami	Encroacher	-	-	NL35 A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
198	8.655	8.662	Left	Sumar Ali	Encroacher	-	-	NL35 C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
199	8.665	8.685	Left	Ali Hossain	Encroacher	-	-	NL36A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
200	8.665	8.685	Left	Jaynal Houssain & Abida Khatun	Encroacher	Tenant	Joymal Hoshein	NL36B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
201	8.665	8.685	Left	Jaynal Houssain & Abida Khatun	Encroacher			NL36G	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
202	8.665	8.685	Left	Mofidull Islam	Encroacher	Tenant	Joymal Hoshein	NL36C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant



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203	8.665	8.685	Left	Motiur Rahaman	Encroacher	-	-	NL36D	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
204	8.665	8.685	Left	Abdul Motleb Ali	Encroacher	Tenant	Joymal Hoshein	NL36E	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
205	8.665	8.685	Left	Dipak Kumar Sil	Encroacher	Tenant	Joymal Hoshein	NL36F	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
206	8.676	8.686	Right	Nitya Kumar Arjya	Encroacher	Tenant	Bikash Bramha	R13A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
207	8.676	8.686	Right	Ajit Arjya	Encroacher	Tenant	Bikash Bramha	R13B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
208	8.676	8.686	Right	Matiul Rahaman	Encroacher	Tenant	Bikash Bramha	R13C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
209	8.688	8.697	Left	Iddish Molla	Encroacher	-	-	NL37A	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
210	8.688	8.697	Left	Golap Hoque	Encroacher	Tenant	Iddish Molla	NL37B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
211	8.688	8.697	Left	Mujahar Ali	Encroacher	Tenant	Iddish Molla	NL37C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
212	8.69	8.699	Right	Shyamal Goswami	Encroacher	Tenant	Joydev Goswami	R14A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
213	8.698	8.712	Right	Abdul Mazid	Encroacher	Tenant	Joydev Goswami	NR31A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Non-Significant
214	8.698	8.712	Right	Jahidul Islam	Encroacher	Tenant	Joydev Goswami	NR31B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Non-Significant
215	8.698	8.712	Right	Soleman Ali	Encroacher	Tenant	Joydev Goswami	NR31C	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Non-Significant
216	8.698/8.690	8.722/8.699	Left	Abdul Mazid	Encroacher	Tenant	Iddish Molla, Bikash, Joydeb Goswami	L14A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
217	8.698/8.690	8.722/8.699	Left	Abdul Mazid	Encroacher			L14B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
218	8.698/8.690	8.722/8.699	Left	Abdul Mazid	Encroacher			R14B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
219	8.698	8.722	Left	Baser Mondal	Encroacher	Tenant	Bikash	L14C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
220	8.715	8.72	Left	Jahurul Islam	Encroacher	Tenant	Bikash	L14D	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
221	8.718	8.752	Right	Mokbul Hossain Khandakar	Squatter	Tenant	Joydev Goswami	R15	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
222	8.718	8.752	Right	Azad Ali	Squatter	Tenant	Joydev Goswami	R16	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
223	8.718	8.752	Right	Mabarak Ali	Squatter	Tenant	Joydev Goswami	R17	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
224	8.718	8.752	Right	Ratan Arjya	Squatter	Tenant	Joydev Goswami	R18	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
225	8.718	8.752	Right	Siraj Ali	Squatter	Tenant	Sanjib Dhar	R19	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
226	8.718	8.752	Right	Hafijul Islam	Squatter	Tenant	Sanjib Dhar	R20	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
227	8.718	8.752	Right	Abdur Rezak	Squatter	Tenant	Sanjib Dhar	R21	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
228	8.718	8.752	Right	Rahim Badsha	Squatter	Tenant	Sanjib Dhar	R22	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
229	8.718	8.752	Right	Mobarak Ali	Squatter	Tenant	Sanjib Dhar	R23	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
230	8.73	8.733	Left	Khorsed Alam	Squatter	Tenant	Bikash	L15	Commercial	Temporary	Significant



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231	8.757	8.762	Right	Mani Dhar	Encroacher	-	-	R24	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
232	8.76	8.783	Left	Jiban Kumar Pal	Encroacher	-	-	L17	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
233	8.762	8.768	Right	Pralay Pal	Encroacher	Tenant	Tapan Nag	R25A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
234	8.762	8.768	Right	Nousad Akhanda	Encroacher	Tenant	Tapan Nag	R25B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
235	8.77	8.772	Right	Abdur Rahim	Squatter	Tenant	Tapan Nag	R26	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
236	8.778	8.796	Right	Noor Mahammad	Squatter	Tenant	Tapan Nag	R27	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
237	8.778	8.796	Right	Ujjwal Kumar Paul	Squatter	Tenant	Tapan Nag	R28	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
238	8.778	8.796	Right	Makhan Chandra Arijya	Squatter	Tenant	Tapan Nag	R29	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
239	8.778	8.796	Right	Sajal Pal	Squatter	Tenant	Tapan Nag	R30	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
240	8.778	8.796	Right	Azimuddin Khandakar	Squatter	Tenant	Tapan Nag	R31	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
241	8.787	8.79	Left	Bikas Das	Squatter	-	-	NL38A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
242	8.787	8.79	Left	Swapan Kumar Paul	Squatter	-	-	NL38B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
243	8.79	8.8	Left	Swapan Pal	Squatter	-	-	L16A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
244	8.79	8.8	Left	Swapan Pal	Squatter	-	-	L16B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
245	8.79	8.8	Left	Dipa Pal	Squatter	-	-	L16C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
246	8.8	8.805	Right	Prabir Das	Encroacher	Tenant	Tapan Nag	R32	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
247	8.812	8.82	Left	Jyasna Debnath	Squatter	-	-	L18	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
248	8.812	8.82	Left	Dulal Debnath	Squatter	-	-	L19	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
249	8.829	8.835	Left	Nimal Dutta	Encroacher	Tenant	Ratan Pal Jiban Pal	NL39A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
250	8.829	8.835	Left	Utpal Pal	Encroacher	Tenant	Ratan Pal Jiban Pal	NL39B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
251	8.835	8.841	Left	Prokash Paul	Encroacher	Tenant	Bidhan Chandra Ray	NL40	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
252	8.838	8.851	Right	Haris Barman	Encroacher	Tenant	Parimal Nag	R34A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
253	8.838	8.851	Right	Tutun Biswas	Encroacher	Tenant	Parimal Nag	R34B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
254	8.838	8.851	Right	Md Nurul Islam	Encroacher	Tenant	Parimal Nag	R34C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
255	8.838	8.851	Right	Saidul Islam	Encroacher	Tenant	Parimal Nag	R34D	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
256	8.857	8.864	Right	Parimal Nag	Encroacher	-	-	R35A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
257	8.857	8.864	Right	Mani Nag	Encroacher	-	-	R35B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
258	8.865	8.88	Left	Mahidul Islam	Encroacher	Tenant	S-Jaharuddin (Land-Bidhan Roy)	L20A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
259	8.865	8.88	Left	Jamir	Encroacher	Tenant	Bidhan Roy	L20B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
260	8.865	8.88	Left	Jamir	Encroacher	-	-	L20D	Commercial	Temporary	Significant



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261	8.865	8.88	Left	Anowar Hossain	Encroacher	Tenant	Bidhan Roy	L20C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
262	8.888	8.9	Left	Suraj Jamal Sheak	Encroacher	Tenant	Gazi Rahaman	NR32A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
263	8.888	8.9	Right	Rahibul Islam	Encroacher	Tenant	Gazi Rahaman	NR32B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
264	8.888	8.9	Right	Gazi Rahaman	Encroacher	-	-	NR32C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
265	8.888	8.9	Right	Gazi Rahaman	Encroacher			NR32D	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
266	8.906	8.912	Right	Abdul Chandra	Encroacher	-	-	NR33	Commercial	Temporary	Non-Significant
267	9.000/9.015	9.003/9.018	Right	Forida Khatun	Encroacher	-	-	NR34	Residential	Temporary	Significant
268	9.000/9.015	9.003/9.018	Right	Forida Khatun	Encroacher			NR36	Residential	Temporary	Significant
269	9.000/9.015	9.003/9.018	Right	Forida Khatun	Encroacher			NR37	Residential	Temporary	Significant
270	9.007	9.014	Right	Abul Ali	Squatter	-	-	R36	Residential	Temporary	Significant
271	9.083	9.09	Right	Hashmat Ali	Encroacher	-	-	NR38A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
272	9.083	9.09	Right	Hashmat Ali	Encroacher			NR38B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
273	9.116	9.12	Right	Bipul Chandra Pal	Encroacher	-	-	NR39	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Non-Significant
274	9.279	9.287	Right	Milan Bala Paul	Encroacher	-	-	NR40	Residential	Temporary	Significant
275	9.32	9.328	Left	Partha Pal / Tutumani Pal	Encroacher	-	-	L21	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
276	9.363	9.373	Left	Simanta Dey	Squatter	-	-	L22	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
277	9.46	9.468	Right	Shyam Kumar Brahma	Squatter	-	-	R37	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
278	9.498	9.51	Right	Sukur Singh Muchahary	Squatter	-	-	NR41A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
279	9.505	9.51	Right	Nakul Chakraborty	Squatter	Tenant	Sukur Singh Muchahary	NR41B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
280	10.072	10.088	Right	Tarun Kumar Brahma	Squatter	-	-	NR42	Residential	Temporary	Significant
281	10.072	10.088	Right	Tarun Kumar Brahma	Squatter			NR43	Residential	Temporary	Significant
282	10.072	10.088	Right	Tarun Kumar Brahma	Squatter			NR44	Residential	Temporary	Significant
283	10.15	10.157	Right	Pranasor Brahma Rabha	Encroacher	-	-	NR45	Residential	Temporary	Significant
284	10.222	10.23	Right	Samar Singh Barmaha	Encroacher	-	-	NR46A	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
285	10.222	10.23	Right	Samar Singh Barmaha	Encroacher			NR46B	Bamboo Fencing	Bamboo Fencing	Significant
286	11.114	11.12	Right	Rupal Narzary	Squatter	-	-	R38A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant



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287	11.135	11.14	Right	Anish Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	R39	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
288	11.162	11.175	Right	Ranjit Singha	Squatter	-	-	R40A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
289	11.162	11.175	Right	Thorly Brambha	Squatter	-	-	R40B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
290	11.297	11.302	Right	Birlochin Brahma / Nirju Brahma	Squatter	-	-	R40	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
291	11.315	11.317	Left	Narmeswari Brambha	Kiosk	-	-	L23A	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
292	11.315	11.317	Left	Kartik Brambha	Private	-	-	L23B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
293	11.328	11.332	Left	Hemanta Brahma	Encroacher	-	-	NL41	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
294	11.328	11.333	Left	Dipbandhu Narzary	Kiosk	-	-	L24	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
295	11.335	11.338	Left	Gela	Squatter	-	-	L25	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
296	12.1	12.11	Right	Hamed Ali	Encroacher	-	-	BR14	Residential	Temporary	Non-Significant
297	12.14	12.15	Right	Kanchan Mala	Squatter	-	-	BR15A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
298	12.14	12.15	Right	Kanchan Mala	Squatter	-	-	BR15B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
299	12.24	12.248	Right	Nur Islam	Squatter	-	-	R43	Residential	Temporary	Significant
300	12.25	12.257	Right	Nur Islam	Encroacher	-	-	BR16	Residential	Temporary	Significant
301	12.266	12.285	Right	Hafijul Rahaman	Squatter	-	-	BR17A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
302	12.266	12.285	Right	Hafijul Rahaman	Squatter	-	-	BR17B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
303	12.318	12.325	Left	Jaytun Nesa	Squatter	-	-	NL42A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
304	12.318	12.325	Left	Jaytun Nesa	Squatter	-	-	NL42B	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
305	12.338	12.348	Right	Abdul Khalek	Squatter	-	-	NR18A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
306	12.338	12.348	Right	Abdul Khalek	Squatter	-	-	BR18B	Cow Shed	Temporary	Significant
307	12.435	12.44	Right	Sukur Ali	Encroacher	-	-	BR19	Residential	Temporary	Significant
308	12.567	12.571	Right	Abdul Sorab Ali	Encroacher	-	-	BR20	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
309	12.58	12.586	Right	Suburuddin Ali	Encroacher	-	-	BR21	Residential	Temporary	Significant
310	12.598	12.608	Right	Jiten Roy	Encroacher	-	-	BR22	Residential	Temporary	Significant
311	12.625	12.647	Right	Jaleswar Ray	Squatter	-	-	BR23A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
312	12.625	12.647	Right	Jaleswar Ray	Squatter	-	-	BR23B	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
313	12.625	12.647	Right	Jaleswar Ray	Squatter	-	-	BR23C	Residential	Temporary	Significant
314	12.68	12.687	Left	Amal Chandra Ray	Encroacher	-	-	BL1	Residential	Temporary	Significant
315	12.74	12.77	Left	Sk. Sahid Ali	Squatter	-	-	L28A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
316	12.74	12.77	Left	Sk. Sukur Ali	Squatter	-	-	L28B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant



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317	12.74	12.77	Left	Md Rosid Ali	Squatter	-	-	L28C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
318	12.74	12.77	Left	Md Danesh Ali	Squatter	-	-	L28D	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
319	12.765	12.778	Right	Md Sayed Ali	Squatter	-	-	R44	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
320	12.77	12.78	Left	Md Sukur Ali	Squatter	-	-	L29A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
321	12.77	12.78	Left	Md Jamal Khan	Squatter	-	-	L29B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
322	12.77	12.78	Left	Abdul Malik	Squatter	-	-	L29C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
323	12.77	12.78	Left	Anwar Hussan	Squatter	-	-	L29D	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
324	12.78	12.782	Left	Ranjit Roy	Squatter	-	-	L30	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
325	12.784	12.19	Right	Amal Roy	Squatter	-	-	NR47	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
326	12.79	12.792	Left	Natur Namasudra	Kiosk	-	-	L31	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
327	12.794	12.8	Left	Ishaf Ali	Kiosk	-	-	L32	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
328	12.795	12.798	Right	Fulen Chowdhury	Squatter	Tenant	Amal Ray	NR47X	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
329	12.8	12.0807	Right	Ramen Chowdhury	Squatter	Tenant	Amal Ray	NR47Y	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
330	12.802	12.817	Left	Ramani Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	L33A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
331	12.802	12.817	Left	Md Kordus Ali	Kiosk	-	-	L33B	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
332	12.802	12.817	Left	Bikash Roy	Squatter	-	-	L33C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
333	12.815	12.825	Right	Chandan Roy	Squatter	-	-	NR48	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
334	12.82	12.823	Left	Hareswar Ray	Kiosk	-	-	BL2	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
335	12.825	12.829	Right	Harish Roy	Squatter	-	-	BR25	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
336	12.83	12.832	Right	Dinesh Roy	Squatter	Tenant	Chandan Roy	BR26	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
337	12.835	13.838	Right	Mrityunjay Mahanayak	Squatter	Tenant	Ukila Bala Roy	BR27	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
338	12.905	12.91	Right	Sures Chandra Ray	Private	-	-	BR28	Cow Shed	Temporary	Significant
339	12.94	12.947	Right	Renoka Roy	Encroacher	Tenant	Mahim Chandra Roy	BR29	Residential	Temporary	Non-Significant
340	12.957	12.963	Right	Mahim Chandra Ray	Encroacher	-	-	BR30A	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
341	12.957	12.963	Right	Mahim Chandra Ray	Encroacher			BR30B	Bamboo Fencing	Bamboo Fencing	Significant
342	12.957	12.963	Right	Mahim Chandra Ray	Encroacher			BR30C	Residential	Temporary	Significant
343	13.005	13.008	Right	Kartick Roy	Squatter	-	-	R45	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
344	13.012	13.017	Right	Kartick Roy	Encroacher	-	-	BR31A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
345	13.012	13.017	Right	Kartick Roy	Encroacher			BR31B	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant



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346	13.21	13.22	Right	Madan Chandra Roy	Encroacher	-	-	R46	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
347	13.65	13.67	Right	Kaidar Ali Shikdar	Encroacher	-	-	NR49A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
348	13.65	13.67	Right	Kaidar Ali Shikdar	Encroacher			NR49B	Bamboo Fencing	Bamboo Fencing	Significant
349	13.942	13.948	Right	Sobia Khatun	Squatter	-	-	R47	Residential	Temporary	Significant
350	13.952	13.958	Right	Amar Ali	Encroacher	-	-	NR15	Residential	Temporary	Non-Significant
351	14.495	14.5	Right	Akbar Sheak	Squatter	-	-	BR33	Residential	Temporary	Significant
352	14.5	14.515	Right	Siriya Bewa	Squatter	-	-	BR34A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
353	14.5	14.515	Right	Siriya Bewa	Squatter			BR34B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
354	15.051	15.061	Right	Raju Das	Private	-	-	XR14	Under Construction	Temporary	Significant
355	15.136	15.14	Left	Kulbahadur Chetry	Private	-	-	BL4	Under Construction	Temporary	Significant
356	15.385	15.387	Left	Anadini Roy	Private	-	-	BL5A	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
357	15.385	15.387	Left	Anadini Roy	Private			BL5B	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
358	15.475	15.485	Left	Kohen Hajowary	Private	-	-	XL15A	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
359	15.475	15.485	Left	Kohen Hajowary	Private			XL15B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
360	15.496	15.508	Left	Rahari Bala	Private	-	-	BL6	Residential	Temporary	Significant
361	15.496	15.508	Left	Rahari Bala	Private			BL7A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
362	15.496	15.508	Left	Rahari Bala	Private			BL7B	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
363	15.555	15.56	Left	Arun Bargayary	Private	-	-	BL9 A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
364	15.555	15.56	Left	Arun Bargayary	Private			BL9 B	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
365	15.805	15.812	Left	Prem Kumar Chetry	Private	-	-	NL44	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
366	15.83	15.835	Left	Atabulla Fakir	Private	Tenant	Nur Mahammad Ali	NL46A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
367	15.83	15.835	Left	Bipin Debnath	Kiosk	-	-	NL46B	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
368	15.83	15.835	Left	Naresh Mahato	Private	-	-	NL46C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
369	15.835	15.848	Left	Rajesh Adhikari	Squatter	Tenant	Binod Chetri	NL47A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
370	15.835	15.848	Left	Binode Chetri	Squatter	-	-	NL47B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
371	15.835	15.848	Left	Ismail Hussin	Squatter	-	-	NL47C	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
372	15.835	15.848	Left	Abdul Aziz	Squatter	-	-	NL47D	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
373	15.848	15.85	Left	Vinod Chetry	Private	-	-	XL10	Commercial	Temporary	Significant



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374	15.852	15.858	Left	Ratan Mandal	Private	-	-	NL48	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
375	15.858	15.862	Left	Santosh Thakur	Private	-	-	NL49	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
376	15.863	15.868	Left	Farid Ali	Private	-	-	NL50A	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
377	15.863	15.868	Left	Abdul Ajij	Private	-	-	NL50B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
378	15.87	15.877	Left	Somashree Narzary	Encroacher	-	-	NL51	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
379	15.877	15.9	Left	Debraj Upadhyay	Squatter	-	-	XL11	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
380	15.88	15.903	Right	Tankaraj Chetry	Squatter	-	-	XR10	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
381	15.943	15.958	Right	Chakra Bahadur Chetry	Private	-	-	NR52A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
382	15.943	15.958	Right	Chakra Bahadur Chetry	Private			NR52B	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
383	16.002	16.009	Right	Nirmal Chetry	Private	-	-	NR53A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
384	16.002	16.009	Right	Nirmal Chetry	Private			NR53B	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
385	16.25	16.255	Right	Kartik Roy	Private	-	-	NR54	Residential	Temporary	Significant
386	16.268	16.275	Right	Pradip Roy	Private	-	-	NR55A	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
387	16.268	16.275	Right	Pradip Roy	Private			NR55B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
388	16.285	16.298	Right	Prem Bahadur Chetry	Private	-	-	NR57A	Residential	Semi Permanent	Non-Significant
389	16.285	16.298	Right	Prem Bahadur Chetry	Private			NR57B	Residential	Temporary	Non-Significant
390	16.285	16.298	Right	Prem Bahadur Chetry	Private			NR56A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
391	16.285	16.298	Right	Prem Bahadur Chetry	Private			NR56B	Bamboo Fencing	Bamboo Fencing	Significant
392	17.61	17.628	Right	Khagen Owary	Private	-	-	NR59	Residential	Temporary	Non-Significant
393	17.61	17.628	Right	Khagen Owary	Private			NR60A	Residential	Temporary	Non-Significant
394	17.61	17.628	Right	Khagen Owary	Private			NR60B	Residential	Temporary	Non-Significant
395	17.705	17.708	Right	Riten Basumatary	Private	-	-	NR61	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
396	17.745	17.748	Right	Nijara Basumatari	Private	-	-	R49	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
397	17.84	17.843	Right	Sahaj Roy	Private	-	-	XR16	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
398	18.63	18.638	Right	Akhor Sing	Squatter	-	-	NR61XA	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant



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399	18.63	18.638	Right	Akhor Sing	Squatter			NR61XB	Residential	Temporary	Significant
400	18.985	18.92	Right	Nikung Haralalka	Squatter	-	-	R51	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
401	19.148	19.155	Right	Anjuli Narzary	Private	-	-	R53	Commercial	Temporary	Non-Significant
402	19.232	19.24	Right	Amed Ali	Private	-	-	R52	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
403	19.38	19.39	Left	Majen Daimary	Private	-	-	L36	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
404	20.437	20.44	Left	Chawmdwm Narzary	Encroacher	-	-	L35	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
405	20.849	20.852	Left	Binol Gayary	Private	-	-	NL52A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
406	20.849	20.852	Left	Binol Gayary	Private			NL52B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
407	20.849	20.852	Left	Binol Gayary	Private			NL52C	Residential	Temporary	Significant
408	20.849	20.852	Left	Binol Gayary	Private			NL52D	Residential	Temporary	Significant
409	21.795	21.796	Left	Sorala Narzary	Private	-	-	BL15	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
410	21.87	21.874	Left	Ringkong Narzary	Private	-	-	BL16	Under Construction	Semi Permanent	Significant
411	22.035	22.045	Left	Hopming Musahary	Private	-	-	BL17A	Under Construction	Temporary	Significant
412	22.035	22.045	Left	Hopming Musahary	Private			BL17B	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
413	22.922	22.924	Left	Bijan Kumer Updhaye	Squatter	-	-	L41	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
414	22.955	22.975	Left	Rangkhaw Narzary	Squatter	-	-	L42	Cow Shed	Temporary	Significant
415	22.955	22.975	Left	Rangkhaw Narzary	Squatter			L44	Residential	Temporary	Significant
416	22.955	22.975	Left	Rangkhaw Narzary	Squatter			L43	Residential	Temporary	Significant
417	24	24.005	Left	Anil Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	BL18	Residential	Temporary	Significant
418	24.018	24.023	Left	Sunisri Narzary	Squatter	-	-	BL19	Residential	Temporary	Significant
419	24.05	24.051	Left	Goutam Narzary	Squatter	-	-	XL17	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
420	24.068	24.1	Left	Sumel Narzary	Squatter	-	-	BL20	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
421	24.068	24.1	Left	Sumel Narzary	Squatter			BL21	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
422	24.068	24.1	Left	Sumel Narzary	Squatter			BL22	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
423	24.068	24.1	Left	Sumel Narzary	Squatter			BL23	Residential	Temporary	Significant
424	24.068	24.1	Left	Sumel Narzary	Squatter			BL24	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
425	24.115	24.12	Left	Rebekha Narzary	Squatter	-	-	BL25	Residential	Temporary	Significant
426	24.762	24.778	Right	Thunthri	Squatter	-	-	NR61A	Residential	Temporary	Significant



Resettlement Plan
For ARNIP under Asom Mala Program
Corridor No-A03

Sl. No	Starting Chainage	Ending Chainage	Side	Owner's Name	Ownership	Tenant/ Occupier/Owner	If Tenants Then Specify Owner Name	Structure. No.	Use Of Structure	Type Of Structure	Overall Impact
				Mushahary							
427	24.762	24.778	Right	Thunthri Mushahary	Squatter			NR61B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
428	24.762	24.778	Right	Thunthri Mushahary	Squatter			NR61C	Residential	Temporary	Significant
429	25.04	25.048	Right	Sidu Brahma	Squatter	-	-	NR62	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
430	25.045	25.05	Left	Jiya Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	L54	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
431	25.052	25.055	Left	Arun Narzary	Squatter	-	-	L55	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
432	25.057	25.061	Right	Ringsat Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	XR18	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
433	25.065	25.069	Right	Mone Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	NR63	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
434	25.082	25.09	Right	Asahram Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	XR19	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
435	25.099	25.1	Right	Karantiya Basumatary	Kiosk	-	-	XR20	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
436	26.764	26.772	Left	Sankar Basumatri	Squatter	Tenant	Khudiram Narzary	L61	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
437	26.764	26.772	Left	Sankar Basumatri	Squatter			L62	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
438	27.04	27.048	Left	Pumima Mushahary	Squatter	-	-	L63	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
439	27.052	27.072	Left	Neraswun Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	L64A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
440	27.052	27.072	Left	Neraswun Basumatary	Squatter			L64B	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
441	28.585	28.59	Right	Debasis Roy	Squatter	-	-	BR35	Residential	Temporary	Significant
442	28.718	28.72	Right	Babu Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	XR21	Toilet	Temporary	Significant
443	28.96	28.982	Right	Gopinath Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	BR36A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
444	28.96	28.982	Right	Gopinath Basumatary	Squatter			BR36 B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
445	28.96	28.982	Right	Gopinath Basumatary	Squatter			BR37	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
446	28.96	28.982	Right	Gopinath Basumatary	Squatter			BR38	Residential	Temporary	Significant
447	28.96	28.982	Right	Gopinath Basumatary	Squatter			BR39	Residential	Temporary	Significant
448	29.277	29.3	Right	Kejang Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	BR40A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
449	29.277	29.3	Right	Kejang Basumatary	Squatter			BR40B	Residential	Temporary	Non- Significant
450	29.277	29.3	Right	Kejang Basumatary	Squatter			BR40C	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
451	30.59	30.595	Right	Matilal Narzary	Squatter	-	-	R76	Residential	Temporary	Significant
452	30.632	30.64	Right	Ramat Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	R77A	Residential	Temporary	Significant



Resettlement Plan
For ARNIP under Asom Mala Program
Corridor No-A03

Sl. No	Starting Chainage	Ending Chainage	Side	Owner's Name	Ownership	Tenant/ Occupier/Owner	If Tenants Then Specify Owner Name	Structure. No.	Use Of Structure	Type Of Structure	Overall Impact
453	30.632	30.64	Right	Ramat Basumatary	Squatter			R77B	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
454	30.717	30.722	Right	Tanga Sutradhar	Squatter	-	-	R78	Residential	Temporary	Significant
455	30.717	30.722	Right	Tanga Sutradhar	Squatter			R-78B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
456	30.717	30.722	Right	Tanga Sutradhar	Squatter			R-78C	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
457	30.737	30.741	Right	Kanita Basumatary	Kiosk	-	-	R79	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
458	30.844	30.846	Right	Munna	Squatter	-	-	R80	Residential	Temporary	Significant
459	30.905	30.936	Right	Nirmal Basumatary	Squatter	Tenant	Bodoland Council	R81A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
460	30.905	30.936	Right	Nirmal Basumatary	Squatter			R81B	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
461	30.905	30.936	Right	Nirmal Basumatary	Squatter			R81C	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
462	30.905	30.936	Right	Nirmal Basumatary	Squatter			R81D	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
463	31.348	31.37	Right	Sanjay Narzary	Squatter	-	-	NR67	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
464	31.348	31.37	Right	Sanjay Narzary	Squatter			NR68A	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
465	31.348	31.37	Right	Sanjay Narzary	Squatter			NR68B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
466	31.392	31.405	Right	Prabin Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	NR69A	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
467	31.392	31.405	Right	Prabin Basumatary	Squatter			NR69B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
468	31.862	31.878	Right	Mangna Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	NR70A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
469	31.862	31.878	Right	Mangna Basumatary	Squatter			NR70B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
470	31.862	31.878	Right	Mangna Basumatary	Squatter			NR70C	Residential	Temporary	Significant
471	31.862	31.878	Right	Mangna Basumatary	Squatter			NR70D	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
472	31.862	31.878	Right	Mangna Basumatary	Squatter			BL26	Residential	Temporary	Significant
473	32.062	32.067	Right	Bimal Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	NR71	Residential	Temporary	Significant
474	32.66	32.67	Left	Bam Chandra Narzary	Squatter	-	-	NL55XA	Residential	Temporary	Significant
475	32.66	32.67	Left	Bam Chandra Narzary	Squatter			NL55XB	Residential	Temporary	Significant
476	32.66	32.67	Left	Bam Chandra Narzary	Squatter			NL55XC	Residential	Temporary	Significant



Resettlement Plan
For ARNIP under Asom Mala Program
Corridor No-A03

Sl. No	Starting Chainage	Ending Chainage	Side	Owner's Name	Ownership	Tenant/ Occupier/Owner	If Tenants Then Specify Owner Name	Structure. No.	Use Of Structure	Type Of Structure	Overall Impact
477	32.66	32.67	Left	Bam Chandra Narzary	Squatter			NL55XD	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
478	32.66	32.67	Left	Bam Chandra Narzary	Squatter			NL55XE	Residential	Temporary	Significant
479	32.66	32.67	Left	Bam Chandra Narzary	Squatter			NL55XF	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
480	33.1	33.108	Right	Sundar Sing Daimary	Squatter	-	-	BR41A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
481	33.1	33.108	Right	Sundar Sing Daimary	Squatter			BR41B	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
482	33.21	33.229	Right	Lokesh Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	R83A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
483	33.21	33.229	Right	Lokesh Basumatary	Squatter			R83B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
484	33.21	33.229	Right	Lokesh Basumatary	Squatter			R83C	Residential	Temporary	Significant
485	33.508	33.515	Left	Abram Ishlari	Squatter	-	-	NL56	Residential Cum Commercial	Temporary	Non- Significant
486	35.54	35.545	Left	Sukursing Bangayary	Squatter	-	-	NL57	Residential	Temporary	Non- Significant
487	35.622	35.63	Left	Kartick Musahary	Squatter	-	-	NL58A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
488	35.622	35.63	Left	Kartick Musahary	Squatter			NL58B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
489	37.145	37.157	Right	Dokusri	Squatter	-	-	NR74A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
490	37.145	37.157	Right	Dokusri	Squatter			NR74B	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
491	37.145	37.157	Right	Dokusri	Squatter			NR74C	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
492	37.173	37.182	Right	Abhishek Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	NR75A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
493	37.173	37.182	Right	Pranab	Squatter			NR75B	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
494	37.224	37.228	Right	Chandan Narzary	Squatter	-	-	R88	Bamboo Fencing	Bamboo Fencing	Significant
495	37.406	37.409	Left	Uday Narjary	Kiosk	-	-	L79	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
496	37.411	37.415	Left	Biren Basumatary	Kiosk	-	-	L80	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
497	37.415	37.419	Left	Shambhu Dutta	Squatter	-	-	L81	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
498	37.43	37.432	Left	Motio Basumatari	Squatter	-	-	L82	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
499	37.43	37.435	Left	Sanjib Basumatary	Squatter	Tenant	Romas Narzary	L83	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
500	37.433	37.436	Right	Ranjan Narzary	Squatter	-	-	NR76	Commercial	Temporary	Non- Significant



Resettlement Plan
For ARNIP under Asom Mala Program
Corridor No-A03

Sl. No	Starting Chainage	Ending Chainage	Side	Owner's Name	Ownership	Tenant/ Occupier/Owner	If Tenants Then Specify Owner Name	Structure. No.	Use Of Structure	Type Of Structure	Overall Impact
501	37.438	37.445	Left	Fonen Narzary	Squatter	-	-	L84	Residential	Temporary	Significant
502	37.455	37.462	Left	Katimal Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	L86	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
503	37.46	37.474	Right	Juies Basumatary	Squatter	Tenant	Biswajit Saha	NR77A	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
504	37.46	37.474	Right	Biswajit Saha	Squatter	-	-	NR77B	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
505	37.46	37.474	Right	Sanjit Saha	Squatter	-	-	NR77C	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
506	37.46	37.474	Right	Rotis Narzary	Squatter	Tenant	Biswajit Saha	NR77D	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
507	37.46	37.474	Right	Pohit Narzary	Squatter	Tenant	Biswajit Saha	NR77E	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
508	37.463	37.47	Left	Shirel Mushahary	Squatter	-	-	L87	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
509	37.475	37.482	Left	Sumal Narzary	Squatter	-	-	L88	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
510	37.487	37.494	Left	Sanjit Saha	Squatter	-	-	L89	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
511	37.512	37.519	Left	Sumit Basumatri	Squatter	Tenant	Dabla Basumatri	L90	Commercial	Temporary	Significant
512	37.565	37.574	Left	Choramani Subedi	Squatter	-	-	L91	Residential	Temporary	Significant
513	37.575	37.577	Right	Birbahadur Darzi	Squatter	-	-	R89	Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
514	37.65	37.675	Right	Usa Darji	Squatter	-	-	R91A	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
515	37.65	37.675	Right	Usa Darji	Squatter	-	-	R91B	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	Significant
516	37.66	37.663	Left	Amar Bahadur Chetry	Kiosk	-	-	L92	Kiosk	Kiosk	Significant
517	37.701	37.707	Right	Anjali Barman	Squatter	-	-	R92	Under Construction	Semi Permanent	Significant
518	37.805	37.822	Right	Avinash Basumatary	Squatter	-	-	R93A	Residential Cum Commercial	Semi Permanent	Significant
519	37.805	37.822	Right	Ganga Roy	Squatter	-	-	R93B	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
520	39.915	39.93	Left	Bed Bahadur Chetry	Squatter	-	-	BL28	Residential	Temporary	Significant
521	39.915	39.93	Left	Bed Bahadur Chetry	Squatter	-	-	BL29	Residential	Temporary	Significant
522	39.915	39.93	Left	Bed Bahadur Chetry	Squatter	-	-	BL30A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
523	39.915	39.93	Left	Bed Bahadur Chetry	Squatter	-	-	BL30B	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
524	39.961	39.98	Left	Gitadebi Sharma	Squatter	-	-	BL31	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
525	39.961	39.98	Left	Gitadebi Sharma	Squatter	-	-	BL32A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
526	39.961	39.98	Left	Gitadebi Sharma	Squatter	-	-	BL32B	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
527	39.961	39.98	Left	Gitadebi Sharma	Squatter	-	-	BL32C	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant



Resettlement Plan
For ARNIP under Asom Mala Program
Corridor No-A03

Sl. No	Starting Chainage	Ending Chainage	Side	Owner's Name	Ownership	Tenant/ Occupier/Owner	If Tenants Then Specify Owner Name	Structure. No.	Use Of Structure	Type Of Structure	Overall Impact
528	40.04	40.06	Left	Pushpala Mijar	Squatter	-	-	BL34	Residential	Semi Permanent	Significant
529	40.04	40.06	Left	Pushpala Mijar	Squatter			BL35A	Open Shed	Open Shed	Significant
530	40.04	40.06	Left	Pushpala Mijar	Squatter			BL35B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
531	40.085	40.105	Left	Chiring Tamang	Squatter	-	-	XL22A	Residential	Temporary	Significant
532	40.085	40.105	Left	Chiring Tamang	Squatter			XL22B	Residential	Temporary	Significant
533	40.085	40.105	Left	Chiring Tamang	Squatter			XL22C	Toilet	Semi Permanent	Significant
534	40.435	40.442	Right	Chambal Mushary	Squatter	-	-	NR79	Residential	Temporary	Significant



APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES IN A03

Sl. No.	Starting Chainage	Ending Chainage	Side	Structure No.	Use of Structure	Type of Structure	Scale of Impact
1	0.465	0.473	Right	R5X	Waiting Shed	Temporary	100%
2	0.479	0.481	Right	NR19	Toilet	Semi Permanent	100%
3	0.725	0.77	Left	NI20	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	48%
4	2.26	2.3	Right	NR24	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	89%
5	2.6	2.78	Right	Nr25	Tin Fencing (School)	Tin Fencing	48%
6	6.015	6.016	Left	L9	Police Out Post	Temporary	63%
7	6.05	6.052	Right	R9	Foundation Stone	Foundation Stone	100%
8	8.205	8.208	Right	R10	Temple	Temporary	100%
9	8.492	8.556	Left	NI31	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	100%
10	8.828	8.835	Right	R33	Temple	Temporary	29%
11	11.34	11.36	Left	L26	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	100%
12	12.267	12.272	Left	L27A	Mosque Arbik School	Temporary	88%
13	12.267	12.272	Left	L27B	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	100%
14	12.665	12.665	Right	BR24	Wire Fencing	Wire Fencing	100%
15	12.835	12.85	Left	L34A	Shiv Mandir	Semi Permanent	100%
16	12.835	12.85	Left	L34B	Hari Temple	Semi Permanent	84%
17	12.835	12.85	Left	L34	Only Shed	Only Shed	100%
18	14.325	14.328	Right	NR51	Temple	Temporary	100%
19	14.465	14.467	Right	XR7	Temple	Semi Permanent	100%
20	15.51	15.52	Left	BL8	Temple	Temporary	6%
21	15.593	15.596	Left	BL10	Toilet	Temporary	100%
22	15.612	15.622	Left	BI11	Hospital	Semi Permanent	26%
23	15.612	15.622	Left	BL12	Toilet	Semi Permanent	50%
24	15.73	15.785	Left	NL43A	Office	Semi Permanent	29%
25	15.73	15.785	Left	NL43 B	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	41%
26	15.785	15.8	Left	BL13	Abandoned	Temporary	100%
27	15.785	15.8	Left	BL14	Office	Semi Permanent	100%
28	16.568	16.57	Right	NR58	Waiting Shed	Semi Permanent	100%
29	17.455	17.462	Left	L35	Waiting Shed	Semi Permanent	100%
30	21.13	21.132	Right	R56	Church Graveyard	Permanent	97%
31	23.288	23.292	Right	R63	Graveyard	Temporary	13%
32	23.625	23.627	Left	L45	Statue	Permanent	100%
33	25.01	25.018	Left	L53	Laxmi Temple	Semi Permanent	33%
34	25.1	25.101	Right	Nr64	Statue	Permanent	100%
35	26.1	26.1	Left	L60	Waiting Shed	Semi Permanent	21%
36	26.97	27.02	Right	Nr65	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	48%
37	31.081	31.12	Right	R82	Tin Fencing	Tin Fencing	14%



Resettlement Plan
For ARNIP under Asom Mala Program
Corridor No-A03

Sl. No.	Starting Chainage	Ending Chainage	Side	Structure No.	Use of Structure	Type of Structure	Scale of Impact
38	31.09	31.13	Left	BI53a	Open Shed	Open Shed	100%
39	31.09	31.13	Left	BL53B	Bamboo Fencing	Bamboo Fencing	37%
40	34.14	34.151	Right	R85A	Store Room (Sijougury Jwngsar Bramha Ashram)	Temporary	56%
41	34.14	34.151	Right	R85B	Wooden Fencing	Wooden Fencing	56%
42	37.1	37.125	Right	R87	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	77%
43	37.1	37.125	Right	NR73	Office	Temporary	30%
44	37.187	37.225	Left	NI60	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	100%
45	37.533	37.558	Left	NL61	Compound Wall (Shiv Mandir Commity)	Compound Wall	46%
46	38.85	38.87	Right	R95	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	55%
47	40.238	40.24	Left	L99	Bodoland Teritorial Council Godown	Temporary	100%
48	40.24	40.245	Left	L100A	Water Tank	Permanent	100%
49	40.24	40.245	Left	L100B	Commercial	Semi Permanent	100%
50	40.24	40.245	Left	L100C	Compound Wall	Compound Wall	100%
51	40.25	40.257	Left	L101A	Government Structure	Temporary	100%
52	40.25	40.257	Left	L101B	Residential	Temporary	100%



APPENDIX 6 PARTICIPANTS IN CONSULTATION

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

Name	Date	Contact Number	Signature
NORTH JAMUNAGIRI SANJAYANMIES SCHOOL	25/02/2020		
School.			
Teachers - 7			
Student - 65			
all are local students			
Class - III 6-8			
9:30 - 2:00 P.m			
Speed Breaker -			
New season January.			
85% Attendance			
① Gromjor Basumatary (H/T)	9954472545	fy	
② Langabati Basumatary A/T	8472890429	df	
③ Junita Basumatary H/T	7002245978	fi	
④ Samuel Narzary A/T	9101161374		
⑤ Benjamin Narzary sc/p			
⑥ philimon Narzary - sc/p	9957127035	pf	
⑦ Fablan Mochahay (Langageft)	6003120144		

Requirement - School Building, Latrine, Urine and Well and
provincialization from the Assam Govt.



Project Name: A03 ATTENDANCE SHEET

KADUTANG/KAULANG
Barua

Name	Date	Contact Number	Signature
① BIZAY APARZARY -সম্মিগ-	21/02/2020	635167461 6000517461	VKanta Mosari
KONTHE MOSARI	21/02/2020	600944810	600944810-
GOSIL OREE	21/02/2020		
KHANTA Basumda			

২০ফেব্রুৱাৰীত ২জনক সফলকৈ ২১নং জমিৰ ওচৰত (২নং
২১নং জমিৰ ওচৰত ২০৭ (নতুন-প্ৰান্ত) ২৩,
৬০০৯৪৪৮১০ (২১)



Corridor No. A03, Kowloon Bazaar East-Chinese

[illegible]



Project Name: A03 (KALIAGRON)
VILLAGE

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Name	Date	Contact Number	Signature
NIMAI CH RAY (B.O.C)	21/02/20	9957905233 8638245909	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.O.C)		Bijae Ch. Ray	

(Absu office)



PUBLIC CONSULTATION					
		CR 12+R50		A03	
				Date: 21/12/2020	
Sl.no.	Place	No. of Participants	Participants	Topics discussed	Issues raised / Remarks
1.	KALJAGAN	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	HARISH RAY হারিশ রায়	DO	
		5	BHUBNESWAR ROY ভুবনেশ্বর রায়		
		6	SURESH ROY সুরেশ্বর রায়	DO	
		7.	Nimai Roy		



A03

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Village - ANAND - SUBDIVISIONAL

Date 25/01/2020

Sl.No	Place	No. of Participants	Participants	Topics discussed	Issues raised / Remarks
	ANAND		-	Regisry. Road & Church-	
	Chong 324080		AMOSH BORGARAY SK. JAFIT BORGARY-	Phone- 9954879255	
					Not Agree with This Alignment.
				All villages Talk	VCDC
			SULEMAN MUCHAHARY- Church PASTOR - (9954771854)-	Land	Madun Rabi



Corridor No. A03, Anteka Bazar

Date: 01/3/2020

[illegible]



Dist-Chirang.

Date: 8/3/2020

[illegible]



Project Name: A03 (Chapaguri - Amiteka)

¹ 'They are all villagers'



change → 28+150

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Road - A 103

Date: 20/1/2020

Sl.no.	Place	No. of Participants	Participants	Topics discussed	Issues raised / Remarks
	ANTEKA BCDC office	1	A DEOPAR ISWARY → 9954095449 - CHAIRMAN →		Chairman J.V.C.D.C. 20/1/2020
		2	SIMON BORGORYARY → 8638298446 - Primary - President →		
		3	BHARAT BASUMATARY → 6000125148 → Committee member		
		4	PULESWAR BASUMATARY → 9678023977 EX-CHAIRMAN →		
		5	BIREN MOCHARRY →		



Corridor No. A03-Rajpara (I) DIST-Chirmong ATTENDANCE SHEET

Date: 6/3/2020

[illegible]



Corridor No. A03, Raypara II Dist-Chirong.

Date: 07/31/2020

[illegible]



Corridor No. A03, Bagab Sali 2781-Chirang

Date: 07 / 03 / 2020

[illegible]



APPENDIX 7 OUTLINE OF A RESETTLEMENT PLAN

This outline is part of the ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements. A Resettlement Plan is required for all projects with involuntary resettlement impacts. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The substantive aspects of the outline will guide the preparation of the Resettlement Plans, although not necessarily in the order shown.

A. Executive Summary

This section provides a concise statement of project scope, key survey findings, entitlements, and recommended actions.

B. Project Description

This section provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both, and identify the project area. It also describes the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. It includes a table with quantified data and provides a rationale for the final decision.

C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

This section:

- i. discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities;
- ii. describes the scope of land acquisition (provides maps) and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project;
- iii. summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and displaced persons; and
- iv. provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.

D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

This section outlines the results of the social impact assessment, the census survey, and other studies, with information and data disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and other social groupings, including:

- i. defining, identifying, and enumerating the people and communities to be affected;
- ii. describing the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities affected, taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account;
- iii. discussing the project's impacts on the poor, indigenous, and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and
- iv. identifying gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

E. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

This section:

- i. identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;
- ii. describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the
- iii. different stages of the project cycle;
- iv. describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;



- v. summarizes the results of consultations with affected persons (including host communities), and discusses how concerns raised and recommendations made were addressed in the Resettlement Plan;
- vi. confirms disclosure of the draft Resettlement Plan to affected persons, and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and
- vii. describes the planned information disclosure measures (including the type of information to be disseminated and the method of dissemination) and the process for consultation with affected persons during project implementation.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

This section describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and gender sensitive.

G. Legal Framework

This section:

- i. describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project, identifies gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements, and discusses how any gaps will be addressed;
- ii. describes the legal and policy commitments of the executing agency for all types of displaced persons;
- iii. outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods, and sets out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided; and
- iv. describes the land acquisition process, and prepares a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

H. Entitlements, Assistance, and Benefits

This section:

- i. Defines entitlements and eligibility of displaced persons, and describes all resettlement assistance measures (includes an entitlement matrix);
- ii. Specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women and other special groups; and
- iii. Outlines opportunities for affected persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

I. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

This section:

- i. describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensuring that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified);
- ii. describes alternative relocation sites considered, community consultations conducted, and justification for selected sites, including details about location,
- iii. environmental assessment of sites, and development needs;
- iv. provides timetables for site preparation and transfer;
- v. describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons;
- vi. outlines measure to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites;



- vii. describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and
- viii. explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.

J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

This section:

- i. identifies livelihood risks and prepares disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources;
- ii. describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (e.g. project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land, while discussing sustainability and safety nets);
- iii. outlines measure to provide a social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds;
- iv. describes special measures to support vulnerable groups;
- v. explains gender considerations; and
- vi. describes training programs.

K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

This section:

- i. provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of Resettlement Plans during loan implementation;
- ii. describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items);
- iii. includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs; and
- iv. includes information on the source of funding for the Resettlement Plan budget.

L. Institutional Arrangements

This section:

- i. describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures of the Resettlement Plan;
- ii. includes institutional capacity building programs, including technical assistance, if required;
- iii. describes the role of NGOs, if involved, and organizations of affected persons in resettlement planning and management; and
- iv. describes how women's groups will be involved in resettlement planning and management.

M. Implementation Schedule

This section includes a detailed, time-bound implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The implementation schedule should cover all



aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction, and provide land acquisition process and timeline.

N. Monitoring and Reporting


This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. It specifies arrangements for participation of affected persons in the monitoring process. This section will also describe reporting procedures.



APPENDIX 8 DIRECT PURCHASE POLICY

পঞ্জীভুক্ত নম্বৰ - ৭৬৮ /৯৭

Registered No.-768/97

অসম  ৰাজপত্ৰ
সত্যমেব জয়তে

THE ASSAM GAZETTE
অসাধাৰণ
EXTRAORDINARY
প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্তৃত্ব দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY

নং 53 দিশপুৰ, শুক্ৰবাৰ, 22 জানুৱাৰী, 2021, 2 মাঘ, 1942 (শক)
No. 53 Dispur, Friday, 22nd January, 2021, 2nd Magha, 1942 (S. E.)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
PUBLIC WORKS ROADS (DEVELOPMENT A-1 BRANCH) DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 20th January, 2021

No. DA5R.80/2020/3.-The Governor of Assam is pleased to order "Land acquisition through direct purchase by way of negotiated settlement for improvement and upgradation of State Highways and Major District Roads under Asom Mala Program and Externally Aided Projects (EAPs)" as enunciated in the enclosed document in Annexure 1. It will come into force with effect from the date of publication in the Assam Gazette and will remain in operation till such time as the State Government may consider fit and proper. The Government also reserves the right to make any amendment to the Policy from time to time.



Annexure-1

Land acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of negotiated settlement for improvement and upgradation of State Highways and Major District Roads under Asom Mala Program and Externally Aided Projects

1. Government of Assam has initiated the flagship program Asom Mala for improvement and widening of State Highways and Major District Roads. It would be a large and prestigious long-term road infrastructure development program which in addition to State funded works, would also include several Externally Aided Projects (EAP) under its umbrella. The works under Asom Mala would involve big highway contracts with substantial land acquisition. The readiness criteria for EAPs require completion of 50% of land acquisition for a project before loan negotiation. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) stipulates 90% land availability before starting the works.
2. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARRA) enacted by Government of India, with effect from 1st January 2014, superseded all previous land acquisition Acts and Rules in India. It includes provision for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) of project affected families and persons in addition to cost of acquiring land. The State of Assam made the Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 on the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 with a number of sequential compulsory processes, involvement of number of bodies as well as statutory waiting time between different processes. Acquisition of land as per the general procedure laid down in the said Act and Rules require a very long time from Notification to possession of land.
3. Asom Mala being a flagship programme of Government of Assam, calls for expeditious acquisition of land for speedy implementation of the programme. Section 46(1) of the RFCTLARRA has been considered for direct purchase of land for the programme.
4. Government of Assam has adopted land acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of negotiated settlement for improvement and upgradation of State Highways and Major District Roads under Asom Mala Program and Externally Aided Projects. The important steps and features of the Direct Purchase include the following:
 - 4.1. Step 1: The Requisitioning Department i.e. PWRD shall finalise the minimum extent of land required for each road project under Asom Mala and EAP. The Requisitioning agency shall give the requisition to the concerned Deputy Commissioner/District Collector (DC) in Form-A.
 - 4.2. Step 2: A District level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) under chairmanship of concerned DC is to be constituted for direct purchase of land as well as fixation of market value, etc. The DLLPC will be constituted of the following concerned persons:
 - Deputy Commissioner/District Collector – Chairman
 - Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) – Member Secretary
 - Executive Engineer, PWRD – Member
 - Executive Engineer, Building, PW (Bldg & NH) Deptt. – Member
 - Revenue Circle Officer - Member
 - Sub-Registrar - Member
 - Representatives from other departments, as decided by the Convener



- 4.3. Step 3: Concerned Revenue Circle Officer, concerned Executive Engineer of PWD (Building) along with representative of Requiring Department will conduct joint inspection of the requisite land. The area of the land and immovable properties attached on it will be measured and mapped.
- 4.4. Step 4: General notice shall be issued by the District Level Land Purchase Committee inviting the attention of the land owners regarding purchase of the land.
- 4.5. Step 5: The owners of the land who may agree to sell the land may be identified and a list may be prepared after ascertaining the actual owner of the land.
- 4.6. Step 6: The list may be published inviting objections, if any, regarding interest and ownership of the land, etc. There may be one (1) month of waiting period for receiving objections from the Land Owners, if any.
- 4.7. Step 7: DLLPC will prepare the valuation of land and assets. The requisitioning agency may also define a few typical immovable assets of different categories and fix the guidance price through appropriate authority. This price of the assets attached to the land may be calculated on pro-rata basis on typical immovable assets mentioned above.
- 4.8. Step 8: The valuation of the land and assets, if any thereon, the particulars of the land, name of owners, etc. shall be prepared.
- 4.9. Step 9: The Direct Purchase Price shall be 25% higher on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30 & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 with multiplier of market rate of land defined through the Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd December, 2014 (in compliance with Section 26 (2) and Serial 2 of First Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013). The R&R benefit will be deemed included in it.
- 4.10. Step 10: On completion of the Statutory waiting period specified in step 6, the DLLPC will inform the respective land owners, who are interested or not raising any objections for Negotiation.
- 4.11. Step 11: Pre-informed negotiation(s) with the respective Land Owners will be carried out by DLLPC.
- 4.12. Step 12: The settlement reached in the negotiation shall be recorded as Agreement through Form-B and Form-C for land owners and for interested persons other than land owners, if any, respectively. An undertaking may be signed by the land owners declaring that they will not claim for payment of higher compensation in any court of law or any other forum and shall abide by the sale agreement finalized by the DLLPC. The land owners and other interested persons have to provide their electronic transfer details through electronic transfer mode.
- 4.13. Step 13: The Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector may requisition necessary funds from the Requiring Department.
- 4.14. Step 14: The Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector shall make an Award according to the terms of such Agreement by the DLLPC. The possession of the Land is taken through paying the negotiated Price directly to the land owners or interested persons other the land owner, if any, through electronic transfer to their respective bank accounts.



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- 4.15. Step 15: The list of the rightful land owners so prepared may be communicated to the concerned Sub-Registry Office for registration of Conveyance Deed. The Stamp duty in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, will be exempted, in respect of instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of Government.
- 4.16. Step 16: The concerned Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector will transfer the land in favour of the Requisitioning Agency.
- 4.17. Step 17: 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, the respective land may be acquired through land acquisition process of Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015.
5. The cost of Direct Purchase Price and process of Direct Purchase shall be borne by the Requisitioning Agency.
6. The Direct Purchase method will be all encompassing and inclusive of all compensation and R&R benefits, as specified in 2nd & 3rd Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 or in R&R benefits of Multilateral Development Banks for Titleholders. The price of land shall be fixed based on negotiations and mutual consent, hence no separate rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be payable to the land owners.
7. The Rehabilitation & Resettlement and Entitlements for non-Titleholders shall be considered separately, if applicable as per the guidelines of External Funding Agencies for EAPs.
8. The formats for application and other requisition forms are enclosed as *Annexure 2*. The procedure for calculating the Direct Purchase Price of land, and other properties attached with it, is provided in *Annexure 3*.



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Annexure 2

Form-A
Requisition for Land Acquisition

No. : _____ Date _____

From : <Designation>
< Requiring body>

To : <The Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector>
<District Name>

The undersigned is in requirement of _____ acre(s) of land for _____ project/ purpose and the details are furnished in Appendix 1, 2 & 3 along with two copies of tracing map showing the full/ parts of lands are required.

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

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

Enclosure: Appendix 1, 2 & 3 & two copies of Tracing Map in 1:3960 scale.

Yours faithfully,

<Designation>
<Requiring Body>

Memo No. _____ Date _____

Copy to:

1. The Commissioner and Special Secretary to the Government of Assam, PWRD for favour of kind information.
2. The Commissioner and Secretary to the Government of Assam, Revenue Department, for favour of kind information.

<Designation>
<Requiring Body>



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Appendix 1 to Form A
Requisition for Land

(i) Name of the District _____

(ii) Name of the Project _____

(iii) Details of Requisition of Land

District _____ Revenue Circle _____

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

(iv) Total Area under Requisition (Acres) _____

(v) Are any religious structures, grave yard or tomb etc. are required for Acquisition? (Yes/ No) _____

(vi) If yes, reasons for such inclusion of religious structures

<Designation>

<Requiring Body>



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Appendix 2 to Form A
Certificate with Requisition for Land

Name of the Project _____

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

<Designation>
<Requiring Body>



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Form-B: Agreement with Land Owner

An agreement made this _____ day of _____ 20__ between _____ hereinafter called the 'owner' (which expression shall unless repugnant to the context or meaning there of include his/ her heirs, executors) and the Requisitioning Agency represented by _____ hereinafter called the 'Requisitioning Agency', on the other part and recommended by District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC).

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

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

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

AND WHEREAS the Owner and the Requisitioning Agency agreed for payment of compensation at Rs. _____ (Rupees _____) as a Lump-sum deal for an extent of covering Acres _____ in _____ Village/ Ward of _____ Mouza/ Municipality/ Municipal Corporation _____ Sub-division _____ District. The lump-sum deal represents the market value of the land including value of any immovable property/ assets attached to the said land and value of standing tree and crops, solatium, etc. under the Act and over and above of these, there are incentive of direct purchase which also includes the Rehabilitation and Resettlement costs and also apportion the same among themselves as herein after provided.

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

Signatures of the Land Owners

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Signature of Requisitioning Agency

**Attested by Member Secretary
District Level Land Purchase Committee**



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Form-C: Agreement with Interested Persons other than the Land Owner

An agreement made this _____ day of _____ 20__ between _____ one part 'Persons interested' (which expression shall unless repugnant to the context or meaning thereof include their successors and assignees) and the Requisitioning Agency represented by _____ hereinafter called the 'Requisitioning Agency', on the other part and recommended by District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC).

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

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

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

AND WHEREAS the Owner and the Requisitioning Agency agreed for payment of compensation at Rs. _____ (Rupees _____) as a Lump-sum deal for an extent of covering Acres _____ in _____ Village/ Ward of _____ Mouza/ Municipality/ Municipal Corporation _____ Sub-division _____ District. The lump-sum deal represents the Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits as per the provisions.

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

Signatures of Persons interested in land

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Signature of Requisitioning Agency

**Attested by Member Secretary
District Level Land Purchase Committee**



Annexure-3

Calculation of Direct Purchase Price

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

1. Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013

- a) The base rate of land (*Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013*) will be determined by the highest value among:
- The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated;
 - The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; and
 - Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects
- b) The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor (*Sub-section (2) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013*), of i) 1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or, ii) 1.5 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or, iii) 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area (*Ref. Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014 of Govt. of Assam*)

2. Section 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013

- a) Market value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field (*Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29*).
- b) Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be (*Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29*).
- c) 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*).

3. Section 30 of RFCTLARR Act 2013

- a) A Solatium of 100% on the compensation amount of land, immovable assets attached with the land and standing crops will be added to determine the total compensation (*Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 30 of RFCTLARR Act 2013*)
- b) Individual awards detailing the particulars of compensation and details of payment of compensation as specified in Schedule I of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 will be issued (*Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 30 of RFCTLARR Act 2013*)
- c) The land value defined u/s 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will also attract an amount calculated at 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*).



4. Simple valuation of immovable assets attached to the land

To facilitate quicker and simpler valuation on immovable assets on the land to be acquired, a few typical 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.

5. Direct Purchase Price

The land owners will get an incentive of 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, Valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013, as he has readily agreed to be a part of the project.

The Price of Direct Purchase (DP) will be:

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

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

¹Y¹ is the year from date of notification to award of compensation

The Direct Purchase method will be all encompassing and inclusive of all compensation and R&R benefits, as specified in 2nd Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 or in R&R benefits of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) for Titleholders. The purchase price of land shall be fixed based on negotiations and mutual consent, hence no separate rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be payable to the land owners.

¹ Whole number or proper or improper fraction, as the case may be

RAJESH KEMPRAI,
Commissioner & Special Secretary to the Government of Assam,
Public Works (Roads) Department.



APPENDIX 9 ASSAM LAND ACQUISITION ON FACTOR/ MULTIPLIER OF ACQUIRED RURAL LAND

পঞ্জীকৃত নম্বৰ - ৭৬৮/৯৭

Registered No.-768/97



THE ASSAM GAZETTE

অসাধাৰণ

EXTRAORDINARY

প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্তৃত্ব দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY

নং 295 দিশপুৰ, মঙ্গলবাৰ, 23 ডিচেম্বৰ, 2014, 2 পূহ, 1936 (শক)

No. 295 Dispur, Tuesday, 23rd December, 2014, 2nd Pausa, 1936 (S.E.)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

REVENUE & D.M. (L.R.) DEPARTMENT : : LAND ACQUISITION BRANCH

NOTIFICATION

The 22nd December, 2014

No RLA.300/2013/Pt-II/7 - Whereas sub-section (1) of section 26 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") the Collector has to determine the market value of the land to be acquired;

And whereas, as per sub-section (2) of section 26 of the said Act, the market value calculated as per sub-section (1) of section 26 of the said Act shall be multiplied by a factor as specified in the First Schedule of the said Act;

And whereas, as per the First Schedule of the said Act, the manner of determination of value of land in case of rural areas is 1.00 (one) to 2.00 (two) which is based on the distance of project from Urban area, is to be notified by the appropriate Government;

And whereas, as per sub-clause (i) of clause (e) of section 3 of the said Act, the Government of Assam is an appropriate Government in relation to the land situated within the territory of the State of Assam; and

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) and (2) of section 26 read with First Schedule of the said Act, and of all other powers enabling on its behalf, the Government of Assam hereby notifies that when the land to be acquired is situated in rural area, the factor by which the market value as calculated by the Collector as per sub-section (1) of section 26 of the said Act, will be **equal to 1.5 (one and half times)** if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 Km. from urban area and **equal to 2 (two times)** if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 Km from urban area.

S. C. DAS,

Addl. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
Revenue & D.M. Department, Dispur.



APPENDIX 10 SUMMARY OF THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013

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

The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabha 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 land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule.

Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study under section 4 (1): it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under Section 6.

Notification under Section 11 (1): Whenever, it appears to the appropriate Government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification to that effect along with details of the land to be acquired in rural and urban shall be published in the official Gazette in two daily newspapers circulating in the locality of such area of which one shall be in the regional language; in the local language in the *Panchayat*, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be and in the officers of the District Collector, The Sub-divisional Magistrate and the *Tehsil*; uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government in the affected areas.

Hearing of Objection under section 15 (1): any person interested in any land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of section II, as being required or likely to be required for a public purpose, may within sixty days from the date of the publication of the preliminary notification makes his/her objection, if any, to the collector in writing and shall be heard by the collector or by any person authorized by him/her in this behalf or by an Advocate. After hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he/she thinks necessary, either make a report in respect of the land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of Section II, or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land, to the appropriate Government, containing his/her recommendations on the objections, together with the records of the proceedings held by him/her along with a separate report giving therein the approximate cost of land acquisition, particulars as to the number of affected families likely to be resettled, for the decision of that Government.

Publication of declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement under Section 19 (1) : when the appropriate Government is satisfied, after considering the report, if any, made under sub-section (2) of Section 15, that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be



made to that effect, along with a declaration of an area identified as the “resettlement area” for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. It is obligatory for the State to publish declaration in the official Gazette; in two daily newspapers circulating in the locality of such area of which one shall be in the regional language; in the local language in the *Panchayat*, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be and in the offices of the District Collector, The Sub-divisional Magistrate and the *Tehsil*; uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government; in the affected areas.

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

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

- i. the true area of the land;
- ii. the compensation as determined under Section 27 along with Rehabilitation and Resettlement award as determined under Section 31 and which in his/her opinion should be allowed for the land, and;
- iii. the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.
- iv. **Period within which an Award shall be made:** under Section 25, it is obligatory for the Collectors to make an Award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the declaration under Section 19 and if no Award is made within the period, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse.

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

- i. the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or
- ii. the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or
- iii. consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects. Wherever is higher.

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

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



Section 29 (3), for the purpose of assessing the value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition, may use the services of experience persons in the field of agriculture.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX 11 ADDENDUM TO R&R POLICY FRAMEWORK OF ASSAM STATE ROADS PROJECT, FEB 2018

RP&F for Assam State Roads Project February, 2018
PWD, Government of Assam

ASSAM STATE ROADS PROJECT

Addendum to Resettlement Policy Framework

1. INTRODUCTION

The Policy and Legal Framework relating to land and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) of Assam State Roads Project was promulgated and in operation since year 2012 for the project. The Government approved the R&R policy framework and Entitlement Matrix indicating quantum of compensation/assistance to the various impact categories vide notification no. RBPC.723/2010/75 dtd 17th April, 2012. The land acquisition process for the project are being followed under the provision of the Land Acquisition Act. 1894 and 95% land for the project have already been acquired.

The revision of policy however becomes necessary as the Government of India has brought in force a new act viz, the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act. 2013" (RFCTLARR) with effect from 1-1-2014. The existing project R&R Policy including Entitlement Matrix has therefore been revised incorporating and in compliance to the provisions of the RFCTLARR. Since the LA process following the RFCTLARR Act. 2013 will take considerable time and the project is in advance stage, the land acquisition for the project will follow the process of Assam Land (Requisition & Acquisition) Act. 1964 by amending the Entitlement Matrix ensuring that the compensation and R&R assistance are as per prescribed in the RFCTLARR Act. 2013. The land will be acquired following the process of Assam Land Act, 1964 but the compensation and R&R assistance will be paid as per the amended entitlements presented below. The revised entitlement provisions provided in this Addendum is applicable retroactively for land notified for acquisition after January 1, 2014.

2. THE KEY PROVISION OF ASSAM LAND (REQUISITION AND ACQUISITION) ACT, 1964.

The Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act. 1964 has come into force from 3rd August, 1964. If the opinion of the State Government or any person authorized in his behalf by the state Government it is necessary so to do, for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of community or for providing proper facilities for accommodation, transport, communication, irrigation, flood control and anti erosion measures including embankment and drainage or for providing land individually or in groups to landless, flood affected or displaced person, the state Government or the person so authorized, as the case may be, by order in writing, requisition any land and may make such further orders as appear to it or to him be necessary or expedient in connection with the requisition.

1. When it is necessary to requisition any land, the person interested in the land shall be informed of the intension of requisitioning his land in the form of a notice in Form "A". The person interested may make written representation, if any, against it within 15 days from



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the date of receipt of such information.

2. An order of requisition under S.3(1) shall be in Form "B"

3. An order S.4(1) of the Act. Shall be in Form "C" where the surrender or delivery of possession is to be made to any person other than the collector, the later shall issue an order authorizing the person before an order for surrender or delivery of possession is issued.

4. Where any land has been requisitioned under S.3, the state Government may acquire such land under S. 6(1) or S.9(1) publishing notice in official Gazette in Form "D" or Form "F"

5. After the publication of a notice under S.6(1) or S.9(1), the collector shall cause public notice to be given at convenient place, stating that the State Government has acquire the land, and that claims to compensation for all interest in such land may be made to him.

3. THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT (RFCTLARR) ACT, 2013

The Right to fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (2013) is applicable to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when:

- Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including land for Public sector undertakings.
- Government acquires land with the ultimate purpose to transfer it for the use of private companies for stated public purpose
- Government acquires land for Public Private Partnership Projects.
- Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value.
- Schedule II through VI outlines the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.

Below elaborates some important provisions:

- Section 16 of the Act briefs on the preparation of RAP, publication and public hearing of RAP. Relevant points include: (a) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification by the collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families.
 - A draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall be prepared by the Administrator which shall include particulars of the R&R entitlements of PAPs. The draft shall include time limit for implementing the Scheme. The Scheme shall be discussed in the concerned Gram Sabha or Municipalities.
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- A public hearing shall be conducted after adequate publicity about the date, time and venue in the affected area. Following the public hearing, the Administrator shall submit the draft Scheme along with a specific report on the claims and objections raised in the public hearing to the Collector.
- As per Section 25, the Collector shall make an award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the declaration and if no award is made within that period the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse, provided that the appropriate Government shall have the power to extend the period in circumstances justifying the same and any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and be notified and uploaded on the website of the authority concerned.
- Section 25, 29 and 30 of the Act briefs on the methodology of determining the market value of the land and other properties.
- After determining the total compensation to be paid, a "Solatium" as prescribed in the Act shall be added to the compensation.

Issues and Quantum of LA: After the effectiveness of RFCTLARR from January 1, 2014, the balance land remained to be acquired is 5.6 hectares. Differential compensation amount to be paid is for 13.5 hectares of land as the awards for this quantum of land was declared after January 1, 2014.

4. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX FOR RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

Following the principles and requirements of new LA and R&R Act 2013 (RFCTLARR), a revised Entitlement Matrix has been prepared for the project and presented in Table 1.

Entitlement Matrix (Table-1)

Sl. No.	Category	Type of Loss	Entitlements	Details
1	Private Property	Loss of Land (Agricultural, Homestead, Commercial)	a. Land will be acquired under Assam Land (Requisition & Acquisition) Act, 1964 and compensation will be paid as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. b. Annuity/ lump sum or employment benefits as per schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will be provided to all those who become landless or already be marginal land owners and also those who lose more than 1 hectare of unirrigated or half hectare of irrigated land	Higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years;



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Sl. No.	Category	Type of Loss	Entitlements	Details
				Market value to be multiplied by factor 1.5 (one and half times) for land within the radial distance of 10 km from the urban area and 2 (Two times) if the radial distance of the land beyond 10 Km from the urban area. Plus 100 % solatium and 12% interest from date of preliminary notification to award.
2	Private Property	Loss of residential structure	In addition to compensation for land and assistance above under sl. No.1 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value of the structure and other assets as per current PWD scheduled rates without deducting depreciation value and with 100% solatium. Right to salvage material. All physically displaced families will receive one time subsistence allowance of Rs. 36000. All physically displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50000. All physically displaced families will receive one time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50000. For those who lost a house and have to relocate will be provided an alternative house as per IAY specifications in rural areas; and in urban areas a house will be provided which will not be less than 50 sq. m. or cash Rs 1,50,000 in lieu of house For partially affected structure, additional 25% of structure value will be given. 	The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of house allotted shall be borne by the Project
3.	Private Property	Loss of commercial s	. In addition to compensation for land and assistance above under sl. No.1 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value of the structure and other assets as per current PWD scheduled rates without deducting depreciation value and with 100% solatium. 	



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Sl. No.	Category	Type of Loss		Entitlements	Details
				b. Right to salvage material. c. All physically displaced families will receive one time subsistence allowance of Rs. 36000. d. All physically displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50000. e. All physically displaced families will receive one time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50000. f. f. For partially affected structure, additional 25% of structure value will be given.	
4.	Private Property	Impact to Tenants	Tenant: Residential	a. One month notice to vacate the rental premises b. Rental allowance at Rs. 2000/- per month in rural area and Rs. 3000/- per month in urban areas for six month. c. Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-	
			Tenant: Commercial	a. One month notice to vacate the rental premises b. Rental allowance at Rs. 2000/- per month in rural area and Rs. 3000/- per month in urban areas for six month. c. Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/- d. Commercial tenants will receive one time grant of Rs. 25000/- for loss of trade/self employment.	
			Tenant: Agricultural	In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by the Agricultural Department.	
5.	Illegal use of RoW	Impact to Non Title Holder	Encroachers	a. Replacement cost of the affected structure calculated at current PWD scheduled rates without deducting depreciation value. b. Right to salvage material. b. Advance notice for harvesting crop.	
			Squatters (Residential/Commercial)	a. Replacement cost of the affected structure calculated at current PWD scheduled rates without deducting depreciation value. b. Right to salvage material. c. Shifting allowance of Rs.10,000/- d. Transitional allowance of Rs.12000/-	



APPENDIX 12 TENTATIVE TOR OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY

[The RP Implementation Agency may be any legal national firm including cooperative or NGOs]

1. **Background**

The Asom Mala program will be executed by the Chief Engineer (EAP), of PWRD, GoA. A Program Management Unit (PMU) at Guwahati is formed under the Chief Engineer (EAP). A Project Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC) has been selected to assist the PMU for planning, execution and monitor the Asom Mala program. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of roads is being prepared by the DPR Consultants. There will be Authority Engineer/ Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC), who will act as designated Engineer for the civil works contract with contractors to execute the civil construction. The Asom Mala program will be implemented through the Project Implementation Units (PIU) constituted as district level PWRD divisions.

The Assam Road Network Improvement Project (ARNIP), through loan assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), is one of the projects under Asom Mala program. A Resettlement Framework (RF) for ARNIP, is being prepared with Direct Purchase Policy of the state, relevant national and state Acts, Rules, Policies and Guidelines and Social Safeguard Statement, 2009 of ADB. The RF outlines objectives, policy principles and procedures for land purchase, land acquisition, compensation, mitigation measures and other assistance for Displaced Persons (DP)¹⁰ or Displaced Families (DF) including the mitigation measures of the non-titled Displaced Persons.

The detailed Social Impact Assessment (SIA) will be prepared based on complete enumeration of Displaced Families (DFs) and socio-economic data/ information of impacted DFs generated through sample surveys. The SIA of the DFs will be taken up for each road so as to determine the magnitude of displacement and potential losses, and identify vulnerable groups. The Resettlement Plan (RP) and Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), if required, will be prepared on the findings of the SIA and the guidelines of the RF by ascertaining cost of resettlement and formulate a resettlement and rehabilitation plan for implementation for each road project falling under Involuntary Resettlement.

The Chief Engineer (EAP) intend to engage Consultancy services for implementation of Resettlement Plans of ARNIP Projects. The detail of the Consultancy packages and respective timeline for implementation of Resettlement Plans under these packages are provided in Annexure-1A and Tentative Staff Requirement for each package is provided in Annexure -1B of these terms of reference.

2. **Objective(s) of the Assignment**

The objective of the assignment are:

- (i) To implement the Resettlement Plan effectively for persons affected due to road improvement and widening works under the project, ;
- (ii) To conduct meaningful consultations, create people's participation in the project, conduct verification surveys; and
- (iii) To update respective Resettlement Plan, if required, in line with the Resettlement Framework for ARNIP.

3. **Scope of Services/ Tasks of the consultant**

3.1 **The tasks of the consultant shall inter alia include:**

- A. Documentation and Due Diligence during Direct Purchase of land through negotiated settlement under Direct Purchase Policy of the State.

¹⁰ In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.



B. Resettlement of non-titled displaced persons and displaced persons of Land Acquisition through Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015:

- (i) conducting detailed verification survey of physically and economically displaced persons and identifying poor, female headed and vulnerable households affected by the project;
 - (ii) preparing the list of the actually affected persons and update Resettlement Plan Database
 - (iii) facilitating process of disbursement of compensation to the displaced persons, coordinating with the revenue department and informing the displaced persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline;
 - (iv) assisting displaced persons in opening joint bank accounts, explaining the implications, rules, and obligations of a joint account and how (s)he can access the resources (s)he is entitled to;
 - (v) Identify training needs of the displaced persons and recommend suitable training programs for income restoration;
- C. Resettlement planning and implementation:
- (i) supporting PIU in ensuring a smooth transition (during the partial or full relocation of the displaced persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift from the affected structure, if required;
 - (ii) conducting meaningful, consultation and ensuring disclosure of Resettlement Plans in an accessible manner to the affected persons;
 - (iii) establishing a grievance redress mechanism;
 - (iv) keeping detailed records of progress and establishing monitoring and reporting systems of resettlement;
 - (v) acting as the information source for community interaction with the project, and liaising between Community, Contractors, Authority Engineer/ CSC, PIU, PMU and other relevant stakeholders, if any, during the execution of the works; and
 - (vi) providing advice and other support to PIUs as required.

3.2 Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP

- ☐ The Consultant shall verify information in the RP and update RP, if required.
- ☐ Verify and if require, append, actual losses of the non-titled Displaced Persons (DP) and validate data provided in RP and make suitable changes with supporting documentary evidence, if required.
- ☐ Prepare Micro Plans of the non-titled displaced families, update and submit to the PIU and PMU.
- ☐ The Consultant shall establish rapport with DPs, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RP.
- ☐ All meetings and decisions taken in the meeting regarding RP implementation and other social issues of the project shall be documented.
- ☐ During the verification of the eligible DPs, the Consultant shall ensure that all the DFs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The Consultant shall specially ensure consultation with Women DPs, Indigenous Peoples, Tribal Populations and other vulnerable groups from the DFs, especially women headed households and affected tribal households.
- ☐ Participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the DPs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of DPs. The methods of contact may include gram sabhas, village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions, and Individual meetings and interactions.
- ☐ The Consultant shall explain to the DPs, the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers and respective



villages/ community, if required, about the need for their affection, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements.

- The Consultant shall disseminate information to the DPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.
- The Consultant will monitor to restrict involvement of child labour in the civil construction work in each package.
- The Consultant shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift.
- In close consultation with the DPs, the Consultant shall inform the PIU/ PMU/ Contractor(s)/ CSC/ Authority Engineer about the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the facilitate feasible arrangements required by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- The Consultant shall assist the DFs in opening joint bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and hows/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to.
- The Consultant should assist the DFs for electronic transfer of Compensation/ Assistance.
- The Consultant shall facilitate the DPs in finding suitable livelihood restoration options and help them in regaining their loss of livelihoods.

3.3 Accompanying and Representing the DPs at the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) Meetings

- The Consultant shall nominate a suitable person(s) (from their staff) with dedicated mobile number(s) in suitable smart phone(s), to be member(s) of the GRCs.
- The Consultant shall make the DPs aware of the existence and functioning of GRCs
- The Consultant shall help the DPs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award.
- The Consultant, on behalf of the PIU, shall record the grievances, investigate about their authenticity and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within stipulated time of receipt of the grievances from the DPs. They shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the DPs, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting.
- Accompany the DPs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the DPs to express his/ her grievance in a formal manner, if requested by the GRC, and again inform the DPs of the decisions taken by the GRC within stipulated time of receiving a decision from the GRC.

3.4 Carry out Public Consultation

- In addition to counselling and providing information to DPs, the Consultant will carry out frequent and periodic meaningful consultation, Gender Consultation and Tribal Consultation (if any), with DPs and other stakeholders in all affected habitation/ hamlets/ villages of the road stretches.
- The Consultant would organise meaningful awareness campaign on Road Safety in all major habitation/ hamlets/ villages of the road stretches.
- The Consultant, along with the PIU, would also organise meaningful HIV/ AIDS awareness campaign in all major habitation/ hamlets/ villages of the road stretches.

3.5 Assisting the PIU with the Project's Social Responsibilities

- The Consultant, along with the PIU, has to pursue and expedite the Direct Purchase procedure of Land and Land Acquisition procedures, if any, with the district administration and Revenue Department, if required.
- The Consultant shall support and assist the PIU to implement the project in field and all other project related activities in social aspects, HIV/AIDS awareness, including collaboration with the line agencies.



3.6 Monitoring and Reporting

- The RP includes provision for monitoring by Consultant and quarterly and mid-term monitoring and evaluation by independent external agency. The Consultant involved in the implementation of the RP will be required to supply all relevant information, documents to the external monitoring consultants.

3.7 Administrative Responsibilities of the RP Implementation Agency (RIA)

The administrative responsibilities of the RIA will include:

- Site offices shall be established by the Consultant in near each of the road corridors of ARNIP, where the DPs of the respective roads can have easy access. The Team Leader office/ Main office may be at Guwahati or double up with any of the site offices. The Consultant may propose different location in project region as they deem best fit for delivering the assignment, but the same has to be consistent with the financial proposal.
- Establish proper office with adequate office infrastructure, e.g., Office furniture, Computers, Printers, Scanners, internet connectivity etc. so that the work will not be hampered.
- There should be at least one female person in the main office (preferably as Key Personnel) as well as at least one female person in each of the site offices.
- Working in close co-ordination with the Social Specialist of Program Coordinating and Management Consultant (PCMC) and/or Program Management Unit (PMU), Asom Mala;
- Supporting the PIU in implementation of RP.
- The Consultant has to closely coordinate and cooperate with the Construction Supervision Consultant(s)/ Authority Engineer(s), Civil Work Contractors and other relevant Stakeholders in favour of the ARNIP.
- The Consultant should assist the PIU to prepare/ update all relevant information, data and reports as per the instruction and guidance from PMU and PCMC and provide all data and reports to PMU & PCMC on their requirement
- Co-ordinate with different levels of the Grievance Redress Committees in redressing grievances;
- Conduct all public meetings, information campaigns and provide full information to the stakeholders and affected community;

4. Inputs for Professionals

The composition and inputs of professionals is given in **Annexure 1B**

5. Qualification Requirements for the Key Experts

Sl. No.	Designation	Qualification	Experience	Remarks
	Key Experts			
1.	Team Leader cum Resettlement Expert	Post Graduate in Social Subject, viz., Social Work/ Sociology/ Political Sciences/ Economics/ Socio-economics/ Public Administration/ Anthropology/ Philosophy/ Gender Studies/ Rural Development etc. or equivalent	10 years' experience with R&R implementation experience of at least three projects assisted by MDB	1 Person fulltime for entire duration of assignment
2.	Social cum Gender Specialist	Post Graduate in Social Subject, viz., Social Work/ Sociology/ Political Sciences/ Economics/ Socio-economics/ Public Administration/ Anthropology/ Philosophy/ Gender Studies/ Rural Development etc. or equivalent Or, Graduate in any discipline with Post Graduate in Gender Studies or	7 years' experience with R&R implementation/ Gender study experience of at least one project assisted by MDB	1 person fulltime for entire duration of assignment



Sl. No.	Designation	Qualification	Experience	Remarks
		equivalent		
3.	Community Mobiliser	Graduate in Social Subject, viz., Social Work/ Sociology/ Political Sciences/ Economics/ Socio-economics/ Public Administration/ Anthropology/ Philosophy/ Gender Studies/ Rural Development etc. or equivalent	5 years' experience with R&R implementation and/ or Gender study experience of at least one project assisted by MDB	At least 1 person in Main Office and at least 1 person for each road corridor of the assignment
	Support Staff			
4	Documentation Assistant cum Office Manager	Preferably Graduate in any discipline	Preferably 3 years of experience	1 person each in Main office and all site offices
5	Social Surveyors	Preferably Graduate in any discipline	Preferably 1-3 years of experience	At least 2 persons for each road corridor of the assignment
6	Computer Assistant	Preferably Graduate in any discipline or DCA in Computer Application	Preferably 3 years of experience	1 person each in Main office and all site offices
7	Cook cum Multipurpose Assistant			1 person each in Main office and all site offices

The consultant may propose addition/ alteration in the tentative personnel requirement, but those have to be correctly reflected in the financial proposal.

6. Responsibility of the Key Persons:

The responsibilities of the Key Personnel to be performed are summarized below:

Sl. No.	Designation	Responsibilities
1.	Team Leader cum Resettlement Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall responsibilities on all the work of implementation of Resettlement Plan Close Coordination with the Social Specialist of PCMC and PMU, Asom Mala Overall coordination with the PMU, PIU and District Administration and other departments Attend and present in all meetings with PMU and PCMC Provide Training, Guidance and coordinate with the team on RP Implementation Preparation and submission of deliverables in time Updation of Resettlement Plan, if required Assist PIU in RP Implementation, GRC etc. Overall coordination for organising meetings, participate in all requisite meetings etc.
2.	Social cum Gender Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the Team Leader of RP Implementation Agency in all implementation aspects Assessing women issues and devising programmes for women Designing and implementing community outreach and awareness programmes Needs assessment for preparing mitigation programmes for women and other marginalised sectors Coordination HIV/ AIDS awareness programmes Educate DPs on entitlements and requirement to relocate Prepare income restoration plans Participatory exercises Report preparation
3.	Community Mobiliser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First level field coordination officer for RP Implementation Coordinate field verification, Socio-Economic Surveys, land measurements and updation



Sl. No.	Designation	Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of land records Educate DPs on entitlements and requirement to relocate Prepare income restoration plans Coordinate participatory exercises Coordination of Asset valuation Negotiations of consent awards and new land for relocation Coordinate to resolve land disputes, if any Identification and coordination of relocation of individual properties and CPRs Field Coordination On-site Verification Socio-Economic Survey Micro Plan Preparation

7. Reporting Requirements and Time Schedule for Deliverables

The Consultant will prepare and submit the qualitative reports as listed or any other report as required by PCMC or Employer, presentations as and when required and minutes of meetings held time to time in the format prepared by the Consultant and approved by the Employer/ (except for inception report).

Reports to be submitted

Sl. No.	Report	Frequency	Due Date	Hard copy Submission to
1.	Inception Report	One Time	Within 30 days after commencement of services.	All PIUs, PMU & PCMC
2.	Monthly Progress Reports of each road corridors	monthly	By 5 th day of month following the reporting month	Respective PIU, respective Authority Engineer/ CSC
3.	Quarterly Progress Reports	Quarterly	By 10 th day of month following every quarter since start of assignment	All PIUs, Authority Engineer, CSC, PMU, PCMC
4.	Assignment completion report	One time for each corridor	Within 30 days after commencement of services of the corridor	Respective PIU, respective Authority Engineer/ CSC, PMU, PCMC,
5.	Final Report (assignment completion report)	One Time	Within 30 days of completion of total services	All PIUs, PMU & PCMC

Proper documentation will be done with all photographs, documents, photocopies etc. along with the soft copies of the documents and files used and prepared for the assignment. All reports will be in English language, however supporting documents may be in local languages, for which summaries and outcomes will be provided in English. A hard copy of the report along with the soft copies in E-mails in pdf to be submitted to the agencies/ authorities as mentioned in the above table. Whereas, on requirement, soft copies of reports in Ms-word, compiled as well as Raw data in Ms-excel format and in other formats, as required, have to be submitted to the respective PIU, PMU & PCMC.

The following documents will be submitted by the Consultant:

1. Inception Report

The Inception Report with detailing plan of action, manpower deployment, time schedule and detailed methodology, will be submitted within 30 days of the commencement of the assignment

2. Monthly Progress Report

The Monthly Progress Report (MPR), on activities carried out during the month and proposed activities for the coming month for each of the road corridors, will be submitted simultaneously on 5th day of every



month. The MPR will contain data on personnel mobilization, input and output indicators, work charts as against the schedule time frame of RP implementation, consultation and counseling processes, process of identification of the resettlement sites, description of imparted or facilitated training programs, progress achieved in land acquisition as per entitlements etc.

3. Quarterly Progress Report

The Quarterly Progress Report (QPR), on activities carried out during last quarter and proposed activities for the coming quarter, will be submitted simultaneously on 5th day of the month following each quarter since the start of the assignment. The QPR will contain data on personnel mobilization, input and output indicators, work charts as against the schedule time frame of RP implementation, consultation and counseling processes, process of identification of the resettlement sites, description of imparted or facilitated training programs, progress achieved in land acquisition as per entitlements etc.

4. Record of Meetings

The minutes of meetings of GRC, Gram Sabhas, meetings between PIU and DPs etc. will be documented and submitted to PIU on monthly basis, to PMU and PCMC on quarterly basis.

5. Record of Grievances

The RIA will record and document all grievances and the process of redress and submitted to the PIU and soft copies to PMU and PCMC on monthly basis.

6. Submissions of Micro Plans

The RIA will submit and update, if any changes occur on relevant plans, the Micro Plans with the status of disbursement and payment of compensation on monthly basis to PIU, and soft copies to PMU and PCMC.

7. Assignment Completion Report

The Assignment completion report of RP Implementation of each road corridor will be prepared at the end of the assignment of that particular corridor, summarizing the actions taken, methods and personnel mobilized in the assignment, summary of support/ assistance given to the DPs and overall physical progress along with the key activities performed under RP implementation. The Assignment Completion Report will be submitted to the respective PIU, PMU and PCMC.

8. Final Completion Report

The completion report of RP Implementation will be prepared at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel mobilized in the assignment, summary of support/ assistance given to the DPs and overall physical progress along with the key activities performed under RP implementation. The Final Report will be submitted to the PIU, PMU and PCMC.

8. Client's Input and Counterpart Personnel

- a. Services, facilities and property to be made available to the Consultant by the Client:
 - The PIU will act as the client in district level and PMU will act as the client in State level
 - The Client will provide all relevant report and documents, viz., Resettlement Planning Framework, Resettlement Plan (RP), RP Database, Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), if any,
 - The Client will provide all administrative support, permissions and certifications for carrying out the assignment
 - The Client will provide contact details of all relevant keypersons of all institutional stakeholders of PMU, PIU, PCMC, Authority Engineer, CSC, Contractor etc.
 - The Client will provide all the comments/ suggestion from the ADB on Resettlement and Rehabilitation.
- b. Professional and support counterpart personnel to be assigned by the Client to the Consultant's team:
 - The Social Specialist of the PCMC/ PMU will directly coordinate, guide and assist the Consultants Team
 - The Environmental Specialist and other staffs of PCMC/ PMU will assist the Consultants Team as and when necessary



9. Code of Conduct to be followed by the Consultant:

A satisfactory code of conduct will contain obligations on all Consultant's Experts that are suitable to address the following issues, as a minimum. Additional obligations may be added to respond to particular concerns of the region, the location and the project sector or to specific project requirements. The code of conduct shall contain a statement that the term "child" / "children" means any person(s) under the age of 14 years.

- i. Compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations
- ii. Compliance with applicable health and safety requirements to protect the local community (including vulnerable and disadvantaged groups), the Consultant's Experts, the Client's personnel, and the Contractor's personnel, including sub-contractors and day workers (including wearing prescribed personal protective equipment, preventing avoidable accidents and a duty to report conditions or practices that pose a safety hazard or threaten the environment)
- iii. The use of illegal substances
- iv. Non-Discrimination in dealing with the local community (including vulnerable and disadvantaged groups), the Consultant's Experts, and the Contractor's personnel, including sub-contractors and day workers (for example, on the basis of family status, ethnicity, race, gender, religion, language, marital status, age, disability (physical and mental), sexual orientation, gender identity, political conviction or social, civic, or health status)
- v. Interactions with the local community(ies), members of the local community (ies), and any affected person(s) (for example to convey an attitude of respect, including to their culture and traditions)
- vi. Sexual harassment (for example to prohibit use of language or behavior, in particular towards women and/or children, that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate)
- vii. Violence, including sexual and/or Gender Based Violence (GBV), e.g., acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and deprivation of liberty
- viii. Exploitation including sexual exploitation and assault, e.g., the prohibition of the exchange of money, employment, goods, or services for sex, including sexual favors or other forms of humiliating, degrading behavior, exploitative behavior or abuse of power
- ix. Protection of children (including prohibitions against sexual activity or abuse, or otherwise unacceptable behavior towards children, limiting interactions with children, and ensuring their safety in project areas)
- x. Sanitation requirements, e.g., to ensure workers use specified sanitary facilities provided by their employer and not open areas)
- xi. Avoidance of conflicts of interest (such that benefits, contracts, or employment, or any sort of preferential treatment or favors, are not provided to any person with whom there is a financial, family, or personal connection)
- xii. Respecting reasonable work instructions (including regarding environmental and social norms)
- xiii. Protection and proper use of property (for example, to prohibit theft, carelessness or waste)
- xiv. Duty to report violations of this Code
- xv. Non-retaliation against personnel who report violations of the Code, if that report is made in good faith.

The Code of Conduct should be written in plain English language and signed by each Expert to indicate that they have:

1. received a copy of the code;
2. had the code explained to them;
3. acknowledged that adherence to this Code of Conduct is a condition of employment; and
4. understood that violations of the Code can result in serious consequences, up to and including dismissal, or referral to legal authorities



APPENDIX 13 INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	Activity	2022				2023				2024			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Project Preparation													
1	Identifications of project roads												
2	Conduct socioeconomic survey, census												
3	Prepare social safeguard planning documents (RF, due diligence reports, RPs)												
4	Recruitmentandconfirmationof PWRDHQ Environment and Social Unit staff												
5	Confirmation of PIU-level social safeguard focal points												
6	ADB and Government approval of Social Safeguard Planning Document for sample roads												
7	ADB and Government approval of Social Safeguard Planning Document for non-sample roads												
8	Procurement of civil works												
9	Procurement of RP Implementation Agency												
Land Acquisition for Sub-Projects (if required)													
10	Land Acquisition												
11	Payment of Compensation												
12	Relocate houses, shops, businesses												
13	Clear the ROW												
Rehabilitation of DPs													
14	Income Restoration (if required)												
15	Restoration of Community Resources												
Construction													
16	Issue notice for commencement of civil works ¹¹												
17	Civil works												



APPENDIX 14 SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

(To be available in Assamese)

The ARNIP welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries, and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback.

Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing ***(CONFIDENTIAL)*** above your name.

Date		Place of Registration	
Contact Information/Personal Details			
Name:		Gender: Male _____ Female _____	Age:
Home Address			
Village /Town			
District			
Phone no.			
E-mail			
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below: If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:			
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?			
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY			

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)			
Verified through:	____Note/Letter	____E-mail	____Verbal/Telephonic
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)			
Action Taken:			
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:		____Yes	____No
Means of Disclosure:			



APPENDIX 15 TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EXTERNAL MONITOR

(Only a tentative outline)

A. Introduction

The PWRD intends to hire the services of an independent consultant to monitor and evaluate implementation of the RP being carried out by the PIU with the support of the Implementation Agencies deployed. Monitoring and evaluation will include, but will not be limited to, (i) the progress and effectiveness of the implementation of the RP; and (ii) the evaluation of income restoration and post-resettlement conditions of the displaced persons (DPs) and affected communities, including host communities.

B. Objectives and Requirements of Monitoring and Evaluation

The objectives of the M&E consultancy services are (i) to assess the implementation of the RP; (ii) to monitor the schedules and the achievement of targets; and (iii) to evaluate whether the outcomes of social development objectives of the project are being achieved. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to assess whether the LARP is implemented on schedule and within budget and whether the goals and principles of the LARP are achieved. Specifically, monitoring and evaluation will focus on the following aspects of the DPs' situation and the resettlement process.

- ☐ Social and economic situation prior to and after land acquisition and/or resettlement;
- ☐ Timely disbursement of funds;
- ☐ Functioning of the grievance redress mechanism
- ☐ Environmental conditions;
- ☐ Social adaptability after resettlement;
- ☐ Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups
- ☐ Special items related to the vulnerable groups;
- ☐ Condition and quality of land temporarily acquired when it is returned to the original land users;
- ☐ Measures taken to restore affected livelihoods; and,
- ☐ Living conditions and economic status of DPs following resettlement in comparison to the "Without project" scenario.

C. Scope of Services

The Consultant will undertake to do the following assignments:

- i. Undertake the supervision of RP implementation to ensure the delivery of entitlements to DPs in accordance with the provisions and procedures of R&R Policy;
- ii. Advise and guide the RP Implementation Agency to implement the RP in accordance with their Terms of Reference;
- iii. Assist the PIU and field units to oversee the implementation of RP;
- iv. Participate in periodical meetings held between PIU and RP Implementation Agency/ district administration to assist the PIU for successful outcomes of the meetings;
- v. Undertake reviews on behalf of PIU of all documents and reports related to land acquisition and resettlement received from the RP Implementation Agency and consultants and advise the PIU for taking appropriate decisions on such reports;
- vi. Assist the PIU to respond to the World Bank on any matters related to the implementation of RP and related matters;



- vii. Provide certification prior to invitation of bid of the milestone confirming the completion of land acquisition, payment of compensation, mitigation of resettlement impacts and reconstruction of community properties in the respective stretches;
- viii. Ensure synchronization of R&R implementation with civil works timetable to avoid time and cost over runs. This should be done in close co-ordination with the construction supervision consultants;
- ix. Assist PIU in reviewing any additional reports submitted by the consultants or RP Implementation Agency during the implementation;
- x. Prepare annual reports on the implementation of Resettlement Plan including land acquisition and payment of compensation;
- xi. Organization of periodical training in the implementation of RP and delivering of entitlements, consultations etc. to PIU staff and RP Implementation Agency as necessary.

Monitoring and evaluation will include (i) the verification or establishment of a socio- economic baseline of the DPs prior to actual {land acquisition, physical displacement/relocation, loss of assets or disruption of businesses (as relevant)}; (ii) verification of internal monitoring data and reports; (iii) the regular monitoring of their {resettlement or displacement/relocation (as relevant)} and adjustment during Project implementation; and (iv) evaluation of their situation for a period of {one or two years} after {land acquisition or displacement or relocation (as relevant)}. In addition, qualitative and quantitative evaluation will be made on the sustainability of living conditions of DPs. Investigation will include consultations and observations with DPs, IAs, local officials, village leaders, as well as a quantitative sample survey of at least 20% of displaced families. Focus group discussion will be conducted with male and female DPs, and vulnerable groups.

If the findings of the EM indicate significant compliance gaps, the EM will work with the EA and PIU to prepare a separate corrective action plan (CAP) in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, to address pending or new LAR impacts. The EM will monitor and report on the implementation of the CAP.

The consultant will carry out impact assessment four times during the contract period, one at the end of each year of the contract period. Each evaluation will cover all AFs who have spent more than 6 months after receiving compensation or assistance or both.

For concurrent Impact Evaluation the M& E Consultant shall:

- i. Verify whether the objectives of resettlements have been realized, particularly the changes in the in the living standards;
- ii. Impact assessment is to be compared with the baseline values for key socioeconomic as given in the RP. If such information is not available information based on the same time of survey, has to be collected on recall basis;
- iii. to assess whether the compensation is adequate to replace the loss assets;
- iv. to assess how the compensation has been utilized;
- v. assess the perceived benefits and losses of resettlement
- vi. Assess the level of satisfaction of the various assets provided as part of R&R implementation;
- vii. Based on the impact assessment, suitable remedial measure is to be proposed for any shortcomings and;
- viii. Remedial measure if DPs are not able to improve their living standards.

D. Monitoring Indicators

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



- i. Disbursement of entitlements to DPs and enterprises/businesses: compensation, relocation, housing, cultivated farmland, and employment as specified in the LARP.
- ii. Provision of relocation options: the displaced persons must move into chosen resettlement/housing option at least one month before physical displacement/relocation; for those opting for self-construction, payment of compensation and provision of housing sites should be completed at least three months before physical displacement/relocation; the compensation for construction of houses should be equivalent to the replacement cost; the DPs must receive their entitlements and allowances on time.
- iii. Development of economic productivity: re-allocation of cultivated land, land restoration, job opportunities available to DPs, number of DPs employed or unemployed.
- iv. Standard of living: Throughout the implementation process, the trends in standards of living will be observed and the potential problems in the way of restoration of standards of living will be identified and reported. The Monitor will carry out a comprehensive socio-economic survey after the completion of resettlement implementation to document the standards of living and the conditions of the DPs after resettlement. The survey will be updated annually.
- v. Restoration of civic infrastructure: all necessary infrastructure should be restored at the resettlement sites at least up to a standard equal to the standard at the original location; the compensation for all infrastructure should be sufficient to reconstruct it to the same quality.
- vi. Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning. Adequacy of assets measurement, entitlements, sufficiency of budget, and timeliness of mitigation measures.
- vii. Level of satisfaction of DPs: level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the resettlement program; the operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress will be reviewed and the speed and results of grievance redress measures will be monitored.
- viii. Social adaptability and cohesion: impact on children, indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups, public participation, DPs' attitudes and reaction to post resettlement situation, number of complaints and appeal procedures, implementation of preferential policies, income restoration measures, and improvements in women's status in villages.
- ix. Other Impacts. The monitor will verify if there are unintended environmental impacts and impacts on employment and incomes.

E. Special Considerations

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

- i. The status and roles of women: Closely monitor any change in women's status, function and situations. At least 40% of DPs surveyed will be women.
- ii. Differential impacts on indigenous peoples/ethnic minority groups. Closely monitor the socio-economic status of indigenous peoples to ensure that they have not been further marginalized. Monitoring indicators should to the extent possible be disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.
- iii. Care and attention to vulnerable groups: Closely monitor living conditions of the poor, the elderly, the handicapped, female headed households and other vulnerable groups after resettlement, to ensure that their livelihood is improved.
- iv. Monitoring and evaluation will provide information on the utilization and adequacy of resettlement funds.

F. Reporting

The Consultant shall submit the following reports:

- i. Inception Report with mobilization details



- ii. Quarterly Monitoring Reports
- iii. Evaluation Reports(four)
- iv. Annual progress Reports
- v. Final Completion Report containing implementation experience and lessons learned. All reports should be submitted in hard copy and soft copy in MS Word for easy transmission.

G. Methodology

As a part of the proposal, the consultants will propose the methodology to carry out the assignment. The methodology shall describe briefly (3-5 pages) the approach the consultant will adopt in carrying out the assignment and realize the objectives of the assignment.

H. Time line

The Consultant shall be hired for the period of project implementation that is 3 years.

I. Team for the Assignment

The Consultant shall deploy a team of which the positions and minimum qualification are stated in the following, with least one woman professional:

Team Leader: S/he should be a post-graduate in social sciences with at least 10 years of experience in the field of social development and projects requiring land acquisition. (Experience in land Acquisition is mandatory) S/he should have monitoring and evaluation experience of more than 5 projects, and should have held responsible positions in the previous assignments including as team leader. S/he should have adequate managerial skill and should be conversant with the region and the regional language.

Sub-Professional I: S/he should be a graduate in social sciences with at least 7 years of experience in the field of social development and participating rural appraisal. S/he should have adequate knowledge of computers and should be conversant with the region and the regional language.

Sub-Professional II: S/he should be a graduate in statistics with good knowledge of computerized database development and management and should be conversant with the region and the regional language.

Sub-Professional III: S/he should be a graduate in civil engineering with at least 7 years of experience in construction/maintenance of infrastructure projects. S/he should have good knowledge of land measurement and should be conversant with the region and the regional language.

Support Staff: There should be an adequate number of support staff. They should be able to perform as asked by the members of the team. There should be a good mix of women and men.

J. Location of office

The Consultant is required to have an office in Guwahati.

K. Payment Schedule

The payment schedule will be made against outputs as decided by the PMU.