

# Resettlement Plan

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September 2022

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

**Project: Borkhola to Khambar Bazar Kalain (A25)**

Prepared by the Project Management Unit (PMU), 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
ARNIP	—	Assam Road Network Improvement Project
ASCIP	—	Assam SASEC Corridor Improvement Project
BPL	—	Below Poverty Line
CPR	—	Common Property Resources
Col	—	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
ARFCTLARRR	–	Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition,
RIA	–	Resettlement Implementing Agency
SASEC	–	South Asia Subregional Economic
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 Government of Assam has proposed flagship program, named as Asom Mala as a long-term programme for fueling economic growth as well as improving the road infrastructure towards Sustainable Development Goals and achieving Assam Vision 2030, through improvement and upgradation of various State Highways and Major District Road. Asom Mala is an umbrella program with financial assistance from various financial institutes, like the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), as well as the State Own Fund. The Assam Road Network Improvement Project (ASCIP (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.

2. The proposed ASCIP (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. This Resettlement Plan (RP) assesses the involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from the acquisition of private land and the impacts on squatters, encroachers and tenants occupying the Right of Way (RoW). It outlines mitigation measures in line with State and National Acts, Rules and Policies and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009.

### **B. Project Road Description**

3. This Resettlement Plan report illustrates about the sub-project Borkhola to Kalain road (A25). The project road traverses from NH-27 near Borkhola and ends at NH-6 at Kalain. The terrain along the project stretch is predominantly plain/ rolling with very few stretches of hilly terrain. This project road is in Cachar district of Assam state. Headquarters of Cachar district is at Silchar. The total design length of project road is about 21.387 kms. The Project corridor is primarily proposed to be improved to a two-lane with paved shoulders configuration.

### **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 ASCIP (ARNIP). The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of acquisition of land, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, 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 requisition for land prepared on the detailed design and the number of titleholders based on the revenue records has been captured. The proposed project road will involve the acquisition of 36.105 ha of private land belonging to 514 landowners and require 3.918 ha of government lands.

6. The improvements proposed will impact 494 private structures, physical displacement of 96 residential HHs (80 TH & 16 NTH), economic displacement of 261 commercial HHs (213 TH & 48 NTH), physical and economic displacement of 46 res-cum-comm HHs (42 TH & 4 NTH) and physical displacement to other structures (BW, Gate, toilet, etc) for 62 HHs (60 TH & 02 NTH). Out of the total affected structures 38.06% are permanent structures, 35.83% are semi-permanent structures, 11.74% of the structures are temporary in nature and 14.37% are other category structures. In addition, 55 common property



resources (27 govt., 18 religious and 10 community) will also be affected. In addition to the 423 affected title holders, 17 encroachers, 54 squatters and 266 tenants also would be affected. In all, the project will cause impact to 760 households comprising of 2698 persons.

7. The project road of Borkhola to Kalain is categorized as Category A for Involuntary Resettlement as per Screening Criteria of ADB SPS 2009, as the Displaced Persons (DP) is 2698 persons, which is more than 200.

#### **D. Impact on Indigenous People**

8. The project road passing through the Cachar 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. Only 7 Scheduled Tribe (ST) households are affected for this sub-project, and they are fully integrated with the other communities living in the area. The affected ST families are presently not following customs that are attached to their land and 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. Consultation, Participation, and Information Disclosure**

9. Engaging the community and enhancing public understanding about the project and addressing the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, consultations, individual interviews and focus group discussions were carried out amongst the affected persons, during the socio-economic survey as part of the detailed project report (DPR) for the project. The COVID-19 safety protocols at that time of the consultations were also followed. A number of Consultation throughout the project are also being proposed.

10. A total of 5 public consultations, including consultations with women, Business persons, Traders, Squatters, Farmers, Residents, Affected Persons and Vulnerable Families, were done in the project planning stage. A total of 61 persons attended and expressed their views and suggestions for the project. Consultations with local Leaders have also been done. The majority of the people are in favour of implementation of the project but concerned about the rate of compensation, employment opportunity and timely implementation of the project.

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 PIU with the assistance from the agency hired for implementing the RP.

12. The vernacular translated summary of the RP would provide details of the project, magnitude of impact to land and assets, eligibility and entitlement, institutional arrangement and grievance redressal process and will also be disclosed.

#### **F. Legislative Framework, Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits**

13. The entitlements for the Assam Road Network Improvement Project (ASCIP

(ARNIP)) is based on State laws and regulations of Direct Purchase Policy 2021, Assam Government Policy on conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land, Assam Land Multiplier, Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015, Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project February 2018; The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013 and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

14. The acquisition of required private land for the project will be through the Direct Purchase policy of the State. The landowners will get an additional incentive of 25%, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30 & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and the R&R benefits will be deemed to be inclusive in the Direct Purchase Price, fixed through negotiations with the land owners.

15. If the negotiations fail for any reason or other, that particular land will be acquired through the Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015. The entitlements for the landowners, whose land will be acquired through Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and for the on-Titleholder affected families of ASCIP (ARNIP) are based on State and National Acts, Rules and Policies, viz., Direct Purchase 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.

16. The cut-off date for the affected land owners is defined as the date of general notification of Direct Purchase Policy. The date of preliminary land acquisition notification under Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 will be the cut-off date for landowners, whose land will be acquired through Assam RFCTLARR Rule 2015. The date of Census Survey will be treated as the cut-off date for non-titled holders for this Project.

17. The Entitlement Matrix (EM) for the Assam Road Network Improvement Project (ASCIP (ARNIP)) summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements is in compliance with National & State Laws, in particular the Direct Purchase Policy of Assam 2021; Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015; Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and Asian Development Bank's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009. The total resettlement cost for the project is estimated at **INR. 1497.43 million**.

#### **A. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

18. The Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at site or PIU level, at the Project level, i.e., PMU level and at State level. The grievance can be received at any level without any hierarchy and the Grievance Redress Mechanism does not hinder any aggrieved person to move to the Court of Law. The GRC will receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution to the complainant with corrective actions proposed using understandable and transparent processes on the social and environmental aspects that are gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people.

#### **B. Institutional Arrangements**

19. 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.

20. 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

1. The Government of Assam has proposed flagship program, named as Asom Mala as a long-term programme for fueling economic growth as well as improving the road infrastructure towards Sustainable Development Goals and achieving Assam Vision 2030, through improvement and upgradation of various State Highways and Major District Road. Asom Mala is an umbrella programme with financial assistance from various financial institutes, like the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), as well as the State Own Fund.

2. The Assam Road Network Improvement Project (ASCIP (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 ASCIP (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.

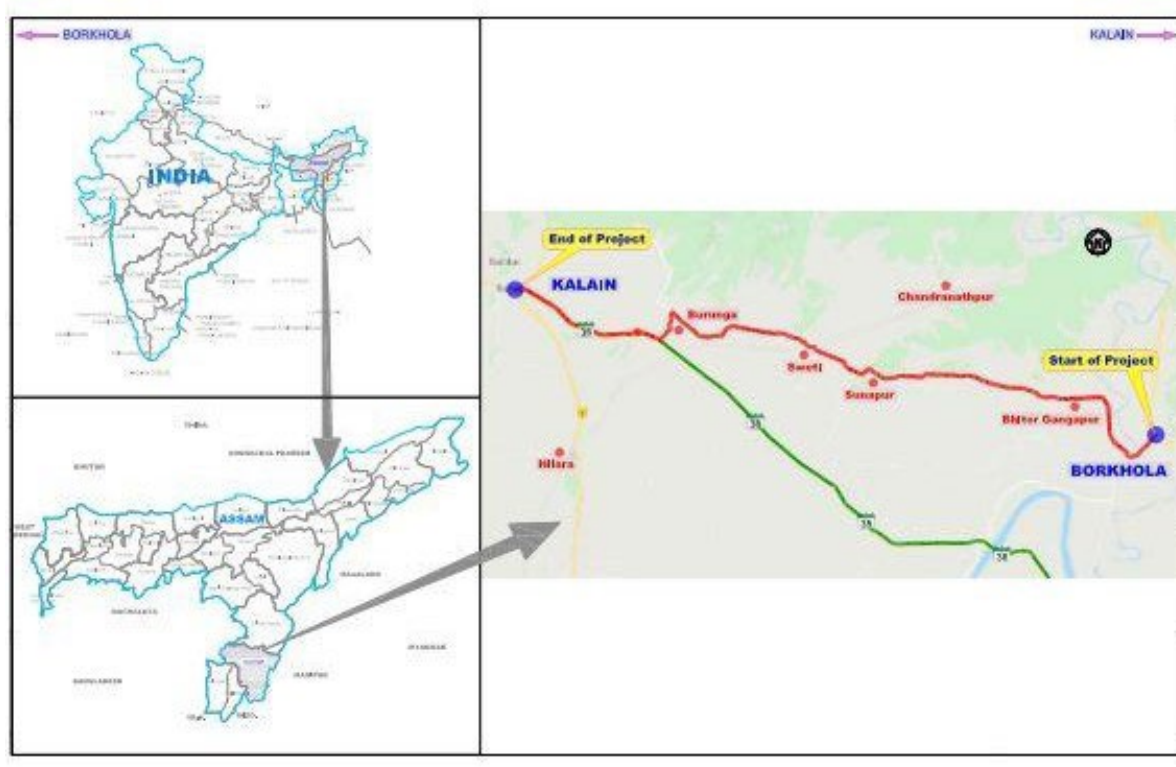
**Table 1: List of projects proposed under ASCIP (ARNIP)**

Sl.No	Districts	Road No	Road Name	Length
1	Chirang	A03	Chapaguri Bhutan via Amguri	40.776
2	Bongaigaon	A04	Jogighopa Oudubi Salbari Bongaigaon	36.791
3	West Karbi Anglong, Hojai & Karbi Anglong	A21	Hamren Tumpreng Hojai Nilbagan Howraghat	75.403
4	<b>Cachar</b>	<b>A25</b>	<b>Borkhola Khambar Bazar Kalain</b>	<b>21.387</b>
5	Karimganj & Hailakandi	A26	Bhanga to Hailakandi via Baribgool and Rakhalbasti	47.387
6	Dima Hasao	A23	Haflong Tiniali Dehangri Haflong Jatinga	91.300
<b>Total</b>				<b>313.044</b>

3. The Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Assam Public Works Roads Development (APWRD) has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) for the project Borkhola-Kalain road (A25), being one of the 6 roads proposed under ASCIP (ARNIP). This RP assesses the involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from the acquisition of private land and the impacts on squatters and encroachers occupying the Right of Way (RoW).

### B. Borkhola-Kalain Road (A25)

4. The project, Borkhola to Kalain road, involves improvements to about 21.387 kms. The Project corridor is primarily proposed to be improved to a two-lane with paved shoulders configuration. Headquarters of Cachar district is at Silchar. The project road traverse through 24 revenue villages of Silchar and Katigorah talukas of Cachar district. The chainage wise list of villages/settlements and widening plan are provided in **Appendix 1**. The key plan of the project road is presented below in Figure 1.



**Figure 1: Key Plan of Borkhola-Kalain Road Section**

### C. Proposed Improvement

5. Considering the projected traffic on the project road, the following improvements are proposed: 2 lanes with paved shoulder for a maximum design speed of 65 (minimum)/80 (maximum) kmph in plain/rolling terrain. The proposed corridor of impact (Col) varies from 12.5 mtrs to 20 mtrs depending on factors like cross sections and urban, rural, terrain conditions etc. There are 16 bus shelter, 16 bus bay with Bus Shelter, 1 Level crossing, 1 major and 5 minor new bridges, 2 major and 38 minor junctions, 7 re-alignment and no service road proposed on the project road. Considering all proposed features additional land requirement for the proposed road is 40.023 Ha (36.105 Ha is Private Land and 3.918 Ha is other Government Department Land). More specifically, the following major components in the form of Cross-section parameters for 2-lane with paved shoulder Road in Open area and Built-up area (Plain/Rolling terrain) is given in table 2, further alignment configurations and carriageway configurations in **Appendix 2**.

**Table 2: Cross-Section Parameters of Project Road**

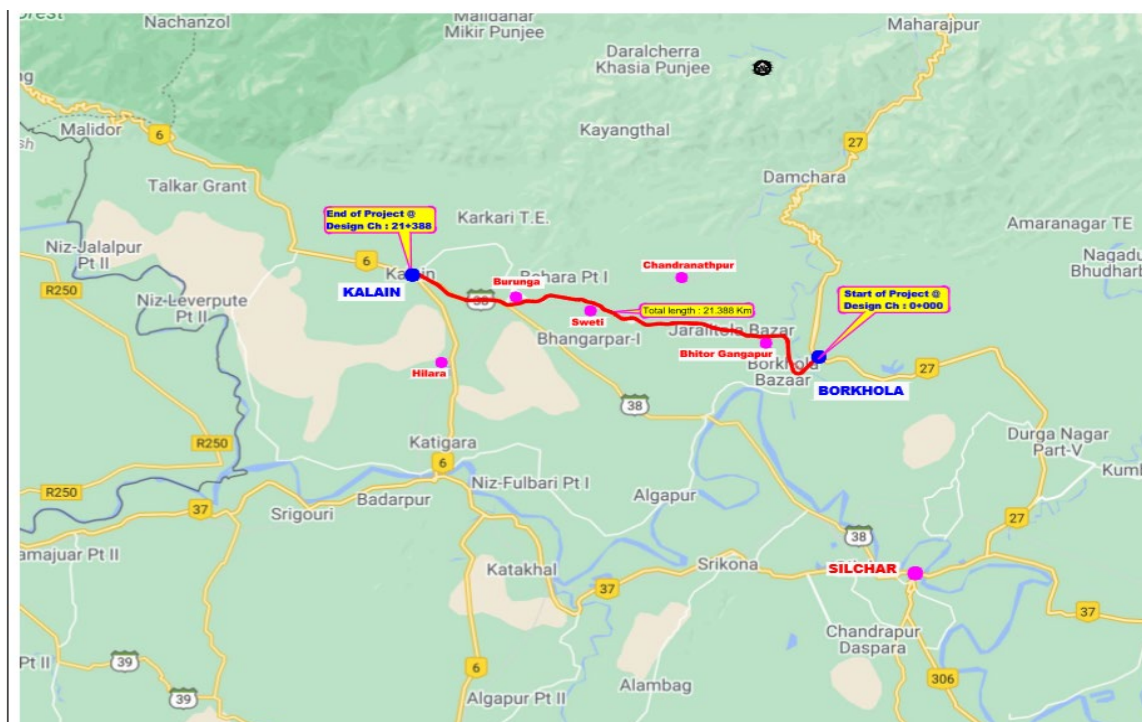
S. No	Improvements Parameters	In Open area (Plain/Rolling terrain)	In Built-up area (Plain/Rolling terrain)
1	Carriageway Width	7.0 m	7.0 m
2	Paved Shoulder Width	2 x 1.5 m	2 x 1.5 m
3	Earthen Shoulder Width	2 x 1 m	2 x 1.5 m
4	Roadway Width	12.00 m	13.00 m
5	Footpath cum Covered Drain Width	-	2 X 1.5 m
6	Right of Way	20 m	12.5 m
7	Design Speed	65 kmph to 80 kmph	40 kmph to 65 kmph

Source: -Design Report Asom Mala

6. The carriageway width of the road is varying from Single Lane to Intermediate Lanes with earthen shoulder of approx. 0.5m to 1.5m. The existing pavement of the road is of flexible

type for most of the stretch. The condition of the flexible pavement road sections varies from fair to good. As observed, most of the flexible pavement stretch is in poor condition and require reconstruction. The condition of the existing earthen shoulder is poor for most of the stretch with shoulder drop-off and stagnant water at many locations. The land use pattern along the project highway consists of built-up as well as agricultural area. The available RoW in the project road is 20m and proposed corridor of impact (CoI) varies from 15 mtrs to 24 mtrs depending on factors like urban, rural, terrain conditions etc.

7. The start of the project road is Borkhola which connects to Silchar airport about 35 Km from starting point of Borkhola Junction, Silchar city, important railways network stations - Silchar, New Silchar railway station, Longai, Important junctions—Karimganj, Kathakal, Panchgram, Badarpur ghat and Bhanga etc. Regular bus and train services are also there with other cities of North-East India from proposed road section. The climate resilient construction will ensure all weather hurdle free connectivity between the villages and town. Roads that are built to be climate resilient can tremendously enhance the adaptive capacity of a country like India. It can augment other adaptation measures as well. Climate resilient of this road can help in providing people a route to reach safety during calamities and ensure adequate service levels of the road network under extreme weather conditions. The map of the project road is presented below.



**Figure 2: Project Road**

#### **D. Profile of the Project Area**

8. This project corridor is in Cachar district and spreads across the mouza of Rampur, Niz Borkhola Part 1 & 2, Bhitor Gangapur Pt. 1, Harin Chora Bagisa, Sunapur, Dholchara Grant, Gora gram, Behera Pt.1,2&3, Dinnanathpur Grant, Burunga Point 1 & 2, Karkariptar, Bhangarpar, Dumkar and Lakhipur Part 1.

9. **Cachar:** The district is located in the southernmost part of Assam. It is bounded on the north by Barail and Jaintia hill ranges, on the south by the State of Mizoram and on the west by the districts of Hailakandi and Karimganj. The district headquarters are located at Silchar. The district lies between 92° 24' E and 93° 15' E longitude and 24° 22' N and 25° 8' N latitude.

10. The district has total geographical area 3,786 sq. km. As per census 2011, total population of Cachar district is 17,36,617 which is 5.57% of the total state population. Population growth is 20.19%. Among the total population of Cachar district, male population constitutes 8,86,284 and female population is 8,50,333 with a population density of 459 person per sq. km. Sex ratio of Cachar district is 982 males per 1000 females which is slightly higher than that of State. Total work participation rate of district is 35.01%. 81.83% of the state population is rural with 18.17% are urban based. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes accounts for 15.25% and 1.01% of the population respectively. According to 2011 census, the literacy rate in the district is 79.34% in which male literacy is 84.78% and female literacy is 73.68%.

11. The district had a total of 379,955 households. There was a total of 6,08,062 workers, comprising 1,04,295 cultivators, 372,04 main agricultural labourers, 112,26 in household industries, 3,18,534 other workers, 1,36,803 marginal workers, 160,61 marginal cultivators, 314,60 marginal agricultural labourers, 132,40 marginal workers in household industries and 760,42 other marginal workers.

## **E. Project Impacts**

12. The towns and villages along the project road will improve connectivity with both rail and road. Silchar, the district headquarters of Cachar is one of the 6 cities of Assam to have an airport which is located at Kumbhirgram. This will lead to industrial growth along the project road that will result in employment generation. Further, the improvements and designs proposed under this road will improve connectivity for the local community living in the vicinity, to markets, health care facilities, and educational institutions. 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).

13. The Silchar town is the major hub of commercial center and educational institutes with Colleges and Universities. Silchar, the district headquarters, is a learning hub of project influence area. The district has central university, the Assam University and NIIT at Silchar. The Silchar Medical College and Hospital is the only medical college of Southern Assam. But Silchar town is not well connected with the other settlements of the project area due to the bad road condition. However, due to the improvement of existing road, the project will ensure not only safe and efficient access to higher education for the pupils of the villages, adjacent to the proposed alignment but also the industry of Cachar district of Assam such as IOCL gas Plant, Ladi Steel Industries Pvt Ltd and The Tripura Floor Mill which is situated in and around of project area and Silchar town, will benefit the industry for their input process and access to different markets. Industry in Srikona ensured steady flow of skilled workers around the project area. public transport, which was stopped due to the bad condition of the road, will again resume plying on the road and thus improve the transport facility with time and cost efficiency.

14. The proposed project road will involve the acquisition of 36.105 Ha of private land belonging to 514 landowners, the transfer of 3.918 Ha of government land and will impact 494 private structures. The impact to 494 private structures will cause the physical displacement of 96 residential HHs (80 TH & 16 NTH), economic displacement of 261 commercial HHs (213 TH & 48 NTH), physical and economic displacement of 46 res-cum-com HHs (42 TH & 4 NTH) and physical displacement to other structures (BW, Gate, toilet, etc). 62 HHs (60 TH & 02 NTH). Further, 259 tenant HHs out of 266 tenant HHs, will significantly affected by the project. The number of total affected persons is 2698, of which 1502 are titled APs and 1196 non-titled APs, and 262 Vulnerable Households. A total of 494 structures will be affected and 890 trees on private land will have to be removed. A total of 55 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**

S. No	Impact	Extent / Numbers
1	Total Land Required (Ha)	40.023
2	Government Land (Ha)	3.918
3	Land to be Acquired (Ha)	36.105
4	Temporary Land Acquisition (Ha)	Nil
5	Total Affected Households (AHHs) (Losing only strip of land 91+Land & structures (TH) 423+Encroacher 17+Squatters 54+Tenants 266)	851
6	Title holders losing land and building (91 Land + 80 Resi + 213 Comm + 42 Res-cum-comm + 60 Other structures)	486
7	Total affected non-title holders {(without titleship) (Encroacher 17 + Squatters 54 + Tenants 266)}	337
7a	Encroachers (Resi. 02 + commercial 11 + res-cum-comm. 3 + others 1)	17
7b	Squatters (Resi. 14 + commercial 38 + res-cum-comm. 1 + others 1)	54
7c	Tenants (Resi. 1 + commercial 252 + res-cum-comm. 6 + others 7)	266
7d	Employees	0
8	Physically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	80
9	Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	213
10	Economically Displaced Titleholders losing land <sup>1</sup>	134
11	Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	42
12	Significant Impact on other structures	60
13	Non-Significant Impact on the structure affected household <sup>2</sup> (Structures HHs 29 + Tenants HHs 7)	36
14	Total Affected Persons (APs)	2698
15	Titled APs	1502
16	Non-titled APs	1196
17	Total Vulnerable Households	262
18	Significantly Vulnerable Households <sup>3</sup>	250
19	Affected Private Structures	494
20	Affected Private Trees	890
21	Affected Common Property Resources (CPRs)	55

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

15. Based on the census survey, 250 vulnerable households were identified as significantly affected irrespective of title or non-title holders, 44 women-headed households, 67 scheduled caste households, 5 scheduled tribe, 119 households were below poverty line, 14 households of elderly people and 01 household is physically handicapped. Details are summarized in below table.4

<sup>1</sup> Agricultural landowners who lose 10% or more of their land.

<sup>2</sup> Where the impact to asset / structure is less than 40% of the total area, then such impacts are categorized as non-significant impacts as the DP is neither physically nor economically displaced.

<sup>3</sup> Amongst significantly affected household.



**Table 4: Impact to Vulnerable Category (mutually exclusive)**

S. No	Vulnerability Type	TH	Non-Title Holder			Total	%
			Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
1	Women Headed Household	38	1	0	5	44	6.08
2	Scheduled Caste	20	0	5	42	67	9.25
3	Scheduled tribes	2	0	1	2	5	0.69
4	Below poverty line	65	0	11	43	119	16.44
5	Aged person (Above 60 yrs.)	7	0	1	6	14	1.93
6	Physically Handicapped (Divyang)	1	0	0	0	1	0.14
7	Landless Families*	NA	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Vulnerable</b>		<b>133</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>34.53</b>
<b>Non-Vulnerable</b>		<b>262</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>65.47</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>395</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020.

\*Identification of Landless Affected Persons/Families will be verified during further enquiry following national procedure. Once verified, appropriate assistance (as per EM) shall be provided.

## **F. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement and Mitigating Compensation Delivery Risks**

16. 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.

17. The engineering team 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.

18. In order to minimize the adverse social impact 4 re-alignments/ short by-passes were provided (Km. 0.800-2.000 (Borkhola), Km. 10.300-11.500 (Baburbazar & Dholchera), Km. 12.100-12.600 (Beherabazar) & Km. 15.600-16.700 (Barunga) in this project design and avoided the demolition of 143 structures. During the screening survey, the team estimated around 198 would be displaced along the above stated locations, which includes 21 residential, 16 Res-cum-commercial, 140 commercial, 6 religious, 7 community and 8 government buildings.

19. Due to the provision of re-alignment/short bypass the team could limit the impact to 55 structures only, which includes 7 residential, 9 res-COM-commercial, 31 commercial, 1 religious, 1 community and 6 government structures. The details are presented in below table 5.

**Table 5: Location wise Comparative Analysis of Minimization of Structures**

Sl. No	Km/ Chainage	Location	Measures Adopted to avoid / minimise the adverse impact	Types of Structures	Project Impact Before Minimization	Project Impact After Minimization	Numbers of Structures Saved
					Total Nos of Affected Structures		
1	0.800-2.200	Borkhola	Re-alignment	Residential	7	1	Total numbers of structures saved
				Commercial	62	14	
				Res-Com-Com	12	2	
				Religious	2	1	
				Community	1	0	

Sl. No	Km/ Chainage	Location	Measures Adopted to avoid / minimise the adverse impact	Types of Structures	Project Impact Before Minimization	Project Impact After Minimization	Numbers of Structures Saved
					Total Nos of Affected Structures		
				Government	5	3	68 out of
2	10.300-11.500	Baburbazar & Dholcher a	Re-alignment	Residential	10	1	Total numbers of structures saved 47 out of 65
				Commercial	39	14	
				Res-Com-Com	9	2	
				Religious	2	0	
				Community	1	0	
				Government	4	1	
3	12.100-12.600	Beherabazar	Re-alignment	Residential	4	1	Total numbers of structures saved 10 out of 25
				Commercial	10	10	
				Res-Com-Com	3	1	
				Religious	2	0	
				Community	3	1	
				Government	3	2	
4	15.600-16.700	Burunga	Re-alignment	Residential	3	1	Total numbers of structures saved 21 out of 23
				Commercial	8	1	
				Res-Com-Com	1	0	
				Religious	3	0	
				Community	3	0	
				Government	5	0	

20. 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

21. From the census and socio-economic survey, it is understood that no designated tribal villages/ areas as well as no primitive tribal populations are likely to be affected in this project road. The project district (Cachar district) is not in the Schedule VI of the Constitution of India. 7 families of Scheduled Tribe are affected but the affected tribal families are not identified to a distinct, vulnerable, social, economic, cultural group with distinct language as per ADB's SPS 2009. Also, this project does not affect directly or indirectly IP's dignity, human rights, livelihood system or culture.

22. The findings of the social impact assessment survey brought out that although 7 Scheduled Tribe (ST) households are living along the project road, they are fully integrated with the respective communities. The ST groups are presently does not follow customs that are attach 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 as part of their livelihood support activities. Their children are going to school. They are participating in various social and economic activities as the other members of society are doing. Further census and socio-economic survey notes that the socio-cultural customs and practices of ST population are not distinctive from the rest of the population in the sense that they have adopted the modern way of living and having a similar lifestyle of that of the dominant population.

## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### A. Introduction

23. The project road involves improvements to 21.387 km of the Borkhola to Kalain (A25) with two lanes with paved shoulders. The improvement works including re-alignments, geometric improvements, junction improvements and provision of drains and foot paths in built up locations.

### B. Scope of Land Acquisition

24. This is the final alignment of the sub-project. 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, re-alignments and short bypasses (green field sections) are considered. The table 5 of chapter 1 has prepared to demonstrate the reduction in the IR impacts due to optimisation (considering the social issues also) of the design.

25. The existing right-of-way (ERoW) of the project roads belongs to Govt of Assam (as per convention of Assam, no further 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 of Govt. departments within the additional required government land. The government structures/ facilities falling within the alignment has been listed in 14 table below.

26. The private land required for the proposed improvements is 36.105 Ha. The private land proposed for acquisition is mostly strips of land. Further, 3.918 Ha of government land will also be required to be transferred for the proposed improvements. A small section of hilly area from km. 10.100 to km. 10.250 will be affected as cutting and filling location due to construction of road. However, there is no structures identified as affected as well as no hindrance will occur for approaches or access to near by properties due to implementation of the project.

27. The demarcation of ERoW is being made by the revenue/land acquisition officers through a detailed verification of land records at field. 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).

28. The details of the types of private land proposed for acquisition are presented in Table 6 and 7.

**Table 6: Category of Land being Acquired**

S. No	Type of Ownership	Extent (in hectare)	%
1	Private Land	36.105	90.21
2	Government	3.918	9.79
<b>Total</b>		<b>40.023</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: LAP prepared by DPR Consultants, March 2022

**Table 7: Classification of Loss of Private Land and Impacts**

SI No	Project Component	Area in Hectare		
		Pvt.	Govt	Total
1	Land along the road for widening	28.379	3.332	31.711
2	Re-alignment	7.726	0.586	8.312
<b>Total</b>		36.105	3.918	40.023

Source: LAP prepared by DPR Consultants, March 2022

29. The extent of land lost and the scale of impact to titleholders and village wise land requirement is presented in table 8 and 9 respectively. Around 73.93% of households (380 HH out of 514 total lands affected HH) will lose less than 10% of their total land holdings.

**Table 8: Intensity of Land Impact**

SI No	Scale of Impact	Private	
		Number of Affected Plots/Household	%
1	Less than 10%	380	73.93
2	10% and Below 25%	112	21.79
3	Above 25% and Below 33.3%	9	1.75
4	Above 33.3% and Below 50%	7	1.36
5	Above 50% and Below 75%	4	0.78
6	Above 75%	2	0.39
<b>Total</b>		<b>514</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: LAP prepared by DPR Consultants, March 2022

**Table 9: Village Wise Additional Land Acquisition Requirement**

SI No	Chainage		Village name	Land Acquisition (Ha)	
	Start	End		Private	Govt
1	0.000	0.650	Rampur	2.6795	0.042
2	0.650	1.800	Nij Barkhola Pt - 2	2.9667	0.133
3	1.800	4.750	Niz borkhola Part 1	3.203	0.470
4	4.750	6.700	Bhitor Gangapur pt-1	1.844	0.235
5	6.000	6.700	Harin Chora Bagicha	0.139	0.206
6	6.700	7.300	Dhalchara Grant Sheet 3	0.553	0.000
7	6.800	7.200	Bhitor Gangapur Part 2	0.524	0.000
8	7.300	8.550	Dhalchara Grant Sheet 2	2.257	0.000
9	8.550	8.600	Sunapur Part 2	0.006	0.000
10	8.550	10.550	Dholchara grant Sheet 1	3.177	1.470
11	10.500	12.050	Gora Gram	4.133	0.120
12	12.050	13.600	Behara Part 2	2.096	0.155
13	13.150	14.600	Behara Part 1	1.7968	0.134
14	13.600	14.900	Behara Part 3	0.9421	0.003
15	14.900	15.150	Dinanathpur Grant Sheet 1	0.4518	0.104
16	15.150	17.100	Burnuga Part 1	3.8874	0.312
17	16.700	17.550	Burnuga Part 2	1.4679	0.001
18	17.600	18.850	Karkari Part 4	1.1016	0.065

SI No	Chainage		Village name	Land Acquisition (Ha)	
	Start	End		Private	Govt
19	17.600	18.600	Karkari Part 3	0.199	0.000
20	18.600	18.850	Karkari Part 1	0.0391	0.190
21	18.850	19.850	Bhangarpar	0.957	0.000
22	19.850	21.300	Dumkar	1.0012	0.202
23	21.200	21.370	Lakhipur Pt I	0.6232	0.076
24	21.370	21.370	Brahman Gram	0.138	0.000
<b>Total (Ha)</b>				<b>36.105</b>	<b>3.918</b>

Source: LAP prepared by DPR Consultants, March 2022

### C. Impact on Structures

30. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 494 private structures and 55 common property resources. Further, there are 266 tenants who will be affected. However, 94.13% (465 out of 494) of the structures are significantly affected (10% or above), while for the remaining 5.87%, structures will bear non-significant impacts. Among the significantly affected structures, 20.65% of the structures are being used for residential purpose, 56.13% are used as commercial purpose, 9.89% are used for both residence and commercial purpose and 13.33% are used for other purpose.

### D. Loss of Private Structures

31. 85.63% of the affected structures are owned by titleholders, 3.44% are owned by encroachers and 10.93% are owned by squatters in the entire stretch. The ownership details of the affected private structures are presented in **Table 10**.

**Table 10: Ownership of Private Structures**

SI No	Tenure	Residential	Commercial	Res-cum-Comm.	Others	No. of Structures	%
1	Title-holders	81	224	49	69	423	85.63
2	Encroachers	2	11	3	1	17	3.44
3	Squatters	14	38	1	1	54	10.93
<b>Total</b>		<b>97</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>19.64</b>	<b>55.26</b>	<b>10.73</b>	<b>14.37</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

32. 38.06% structures that are permanent in nature, 35.83% of the structures are semi-permanent, 11.74% are temporary structures and others constitute 14.37%. The type of construction of the affected structures is presented in **Table 11**.

**Table 11: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures**

S. No	Type of Construction of Structures	No. of Structures	%
1	Permanent	188	38.06
2	Semi-permanent	177	35.83
3	Temporary	58	11.74
4	Others (BW, Gate, toilet, etc)	71	14.37
<b>Total</b>		<b>494</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

## E. Magnitude of Impact on Structures

33. The extent of loss to structure and its use is presented in **Table 12**. Out of 494 HHs affected, 6 title-holders HHs and 01 NTH HHs will have less than 10% impact. The structure affected more than 40% of its portion is considered as displaced structure at this stage, However, the respective division of PWD (Building) have been entrusted to evaluate the feasibility and usability of the remaining structure in the Joint Measurement Survey. If PWD (Building) found that the remaining structure is not feasible/ usable, the full structure has been evaluated for compensation. 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. Out of 494 affected structures 97 are residential, 273 are commercial, 53 are residential cum commercial structures and 71 are Others (Boundary Wall, Gate, toilet, etc).

**Table 12: Use by Extent of loss to the Affected Structures**

S. No	Impact		Residential	Commercial	Res-cum-Comm.	Others (BW, Gate, toilet, etc)	Total	%
1	Less than 10%	TH	-	5	-	1	6	1.21
2		NTH	-	1	-	-	1	0.20
3	≥ 10% and < 20%	TH	-	2	1	1	4	0.81
4		NTH	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
5	≥20% and < 40%	TH	1	4	6	7	18	3.64
6		NTH	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
7	≥40% and ≤ 100%	TH	80	213	42	60	395	79.96
8		NTH	16	48	4	2	70	14.17
Total			97	273	53	71	494	100
%			19.64	55.26	10.73	14.37	100	

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

## F. Usage, Typology and Affected Area

34. Usage, typology and affected Area of the properties is presented in **Table 13**.

**Table 12: Usage, Typology and Affected Area of Properties**

S. No	Usage of the buildings	Typology	Area in SQM		
			TH	NTH	Total
1	Residential	Permanent	7835.30	1409.00	9244.30
		Semi-Permanent	6475.20	535.00	7010.20
		Temporary	763.10	196.00	959.10
2	Residential cum Commercial	Permanent	5431.60	388.00	5819.60
		Semi-Permanent	1635.80	85.00	1720.80
		Temporary	34.00	-	34.00
3	Commercial	Permanent	8467.10	2047.00	10514.10
		Semi-Permanent	8856.55	258.50	9115.05

S. No	Usage of the buildings	Typology	Area in SQM		
			TH	NTH	Total
		Temporary	875.40	190.40	1065.80
4	Others	Permanent	3770.70	50.30	3821.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>44144.75</b>	<b>5159.20</b>	<b>49303.95</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020.

## G. Loss of Livelihood

35. The Project causes significant impact to 261 commercial establishments (213 TH, 11 encroacher & 37 squatters) and 46 residences cum commercial establishments (42 TH, 3 encroacher & 1 squatters). Further there are 134 landowners and 245 commercial tenants and 6 residences cum commercial tenants who would also face economic displacement. The category of impacts causing loss of livelihood is presented table 14.

**Table 13: Loss of Livelihood**

S. No	Category of Loss		Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
1	Commercial Properties	TH	213	733
2		Encroachers	11	23
3		Squatters	37	135
4	Res-cum-Comm. Properties	TH	42	180
5		Encroachers	3	12
6		Squatters	1	3
7	Tenants	Commercial	245	852
8		Res-cum-comm.	6	22
9	Significantly affected landowners		134	-
Total			692	1960

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

## H. Loss of Trees

36. It is confirmed that the Project will require removal of 890 trees belonging to the private individuals/ families. 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.

## I. Loss of Common Property Resources

37. The project will affect 55 common property resources (27 are Government, 18 Religious and 10 CPR) as per the census survey undertaken. Out of these, 49 are significantly affected and 06 are non-significantly affected. No economic activities are identified in any of the affected community properties. The PIU, with the support of RP implementation consultant, will consult the trustees of the places of worship, institutions, and local Panchayat, will facilitate in the compensation/relocation of these for the affected 15 places of worship. 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 15.



**Table 14: Loss of Community Structures**

S. No	Type of Community Asset	Fully affected	Partially affected	No. of Structures.	%
1	Government Properties	25	2	27	49.09
2	Religious Properties	15	3	18	32.73
3	Community Properties	9	1	10	18.18
<b>Total</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

### III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE

#### A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

38. This RP is based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out on 20th March 2020 to 18th June 2020 based on final and detailed design of the road project. The census survey identified 494 total households losing their structures and the salient findings are presented in the following sections.

#### B. Methodology Adopted

39. The census survey enumerated all private assets/properties and common property resources within the proposed corridor of impact (Col) varying from 15 mtrs to 24 mtrs depending on factors like urban, rural, terrain conditions and re-alignments sections. For every affected household, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the census survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the Displaced Families (DF); (ii) tenure; and (iii) type, use and extent of loss to the DFs.

40. 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, were 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.

41. The affected households were categorized 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 respective department of the PWD buildings is entrusted to define whether the remaining structure is feasible or if the building is not feasible to continue, the PWRD will compensate for entire buildings (as section 94 of RFCTLARR Act 2013). The summary of Affected Households and the summary of Affected Common Property Resources are presented in **Appendix 3 & 4** respectively.

42. The cut- off date for Titleholders as well as Non-Titleholder Households is the date of General notice of Direct Purchase. The data given in RP has been validated as on cut off date. The cut off date was disclosed to the PAPs and PIU during the Joint Mesaurement Survey. Documentation of all the affected families as to cut off date were taken, and it is with the District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC). 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.

43. The RP is based on the final engineering design, the information provided in the RP is based on census and socio-economic survey of affected structures owners. 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. Socio economic survey has been conducted for all the physically and economically displaced affected households. The socio-economic survey was carried out amongst 724 out of 760 significantly affected households (includes both physical and economic displacement) losing either their place of residence or place of business or both; out of 724 HHs, 166 HHs were not available despite multiple visits. The details are provided in **Tables 16 & 17** based on the current survey data. The survey details are analyzed and presented in the following sections.

### C. Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Households

#### (i) Household by Sex

44. Out of 724 DFs, 44 households are headed by female and the remaining 680 households headed by male. Male account for 93.92% and female account for 6.08%.

#### (ii) Household by Religion

45. The majority (436 HH) of displaced households are Hindus (60.22%), followed by Muslims 121 HHs (16.71%), 1 HH Christian (0.14%) and 166 HHs were not available (22.93%) (**Table 16**).

**Table 15: Household by Religion**

S. No	Religion	TH	NTH			Total	%
			Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
1	Hindu	213	9	40	174	436	60.22
2	Muslim	80	-	5	36	121	16.71
3	Christian	-	-	-	1	1	0.14
4	NA/NR	102	8	8	48	166	22.93
<b>Total</b>		<b>395</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

#### (iii) Household by Social Group

46. Out of 724 displaced Families, 316 HHs (43.65%) belong to the general category, 156 HHs (21.55%) belonged to the other backward class, 79 HHs (10.91%) Scheduled Caste category and 7 HHs are scheduled tribe (0.97%). The details of social categories in the project area are presented in **Table 17**.

**Table 16: Household by Social Category.**

S. No	Religion	TH	NTH			Total	%
			Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
1	General	167	5	30	114	316	43.65
2	Other Backward Class	93	4	9	50	156	21.55
3	Scheduled Caste	29	-	5	45	79	10.91
4	Scheduled Tribes	4	-	1	2	7	0.97
5	NA/NR	102	8	8	48	166	22.93
<b>Total</b>		<b>395</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020.

#### (iv) Household by Size of Family

47. Amongst the 724 DFs, family of size 5 to 6 members constituted to 30.66%, followed by 3 to 4 members constituting (28.87%), family of size up to 02 members constituted to 9.53% and 58 households having above 6 members (8.01%). The details of size of family in the project road are presented in **Table 18**.

**Table 17: Size of the households**

S. No	Size of the Family	TH	NTH			Total	%
			Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
1	Up to 2	43	-	1	25	69	9.53
2	3 to 4	107	3	11	88	209	28.87
3	5 to 6	106	5	30	81	222	30.66
4	Above 6	37	1	3	17	58	8.01
5	NA/NR	102	8	8	48	166	22.93
<b>Total</b>		<b>395</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

**(v) Age group of DPs**

48. Out of the 724 displaced households, comprising a total of 2583 persons (Men: 1373 and Women: 1210) will be affected by the road. The majority of them, numbering 1557 persons belong to the age group 18 to 60 years [60.28% (Male 826 and female 731)], 707 persons belong to the age group of 0 to 14 years category [27.37% (Men 358 and Women 349)], 219 persons belonging to the age group above 60 years [8.48% (Men 137 and Women 82)] and 100 persons among the displaced belonged to the 15 to 17 years age group [3.87% (Men 52 and Women 48)]. The details of Age group of DPs being affected in the project are summarized in **Table 19**.

**Table 18: Age Group of DPs**

S. No.	Age Group	Male	%	Female	%	Total PAPs	%
1	0-14 years	358	13.86	349	13.51	707	27.37
2	15-17 Years	52	2.01	48	1.86	100	3.87
3	18-60 Years	826	31.98	731	28.30	1557	60.28
4	Above 60 Years	137	5.30	82	3.17	219	8.48
<b>Total</b>		<b>1373</b>	<b>53.16</b>	<b>1210</b>	<b>46.84</b>	<b>2583</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

**D. Socio-economic Profile****(i) Educational level of DPs**

49. The educational profile of DPs, having more than 6 years of age has been taken into the account. The educational level of about 65.42% of the displaced persons is between secondary level [(Class 6th and 12th) (720 Men and 553 Women)], 17.99% belonging to the primary level category (Class 1st to 5th), 7.09% of them only finished graduation among the displaced. Uneducated constituted 5.50% of the displaced (53 Men and 54 Women).

**Table 19: Educational level of DPs**

S. No.	Educational Category	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Illiterate	53	2.72	54	2.77	107	5.50
2	Literate	36	1.85	39	2.00	75	3.85
3	Primary (class 1-5)	156	8.02	194	9.97	350	17.99
4	Secondary (Class 6-12)	720	37.00	553	28.42	1273	65.42
5	Higher (graduate)	87	4.47	51	2.62	138	7.09

S. No.	Educational Category	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
6	Vocational	2	0.10	-	-	2	0.10
7	Technical	1	0.05	-	-	1	0.05
<b>Total</b>		<b>1055</b>	<b>54.21</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>45.79</b>	<b>1946</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

## (ii) Occupation of DPs

50. Occupational profile of DPs, having more than 14 years of age and below the age of 60 years has been considered. Amongst 1946 PAPs, 18.09% of men and 44.55% of women are not in the work force, comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and women who do not work outside home. Among the workforce, majority of the PAPs were engaged in business activities 26.98%, 2.93% and 2.83% are private and government service respectively, 2.72% are non-agriculture labour, 0.87% are agri. labour, 0.82% are engaged in cultivation and 0.21% are self employed. The table depicts that the majority of the PAPs (62.64%) are in the category of not in workforce as the household members were engaged in education and elderly PAPs. The details of occupational status of displaced persons are summarized in **Table 21**.

**Table 20: Occupation of DPs**

S. No.	Occupational Pattern	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Private Service	52	2.67	5	0.26	57	2.93
2	Govt. Service	46	2.36	9	0.46	55	2.83
3	Business/Trade	517	26.57	8	0.41	525	26.98
4	Agriculture	16	0.82	-	-	16	0.82
5	Agri. Labour	17	0.87	-	-	17	0.87
6	Non Agri. Labour	51	2.62	2	0.10	53	2.72
7	Self Employed	4	0.21	-	-	4	0.21
8	Non-Working	352	18.09	867	44.55	1219	62.64
<b>Total</b>		<b>1055</b>	<b>54.21</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>45.79</b>	<b>1946</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

## (iii) Income of Household

51. The pattern of monthly family income range of DFs was as follows: 25.41% of the DFs earned up to Rs.5000; 10.77% between Rs.5001 to 10,000; about 19.48% between Rs.10,001 to 15,000; 3.87% between Rs 15001 to Rs.20,001 and 17.54% above 20,001. The income of households is summarized in below **table no. 22**. Monthly income has taken not only from head of the households but also other members of the families and other earning sources. As per the latest Planning Commission, Government of India estimate (C. Rangarajan Report on Poverty, 2014), any person having monthly per capita consumption and expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 972 in rural area and Rs. 1,407 in urban area is living below poverty line. Based on this calculation of poverty line figure, average monthly household MPCE in rural area of project corridor comes as Rs. 972 multiplied by average count in household and accordingly 184 affected families are coming under BPL. All the BPL families are considered as Vulnerable in this project, however additional assistance is proposed in the EM only for the displaced households. The actual number of vulnerable households will be finalized during implementation. All the vulnerable households would be prioritised for skill development training under this project. The average monthly income level of families is Rs. 15842.29.

**Table 21: Monthly Household Income of DFs**

Monthly Family Income Range	TH	NTH			Total	%
		Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
Up to 5000	88	4	22	70	184	25.41
5,001 to 10,000	29	-	14	35	78	10.77
10,001 to 15,000	71	-	4	66	141	19.48
15,001 to 20,000	14	3	1	10	28	3.87
>20,001	91	2	4	30	127	17.54
NA/NR	102	8	8	48	166	22.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>The average monthly family income is Rs. 15842.29</b>						

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

**(iv) Indebtedness of Households**

52. Among 724 displaced households, 27 HHs (3.73%) had borrowed from banking institutions, 21 (2.90%) from money lenders. 676 HH (93.37%) had not made any borrowings. Details are summarized in below table.

**Table 22: Indebtedness of DFs**

Indebtedness	Number	%
Banking Institutions	27	3.73
Money Lenders	21	2.90
None	676	93.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

53. Among those who had borrowed from banks, majority of 13 HHs (48.15%) have borrowed a sum between 25,000 to 50,000, followed by 8 HHs (29.63%) have borrowed a sum between 50,000 to 1,00,000, 4 HHs (14.81%) have borrowed a sum between 10,000 to 25,000 and 02 HHs (7.41%) have borrowed a sum above 1,00,000. Details are summarized in below table

**Table 23: Extent of Loan taken - Bank**

Amount Borrowed	Number	%
≤ 10,000	0	0.00
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	4	14.81
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	13	48.15
> 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000	8	29.63
> 1,00,000	2	7.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

54. Regarding the purpose of borrowings from the bank, 7.41% (2 HHs) reported that they had borrowed for purpose of agriculture, 18.52% (5 HHs) had borrowed for business investment, 40.74% (11 HHs) for house construction / repair, 22.22% (6 HHs) for educational loan and 11.11% (3 HHs) for other purposes. Details are summarized in below table

**Table 24: Purpose of Loan - Bank**

Borrower	Number	%
Agriculture	2	7.41
Business investment	5	18.52
Medical expenses	-	-
Wedding / Family function	-	-
House Construction / Repair	11	40.74
Educational Loan	6	22.22
Others	3	11.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

55. Among those who had borrowed from money lenders, 4.76% (1 HHs) had borrowed sums ranging > 10,000 and ≤ 25,000, 33.33% (7 HHs) 25,000 and ≤ 50,000, 52.38% (11 HHs) > 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000 and 9.52% (2 HHs) above Rs. 1,00,000. Details are summarized in below table.

**Table 25: Extent of Loan taken - Money Lenders**

Amount Borrowed	Number	%
≤ 10,000	-	-
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	1	4.76
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	7	33.33
> 50,000 and ≤ 1,00,000	11	52.38
> 1,00,000	2	9.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

56. 21 households had borrowed from money lenders, most of them 8 (38.10%) households for repairing their house, 7 households for business investment (33.33%), 3 households agriculture related activities (14.29%) and 03 households for other purpose. Details are summarized in below table

**Table 26: Purpose of Loan - Money Lenders**

Borrower	Number	%
Agriculture	3	14.29
Business investment	7	33.33
House Construction / Repair	8	38.10
Others	3	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020****(v) Health and Sanitation**

57. 724 DFs surveyed on the project road reported of having taken treatment, most of them 372 HHs from Govt. PHC, 34 HHs from private doctor/clinic, 01 household from homeopathy and 317 households did not respond. Details are summarized in below table.

**Table 27: Place of Treatment**

Places	TH	NTH			Total	%
		Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
Govt PHC	197	4	36	135	372	51.38
Privat Doctor/ Clinic	21	2	5	6	34	4.70
Homeopathy	-	-	-	1	1	0.14
No Response	177	11	12	117	317	43.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

58. Most of the DFs (50.41%) reported that they were aware of HIV/AIDS and 20.72% (150 HHs) reporting not being aware of HIV/AIDS. Details are summarized in below table.

**Table 28: Awareness to HIV/AIDS**

Awareness	TH	NTH			Total	%
		Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
Aware	221	5	14	125	365	50.41
Not aware	45	1	31	73	150	20.72
Did not respond	129	11	8	61	209	28.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

59. Among those who were aware of HIV/AIDS, 47.51% reported that they are aware on how it spreads and 23.62% had no knowledge how it spreads. Details are summarized in below table.

**Table 30: Level of HIV/AIDS Awareness**

Awareness to Mode of HIV AIDS Spread		TH	NTH			Total	%
			Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
Awareness to mode of HIV AIDS spread	Yes	205	3	15	121	344	47.51
	No	60	3	30	78	171	23.62
Did not respond		130	11	8	60	209	28.87
<b>Total</b>		<b>395</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

60. 79.36% percent of DFs reported that the source of information about HIV/AIDs was television broadcasting, 15.12% through print media and 3.78% through campaign by the Government. Details are summarized in below table.

**Table 29: Source of HIV/AIDS Information**

Source	TH	NTH			Total	%
		Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
Print Media	32	-	3	17	52	15.12
Television	157	3	12	101	273	79.36
Govt Campaign	11	-	-	2	13	3.78
Not disclosed	5	-	-	1	6	1.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020



61. Regarding child delivery, 49.86% reported that the last delivery of child took place in Government Hospital and 4.01% in Private Hospital. Details are summarized in below table.

**Table 30: Child Delivery**

Places	TH	NTH			Total	%
		Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
Government Hospital	196	5	24	136	361	49.86
Private Hospital	19	1	2	7	29	4.01
Midwife at Home	1	-	-	-	1	0.14
Village elder at Home	-	-	-	-	-	-
No response	179	11	27	116	333	45.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

**(vi) Impact to Vulnerable Households**

62. The vulnerability amongst the significantly impacted DFs account for 250 households. Among the vulnerable constitute 44 WHHs (6.08%), 1 HH (0.14%) is physically disabled, 67 HHs belong to scheduled caste (9.25%), 05 HHs belong to scheduled tribes (0.69%), 119 HHs are below poverty line (16.44%) and 14 of them are elderly (1.93%). The vulnerable status of significantly impacted DFs in the project, which is mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in **Table 33**.

63. The project will have impacts on 184 BPL families, of which 119 families would be displaced. 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.

**Table 31: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)**

S. No	Vulnerability Type	TH	NTH			Total	%
			Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
1	Women Headed Household	38	1	-	5	44	6.08
2	Scheduled Caste	20	-	5	42	67	9.25
3	Scheduled tribes	2	-	1	2	5	0.69
4	Below poverty line	65	-	11	43	119	16.44
5	Aged person (Above 60 yrs.)	7	-	1	6	14	1.93
6	Physically Handicapped (Divyang)	1	-	-	-	1	0.14
7	Landless Families*	NA	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total Vulnerable</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>34.53</b>
	<b>Non-Vulnerable</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>65.47</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

*\*Identification of Landless Affected Persons/Families will be verified during further award enquiry following national procedure. Once verified, appropriate assistance (as per EM) shall be provided.*

## E. Key Socio-economic Indicators

64. The key socio-economic indicators established based on the census and socioeconomic survey carried out amongst the DFs from 20<sup>th</sup> March 2020 to 18<sup>th</sup> June 2020 are presented below. These indicators would form the baseline indicators that would be compared with the evaluation carried out by the independent external evaluation agency. Details are summarized in below table.

**Table 32: Key Socio-economic Indicators**

S. No	Indicator	Unit	Value/ Figure
<b>a)</b>	<b>Income (N =724)</b>		
1	Monthly family income	Average	15842.29
<b>b)</b>	<b>Business establishment</b>		
2	Significant Impact on Commercial Properties	Nos.	307
3	Significant Impact on Land	Nos.	134
<b>b)</b>	<b>Housing/Shop Characteristics (N=494)</b>		
4	Permanent	%	38.06
5	Semi-permanent	%	35.83
6	Temporary	%	11.74
7	Others	%	14.37
<b>c)</b>	<b>Ownership</b>		
8	Owned	%	85.63
9	Squatter	%	3.44
10	Encroachers	%	10.93
<b>c)</b>	<b>Family Characteristics</b>		
11	Family size (DPs 2583/DFs 724)	Average	3.6
12	Women headed household	%	6.08

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

## F. Resettlement Preferences

65. At the outset of the survey the land acquisition procedures/options as per EM were explained to the PAPs, which includes the resettlement assistance. Further the Displaced Families were asked to indicate their choice in resettlement and Rehabilitation option of self-managed - cash assistance or project supported housing/livelihood assistance. The majority of 382 HHs (52.76%) preferred economic assistance followed by 168 HHs (23.20%) preferred cash grant/rehabilitation grant, 08 HHs (1.10%) preferred project assisted house/shop and 22.93% being undecided (**Table 35**). Eight HHs preferred the same settlement to relocate as their resettlement option, explained in **Table 36**.

**Table 33: Resettlement Preferences**

Preference	TH	NTH			Total	%
		Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
Cash Grant/Rehabilitation Grant	45	1	20	102	168	23.20
Economic Assistance	241	8	24	109	382	52.76
Project assisted - House / shop	7	-	1	-	8	1.10
Undecided/Owner is Absent/Refused	102	8	8	48	166	22.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

**Table 34: Project Assisted House/Shop - Location Preferences**

Preference	TH	NTH			Total	%
		Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant		
Same settlement	7	-	1	-	8	100
Any where	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undecided	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

**G. Profile of Women Headed Household (WHH)**

66. As per the findings of social survey, the proposed project will impact 48 WHHs. 42 of them are title holders and 6 are non-title holders. The analysis of impact on the scale of severity reveals that out of 48 WHHs, 38 WHHs title holders and 06 WHHs (01 encroacher and 05 tenants) are significantly impacted, leading to physical displacement. The details of WHHs likely to be affected by the project corridor are presented in the following **table 37**.

**Table 35: Women Headed Household - Significance of Impact**

Women Headed Affected Household	Type of Impact	Total No.	Physically Displaced
Title-holders	Land with Structure	42	38
Non-Titled Holders	Squatters	-	-
	Encroachers	1	1
	Tenants	5	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

67. As per analysis of census data 44 structures belonging to WHHs will be affected by the project corridor. 10 properties (22.73%) are residential, 21 properties (47.73%) are commercial, 08 properties (18.18%) are residential-cum-commercial, and 11 properties are others (BW, Gate, toilet, etc). Details are summarized in below table.

**Table 36: WHH - Use of the Affected Structures**

Use of Structure	TH	NTH		Total	%
		Encroacher	Tenant		
Residential	10	-	-	10	22.73
Commercial	16	-	5	21	47.73
Residence cum Commercial	7	1	-	8	18.18
Others (BW, Gate, toilet, etc)	5	-	-	5	11.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020

68. Out of the 44 women headed households, the monthly household income of 14 WHHs (31.82%) earning above Rs. 20,001, 13 WHHs (29.55%) are earning up to Rs. 5000, 12 WHHs (27.27%) are earning from Rs. 10,001 to 15,000, 03 WHHs (6.82%) are earning from Rs. 5,001 to 10,001 and 02 WHHs (4.55%) are earnings from Rs. 15,001 to Rs.20,000. Details are summarized in below table.

**Table 37: Monthly Household Income of WHH**

Monthly Family Income Range	TH	NTH		Total	%
		Encroacher	Tenant		
Up to 5000	11	-	2	13	29.55
5,001 to 10,000	3	-	-	3	6.82
10,001 to 15,000	12	-	-	12	27.27
15,001 to 20,000	1	1	-	2	4.55
>20,001	11	-	3	14	31.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Social Survey, March-June 2020.

#### **IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE**

##### **A. Consultation in the Project**

69. To engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the Project and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, Rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and meetings were undertaken amongst the various sections of Affected Persons (APs) 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 APs, stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations. The consultations with the APs and other stakeholders will continue throughout the RP implementation period.

##### **B. Methods of Consultation**

70. Local people and PAPs were informed 7 days before the meetings over the phone and through the panchayat Pradhan, market president, village representative/ member of Panchayat/ Municipality for venue, date, time and agenda of the meeting. The consultations were conducted in public halls, religious places, marketplaces, government offices with different stakeholders ensuring uninterrupted attendances from all the villagers and interested persons. Care was taken on the venue date and time of the meeting, so that there will be no hindrances for the weaker section of the people, viz., housewives, elderly persons, physically challenged persons etc.

71. 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).

72. 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.

73. In spite of Pandemic Covid 19, we have successfully conducted 5 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.

74. 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.

75. Consultations and discussions were held during the census and socio-economic survey with project affected persons (APs), project beneficiaries, officials of the Highways

Department, the implementing agency, the officials of the Revenue Department and the elected members of the local self-government.

76. 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 40: 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

77. During the census and socio-economic survey, 5 consultations were conducted with affected persons, owners of commercial establishment along the subproject road, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local panchayat in the subproject road, giving priority to settlements and sections where impacts to private assets and property are most significant. Consultations addressed all relevant aspects of the proposed road design, details of the private and public land required and impact to private property.

**Table 38: Place of Consultation and Number of Participants**

Sl. No.	Village Name	Date	District	No. of Participants	Types of PC/FGD
1	Borkhola	25/06/2020 10.00 AM	Cachar	14	Consultation with Shopkeepers (FGD)
2	Babur Bazar	30/06/2020 2.50 PM	Cachar	10	Consultation with Shopkeepers and Farmers
3	Gora gram	30/06/2020 12.00PM	Cachar	17	Consultation with Shopkeepers (FGD)
4	Gorarbotor	30/06/2020 1.30PM	Cachar	10	Consultation with Shopkeepers, Residents & Farmers
5	Kalain	11/12/2019 11.00AM	Cachar	10	Consultation with Shopkeepers, Residents & Farmers

### C. Outcome of the Consultations

78. People were aware about the improvements proposed for the road projects but were not aware about specific details of the PROW, shift in centerline and the method of valuation for land and building, payment of compensation and other Rehabilitation and resettlement measures. The salient points of the consultations are summarised in the following **Table 42**. Dissemination of draft Entitlement matrix through consultations in the vernacular language (Assamese) were discussed to all PAFs and clarifications regarding their doubts were also explained by consultant. Signed attendance are attached in the RP as **Appendix 5**.

**Table 39: Summary of Consultation Outcome**

Sl. No.	Location/ Date/Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
1	<b>Borkhola</b> <b>25/06/2020</b> <b>10.00 AM</b>	14 Consultation with Shopkeepers (FGD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The selection of alignment has not done appropriately in settlement (Km. 2.000) areas; hence require re- design by the authority concerned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The stakeholders were told that their concerns would be considered and shall be incorporated in the design, if technically feasible.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood Prone Area, need to provide culvert</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignments have been subsequently adjusted taking into accounts key concerns.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effect of the land acquisition on assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The affected private land and structures, unmovable assets on it will be purchased through Direct Purchase Policy of the state</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoidance of religious structure (gate of Mosque) at Km. 2.800</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gate of mosque at Km. 2.800 could not be saved due to geometric constraints. Village community would be consulted during construction. Relocation site and process will be finalized by the Community.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People wanted to know when the work will start. Whether the local People can work as laborers during project work?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They were informed that they will get opportunity to work as unskilled laborers during construction, as per te feasibility</li> </ul>
2	<b>Babur Bazar</b> <b>30/06/2020</b> <b>2.50 PM</b>	10 Consultation with Shopkeepers and Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The selection of alignment has not done appropriately, as small re-alignment is passing through this area; hence require re-design by the authority concerned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The stakeholders were told that their concerns would be considered and shall be incorporated in the design, if technically feasible.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoidance of demolition of residential structures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignments will be subsequently adjusted taking into accounts key concerns.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of re-alignment, if feasible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggestions has been addressed after consultation with the design Engineers and accordingly small realignment from km.</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Location/ Date/Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
				10.200 to km. 10.800 has been proposed and addressed.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effect of the land acquisition on asset</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The stakeholders were told that their concerns would be considered and the affected private land and assets on it will be acquired through Direct Purchase Policy of the State.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoidance of demolition of Mazar at Km. 11.400 as sentiments of local people attached to it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mazar at Km. 11.400 could not be saved due to less RoW. Village community would be consulted during construction. Relocation site and process will be finalized by the Community.</li> </ul>
3	Gora gram 30/06/2020 12.00PM	17 Consultation with Shopkeepers (FGD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People wanted to know whether they will be getting any compensation for the loss of their land and other assets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This was informed that affected private land and assets on it will be acquired through Direct Purchase Policy of the State. They will get additional 25% over and above of the compensation calculated as per Section 26 to 30 and Schedule I of RFCTLARR 2013. The R&amp;R assistances will be deemed to be included in the additional 25% compensation, as per the Direct Purchase Policy of the State.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood Prone Area, need to provide culvert</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignments have been subsequently adjusted taking into accounts key concerns.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road should be widened in such a way that impact on commercial and residential structures would be minimized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road widening has been suggested with in available RoW</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will there be employment for the local people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill</li> </ul>



Sl. No.	Location/ Date/Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
4	<b>Gorarbotor</b> <b>30/06/2020</b> <b>1.30PM</b>	10 Consultation with Shopkeepers and Residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggestion for shifting of re-alignment (Km. 12.000-12.500) to avoid demolition of structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could not possible due to geometric constraint.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggested widening of road with available ROW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggestions will be addressed after consultation with the design Engineers, if feasible and accordingly incorporated.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They wanted to know whether the squatters and encroachers will get compensation or not.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This was clarified that the non- titleholder will get compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement allowances as per their eligibility and entitlements of the Entitlement Matrix;</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoidance of demolition of Temple at Km 13.025 as sentiments of local people attached to it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It could not possible due to limited RoW. During construction, village community would be consulted for relocation. Relocation site and process will be finalized by the Community.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment for the local people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are the non-titleholders entitled for the benefits?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was clarified that non-titleholders will get the benefits except for the cost of land.</li> </ul>
5	<b>Kalain</b> <b>11/12/2019</b> <b>11.00AM</b>	10 <b>Consultation with shopkeepers, Residents &amp; Farmers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They wanted to know whether the squatters and encroachers will get compensation or not.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This was clarified that the non- titleholder will get compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement allowances as per their eligibility and entitlements of the Entitlement Matrix;</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate support should be provided to the displaced family for the restoration of their livelihood;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate support provisions for SC, ST and other vulnerable households for livelihood restoration have been integrated into the</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Location/ Date/Time	No. and Profile of Attendees	Issue Discussed	Measures Suggested
				Entitlement Matrix.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As maximum shopkeepers are encroached to the public land, wanted to know the compensation benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was clarified that non-titleholders will get the benefits except for the cost of land as per their eligibility and entitlements of the Entitlement Matrix</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will there be employment for the local people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggestions regarding location of Bus Stops.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggestions of the community regarding the provision of bus stop have been integrated into the design.</li> </ul>

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

79. In Borkhola to Kalain road, census and socio-economic survey was carried out from 20th March 2020 to 18th Jun 2020 by the DPR consultant. The PAPs were briefed about the project, draft entitlement matrix, tentative timeline of project implementation etc., during census and socio-economic survey. All the assets (buildings/structures) falling within the proposed ROW based on the final design were identified with structured numbers. The snapshots of the activity are shown below.

### Snapshots and Attendance Sheets of consultations are given below



**Figure 3: Photographic documentation of the consultation**

### E. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

80. The extent and level of involvement of stakeholders at various stages of the project from design stage and through the RP implementation will open 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.

81. 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 PMU, PIU and the RP Implementing 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 PMU, with the assistance of the RIA, will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- III. During the implementation of the RP, the RP implementation agency 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 SC to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and that their needs are specifically taken into consideration.

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

**Table 40: 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	September 2020	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.	September 2020	DPR Consultants	Completed
Census and Socioeconomic survey of Landowners & Joint Measurement Survey	Census and Socio-economic survey and updating RP	July-September 2021	PIU/RIA	Yet to be Completed
Public Notification for LA	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper	June 2021	PMU/PIU	As per State Rules/Notification of Direct Purchase Policy



Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
Web disclosure of the RP	RP posted on Highways and ADB website	September 2022	PIU / ADB	
RP disclosure meetings	Carryout consultations with DPs on significance	December 2022	PMU/PIU/ R IA	After RP is approved
Project information Dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works	December 2022	PMU/PIU/ R IA	
Consultation with DPs	Throughout RP implementation and formal consultation meetings to be held at least once in every quarter	Throughout RP implementation	PMU/PIU/ R IA	
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

83. 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.

84. The RP will be disclosed by the PMU and ADB upon its review and approval and uploaded in the APWRD website along with a vernacular summary translated in local language. The RP will be available at the office of the PMU, PIU, RIA. PAPs will be explained about the compensation during house visits by RIA staff and in the public disclosure and award enquiry meetings.

85. 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 will be disclosed by the PMU/PIU with assistance from the RIA hired for assisting in RP implementation.

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

87. 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 on the website throughout the life of the project.

## **V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **A. Background**

88. The Assam Road Network Improvement Project (ASCIP (ARNIP)) has prepared draft an Entitlement Matrix (EM) to mitigate the involuntary resettlement impacts that can arise in this project. The EM complies with the provisions of the Assam Government Direct Purchase Policy, 2021, Assam Government Policy on conversion of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land, Assam Land Acquisition Notification No. RLA 300/20013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd December 2014, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, (RFCTLARR) 2013; The Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015, Resettlement Policy Framework (Addendum) for Assam State Roads Project, February 2018, the entitlement matrix approved by the Government of Assam (No. 606 Dispur Wednesday, 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2021) and the Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009.

### **B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy**

89. The policy and legal framework for the project are based on National/State laws:

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

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

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

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

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

DLLPC. The settlement reached in the negotiation shall be recorded in Agreement. The land will be possessed and registered through paying the negotiated price through electronic transfer to their respective bank accounts.

- In the event of any owner refusing to sell the land, any unresolved disputed ownership or court cases, the respective land will be acquired through regular land acquisition process of Assam.

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

93. Eksonia<sup>4</sup> Land can be converted to Periodic Patta Land (PPL) 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 have also been made where the concerned Land Recorder (Lot Mandal) shall submit conversion proposal to the Circle Officer.

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

- No portion of the annual lease falling within 22.5 meters (75 ft.) from the center line of PWD Roads/ NH will be converted into periodic.
- No portion of the annual lease falling within 15 meters (50 ft.) from the center line of roads, other than PWD/ NH, will be converted into periodic.
- Areas falling within the mining lease shall not be converted into periodic.
- Lands falling near the registered beel and fishery must not be converted into periodic.
- Minimum area allowed to be converted into periodic is up to the ceiling limit in rural areas which is inclusive of the area already held or converted into periodic lease.
- Land falling within the radius of 10 KMs from the boundary in case of Guwahati Municipal Corporation and 3 KMs in case of other Municipal and Revenue town should not be converted by the Circle Officer.

95. 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 44**.

**Table 41: Conversion Rate of Eksonia Land to Periodic Patta Land**

Sl. No.	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 8<sup>th</sup> July 2020.

96. 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.

<sup>4</sup>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

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

97. 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.

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

- To ensure, gentle, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition.
- Provide just and fair compensation to the displaced families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or already affected by such acquisition.
- Make adequate provisions for displaced persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement.
- Ensure that outcome of obligatory acquisition should be such that the displaced persons become partners in development activities, which would lead to an improvement in their post- acquisition social and economic status.

99. Schedule I of the RFCTLARR outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to landowners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation as per Schedule I.

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

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

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

101. 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 31<sup>st</sup> July 2015 to the whole state of Assam. The Rule defines the following sections of:

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



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

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

103. 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:

- 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 landowners and who lose more than 1 hectare of unirrigated or half hectare of irrigated land.
- Tenants
  - Rental assistance for 6 months @ Rs. 2,000/- or Rs. 3,000/- pm for rural and urban Residential Persons along with shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-
  - One time grant @ Rs. 25,000/- for commercial tenants and entitlements of Residential Tenants.
  - One-month notice or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by the Agricultural Department for Agricultural tenants.
- Non-titleholder
  - Replacement cost of affected structure without depreciation, right to salvage materials and advance notice for harvesting crops for Encroachers.
  - Shifting allowances of Rs. 10,000/- in addition to the entitlements of the Encroachers for Squatters with Transitional allowances @ Rs. 12,000/- for Vulnerable Squatters.
  - Mobile Vendors or kiosks are entitled to shifting allowances of Rs. 10,000/- only.
- Others
  - Rs. 25,000/- of subsistence allowance for livelihood losers.
  - Affected Community assets to be reconstructed.
  - Unforeseen impacts to be documented and mitigated on the principles of framework.

## I. ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

104. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 describes the policy objective, its scope and triggers and principles of (i) environmental safeguards; (ii) involuntary resettlement safeguards; and (iii) indigenous people's safeguards. The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguards are: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement where possible; (ii) if avoidance is not possible, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

105. The involuntary resettlement safeguards policy covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of; (i)

involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

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

107. Replacement cost is defined as (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

## **J. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies**

108. Overall, the new Act now bridges the gaps between the GoI policy and ADB's SPS, 2009. In particular, the Act requires social impact assessments for projects involving land acquisition, although it sets a minimum threshold of people affected for this provision to apply, while this is not required in the SPS. The Act also expands compensation coverage by a solatium of 100 percent of all compensation amounts. Overall, the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 brings the value of compensations for land and structures higher than replacement cost, which is the principle on which compensations are calculated under SPS. The Act furthermore is in line with ADB requirement that compensation be paid prior to project taking possession of any land.

109. The outstanding differences between the government and ADB policy is the establishment of a cut-off date for compensation or entitlements to non-title holders. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 specifies that only non-titleholders residing on any land for the preceding three years or more will be entitled for compensation and assistance as per this Act. This gap has been bridged by incorporating the cut-off date for non-titleholders will be the end date of census survey which is provided in the entitlement matrix. Moreover, unlike SPS the new Land Act does not have special provisions for vulnerable households but only for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Special measures for vulnerable households have been included in this RP.

110. A significant development in Government statute is the notification of 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has repealed the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as amended in 1984). This Act significantly decreases the gap between the LA Act 1894 and ADB's SPS. The Act also provides for value of structures, trees, plants, or standing crops affected to be compensated at market value along with a solatium of 100 percent. The Act furthermore meets ADB requirement as Section 38(1) of RFCTLARR Act mandates payment of compensation and Rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements prior to project taking possession of the land. 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 **below table 45**.

**Table 42: Comparative Analysis of Addressing Gaps between ADB and Government of India Policy**

S. No.	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 and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	There is no provision for screening and categorization for deciding depth of social assessment. However, provision exists {Clause 7 (5)} for post SIA appraisal of SIA Report by Expert Group to ensure public purpose and that potential benefits outweigh the social costs and adverse social impacts.	Screening of all sub- projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards 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,	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR.

S. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge theGAP
			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.	
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 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	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.

S. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge theGAP
			Section 29 and c) The Solatium Equivalent to 100% of the compensation of (a) + (b), will be added to yield the final Compensation.	
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 compensation for loss of non-land assets.	RFCTLARR Act 2013 does not specify to compensate or Resettlement assistance the non-title holders	The Entitlement Matrix will cover adequate compensation and Resettlement assistance for the non-titleholder DPs at par with the 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.

S. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge theGAP
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 Payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other Resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	As per Clause 38 (I), The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR.

S. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to Bridge theGAP
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.

## K. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

111. Based on the above analysis of the government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles have been adopted for this Project:

- land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs;
- where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans (RPs) will be prepared, and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living;
- consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- vulnerable and severely affected households will be provided special assistance;
- payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;

- payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities;
- provision of income restoration and Rehabilitation;
- Establishment of appropriate grievance redressal Mechanism.

**L. Assam Gazette Notification No. DA5R.30/2021/18 dated 10th December 2021**

112. The honorable Governor of Assam has accorded “Entitlement matrix for Eligibility, entitlement of Compensation and assistance to persons affected due to improvement and upgradation of roads in externally aided projects for secondary state roads as enunciated in the enclosed document (**Appendix 7**). It is into force with effect from the date of publication in the Assam Gazette and will remain in operation till such time as the State Govt may consider fit and proper. The Government also reserves the right to make any amendment to make any amendment to the Entitlement Matrix from time to time. This 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 impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons. The Entitlement Matrix summarizing all possible types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements, in accordance with the principles of the Resettlement Planning Framework of ANRIP.



## **VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS**

### **A. Introduction**

113. The project will have two types of affected persons i.e.: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; and (ii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to both these types of affected persons.

### **B. Eligibility Criteria**

114. In accordance with the involuntary resettlement policy principles of this project, the affected persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation, and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance:

- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part (title holders / pattadars);
- (ii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national/state laws (forest dwellers); and
- (iii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land (non-titled holders such as squatters and encroachers).

### **C. Compensations Methodology for Replacement Cost**

#### **a. Valuation of Land Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013**

115. 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)

**b. Valuation of Building and Structure:**

- 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.

**c. Valuation of Trees & Perennial Crops, Fruit Trees.**

- 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.
- 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**

116. 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.

- 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.
- 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 & Y 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 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.
- 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.
- 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.

117. **Cut-off Date:** For title holders as well as Non-Titleholders, the date of notification to landowners under Direct Purchase will be treated as the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date during the Joint Measurement Survey and measures will be taken by the district administration to prevent encroachments and/or squatting after the cut-off date is established.

118. There will be adequate notification and dissemination of the cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established. Non-title holders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (90 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project will recognize both licensed and non-licensed vendors and titled and non-titled households.

#### **D. Entitlement Matrix**

119. The Entitlement Matrix (EM) for eligibility, entitlement of compensation and assistance to persons affected due to improvement and upgradation of roads in externally aided projects for secondary state roads have been approved by the Cabinet and notified vide No. DA5R.30/2021/18 dated 10<sup>th</sup> December 2021 and also published in Assam Gazzette dated 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2021 (**Appendix 6**). This Entitlement Matrix has been presented in Table 46 for the ASCIP (ARNIP), which summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements and follows National/State Laws, in particular the Direct Purchase Policy, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and the Requirements II on Involuntary Resettlement of the Safeguard Policy Statement of the Asian Development Bank, 2009.

120. Compensation for land and structure, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid 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.

**Table 43: Entitlement Matrix**

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	<b>Direct purchase by negotiated settlement through the State Policy of “Direct Purchase Policy of private Land for Linear Projects of Asom Mala and EAP”</b> Direct purchase of Land with negotiation through District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary and comprising officials of the revenue, public works (buildings) and land acquisition departments.			
1.	<b>Titleholder -</b> Titleholder/Land owners and Interested persons (Eksonia holder/ Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, whose rights on the land assigned under any laws of the State, etc.	<b>A. Loss of Land</b> (Homestead Land, Commercial Land, Agricultural Land or Vacant Plot)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated;</li> <li>The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; and</li> <li>Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects</li> </ul> </li> <li>The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor through Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014 of Govt. of Assam (Sub-section (2) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013), of               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or,</li> <li>1.50 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or,</li> <li>2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area</li> </ul> </li> <li>In case of acquisition of Eksonia Land, situated under permissible limits as per the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam, the Eksonia Holder is entitled to get the compensation of the landowner as described above, subject to conversion of the Eksonia land to Myadi Patta Land, as specified by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam.</li> <li>Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</li> <li>The land owner will also get an additional incentive of 25% on total compensation after Solatium, calculated as specified above</li> <li>The land value defined u/s 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will also attract an amount calculated @ 12% per annum for the period</li> </ol>	The land owners will get an incentive of 25%, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, Valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013. The Price of Direct Purchase (P) will be: $P = 2.5 \times \{(R \times M \times A) + (B + O)\} + [0.12 \times Y \times (R \times M \times A) + (B + O)]$ Where: R is the base rate of Land M is the Multiplier A is the affected area B is the market value of Buildings O be cost of all immovable assets & standing crops Y is the proper or improper fraction of year from date of notification to award of compensation Compensation shall not account for any depreciation. The Eksonia holder, whose Eksonia land cannot be converted to Myadi Patta Land, will be considered as Leaseholder.

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			commencing on and from the date of notification <sup>5</sup> till the date of award (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 30 of RFCTLARR Act 2013).	
		<b>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing crops, attached to the land</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replacement value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field (Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29) <u>Or</u>, A few typical specifications of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective asset.</li> <li>2. Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be (Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29).</li> <li>3. Market value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture (Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 29).</li> <li>4. Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</li> <li>5. The land owner will also get an additional incentive of 25% on total compensation after Solatium, calculated as specified above</li> <li>6. Right to salvage materials in favour of the owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self.</li> </ol>	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.
		<b>C. Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Assistance</b>	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit will be deemed included in the additional 25% allowances on Direct Purchase Price.	The direct purchase price shall be fixed on negotiations and mutual consent. Hence no rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be payable to landowners under Direct Purchase.
	<b>Land through regular Land Acquisition process</b> in the event of any owner refusing to sell the land or any of the owners has objected or not interested with the direct purchase through negotiation or for unresolved dispute of ownership or court cases, the respective land may be acquired through regular land acquisition process of Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015 & RFCTLARR Act 2013			
<b>2.</b>	<b>Titleholder</b> - Land Owners as recorded in revenue records, or Eksonia holder/ Land	<b>A. Loss of Land</b> Homestead Land,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replacement of land for land, where feasible. Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee, capital gains tax, value added tax incurred for replacement land, and other charges related to the replacement of the land</li> </ol>	If land for land is offered, title will go to both husband and wife. Retitling to be completed before project completion.

<sup>5</sup> General Notification to the landowners as per Section 4.4 (Step 4) of the Notification No. DA5R.80/2020/3 dt 20 Jan, 2021 by the District Level Land Purchase Committee.

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, whose rights on the land assigned under any laws of the State	Agricultural Land or Vacant Plot	<p><u>OR</u>,</p> <p>2. Land will be acquired under Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Compensation at Replacement Value of land, (<i>calculated through RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP 2018</i>) will be the highest among:</p> <p>a) The base rate of land (Sub-section (1) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013) will be determined by the highest value among:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or</li> <li>▪ The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects,</li> </ul> <p>b) The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor through Notification No. RLA 300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22nd Dec 2014 of Govt. of Assam (Sub-section (2) of Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013), of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or,</li> <li>▪ 1.50 (one and half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or,</li> <li>▪ 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area</li> </ul> <p>c) Additional amount calculated @ 12% per annum, for period from date of notification of Social Impact Assessment study till date of award of the District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner, on market value of land calculated u/s 26 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 as a stand-alone component, i.e., not to be counted for the purpose of Multiplication factor and Solatium</p> <p>d) In case of acquisition of Eksonia Land, situated under permissible limits as per the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam, the Annual Patta Holder is entitled to get the compensation of the land as described above, subject to conversion of Eksonia Land to Myadi Patta Land as specified by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam.</p>	<p>If B is the base rate of land, M is the Multiplication factor &amp; A is the affected area, then the compensation L will be,  <math>L = 2 \times (B \times M \times A)</math>.</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 <math>L_y</math>,  <math>L_y = L + (0.12 \times Y \times B \times A)</math></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>e) If the left-over land plot is non-feasible or non-economic or unusable or if the land owner desires that the whole land to be acquired, the PWRD GOA or the Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector may acquire the total land of the land owner</p> <p>f) If the damage (if any) sustained by the landowner, at the time of the Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land and where land has been bisected by the acquisition an amount calculated at ten (10) per cent of the amount determined under sl. a) and b) above shall be paid.</p>	
		<b>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land</b>	<p>1. Replacement with a constructed house as per Prime Minister <i>Gramin Awas Yojana</i> (PMGAY) specification for rural areas or constructed house, not less than 50 square meter plinth area in urban areas, where feasible (<i>Ref. Schedule II of RFCTLARR 2013</i>). Provision of stamp duty, other fees payable for registration of house allotted and any other tax and other costs incurred for replacement house</p> <p><u>OR,</u></p> <p>2. a) Market value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field (<i>Ref. sub-section (1) of Section 29</i>) Or, A few typical specifications of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective asset.</p> <p>b) Market Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be (<i>Ref. sub-section (2) of Section 29</i>).</p> <p>c) Market Value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture (<i>Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 29</i>).</p> <p>d) Solatium will be 100% on the compensation calculated as specified above.</p> <p>e) The land owner will get additional 25% value on the replacement cost of the affected part of the structure without solatium, for any partially acquired structure (if the remainder is still viable).</p>	<p>Compensation Building/ structures will be determined by PWD (Building) Department. Valuation for trees on timber value to be determined by the Forest Department; and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees to be determined by Agricultural Department. Ascertain work schedules to consider avoiding harvest season</p> <p>Request for harvesting prior to acquisition to be accommodated to the extent possible Undertake valuation of standing crops and perennial crops, and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with affected people.</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)</p>

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			f) Right to salvage materials in favour of the structure owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period. g) Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure h) At least 90 days advance notice to shift	Department
		<b>C. Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Assurances<sup>6</sup></b>	1. Employment opportunity or Payment of lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,70,000 (Rupees five lakhs seventy thousand only) or Annuity of minimum of Rs. 2,280 (Rupees two thousand two hundred eighty only) per month per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, as per Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will be provided to all those landowner families, whose livelihood is primarily dependant on land acquired 2. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any 3. One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family 4. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,420/- (Rupees three thousand four hundred twenty only) per month for one year, or, Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family, require to relocate 5. Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/ or Petty Shops are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed and/ or Petty Shops respectively Or, If Displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, One-time financial assistance of amount, as notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only).	Financial assistance and/or all R&R allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014. $\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} - \text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}}{\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}}} = 100 \times \frac{159.3 - 139.7}{139.7} = 14.03\%, \text{ say } 14\%$ where, $\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}} = 139.7$ & $\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} = 159.3$ in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100 <sup>7</sup> In addition to the Rs. 57,000 provided to all vulnerable affected people, the Vulnerable affected households will: 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.

<sup>6</sup> Financial assistance and/or allowances has been appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was effected in January 2014.

<sup>7</sup> Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014 ([http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/t4\\_12mar14.pdf](http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf)) and of May 2021 ([http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf](http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/CPI%20Press%20Release%20May2021.pdf))



Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			<p>6. If the displaced family faced displacement or resettlement from any other project or this project previously, the displaced family will be entitled for an additional compensation equivalent to that of the compensation and assistance determined for all the cases as described above under Sl. 2A, 2B &amp; 2C (1 through 7) for their second or successive displacements</p> <p>7. Three (3) months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest crops, fruits, flowers or product and by-products from the affected trees/ crops etc.</p>	
3.	<b>Agricultural Tenants, Sharecroppers &amp; Leaseholders of Land including Holders of Eksonia, which cannot be converted</b>	<b>A. Loss of Leased/ Sharecropping/ Tenancy Land</b>	Landowners will reimburse tenants, sharecroppers and leaseholders with respective land rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease, if any. Employment opportunity or Payment of lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,70,000 (Rupees five lakhs seventy thousand only) or Annuity of minimum of Rs. 2,280 (Rupees two thousand two hundred eighty only) per month per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, as per Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, will be provided to all those landowner families, whose livelihood is primarily dependant on land acquired.	Users of Eksonia land, whose land cannot be regularised by whatsoever the reason, will also be considered as Leaseholder. The RP Implementation Agency will verify the reimbursement of rental deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease, if any.
		<b>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and standing Crops, attached to the land</b>	<p>1. Three months' advance notice to affected parties to shift and harvest crops, fruits, flowers or product and by-products from the affected trees/ crops etc.</p> <p>2. Cash compensation at replacement value, for loss of immovable assets, and market value for standing crop/ trees/ horticulture, as estimated u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 &amp; calculated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned PWD (Building) for Building/ structure and other immovable assets attached with the land</li> <li>Concerned Forest Department or similar authority for Timber trees</li> <li>Concerned State Agriculture Extension Department or similar authority for standing crops</li> <li>Concerned Horticulture Department or similar authority for horticulture and/ or perennial trees</li> </ul> <p>3. Right to salvage materials in favour of the structure owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.</p> <p>4. Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement structure</p>	

Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
		<b>C. Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Assistances<sup>8</sup></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any</li> <li>One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family</li> <li>Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</li> <li>Any displaced family losing cattle sheds, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government, towards reconstruction of the Cattle Shed.</li> <li>If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,040/- per family and it will be borne by the Project Authority.</li> </ol>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&amp;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, <math>\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}} = 139.7</math> &amp; <math>\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} = 159.3</math> in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100<sup>9</sup></p>
4.	<b>Non-titleholders (Encroacher or Squatter)</b>	<b>A. Loss of Land</b> Land used residential/commercial or any other purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	
		<b>B. Loss of Structure and other immovable assets including Trees and</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 3 months advance notice to shift or to demolish the partial structure.</li> <li>Encroachers and squatters shall be paid the replacement cost of affected part of the structures and all other immovable assets attached to the land.</li> <li>Right to salvage materials without any fee or charge in favour of the structure owner/occupier of the affected building/ structure, if the</li> </ol>	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.

<sup>4</sup> ([http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press\\_release/t4\\_12mar14.pdf](http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/t4_12mar14.pdf)) and of May 2021  
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<sup>9</sup> Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014  
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Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
		<b>standing Crops, attached to the land</b>	incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self within the stipulated period.	
		<b>C. Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Assurances<sup>10</sup></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time financial assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any for families getting physically displaced (require relocation).</li> <li>One-time Resettlement Assistance of Rs. 57,000/- (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) for each displaced family</li> <li>Subsistence allowance @ Rs. 3420/- per month or one-time allowance of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) to displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</li> <li>Any displaced family losing cattle sheds and/ or Petty Shops, or the displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, if any, are entitled for at least Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) or, any amount specified as the appropriate Government.</li> <li>If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,000/- per family and will be borne by the Project Authority.</li> </ol>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&amp;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<sub>Jan 2014</sub> = 139.7 &amp; CPI<sub>Apr 2021</sub> = 159.3 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100<sup>11</sup></p>
5.	<b>Tenants and Leaseholders of Residential/ Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures</b>	<b>A. Loss of Land</b> Homestead Land/ Commercial Land	No entitlement for loss of land, in which the Tenants or Leaseholders occupy their residential or commercial or residential-cum-commercial structure under tenancy/ lease holding with some financial arrangements with the landlords, which may or may not be properly documented or legalized.	
		<b>B. Loss of</b>	1. Structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders with rental	

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<sup>11</sup> Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014

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Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
		<b>Structure and other immovable assets</b>	<p>deposit for unexpired tenancy/ lease for fully impacted structure  <u>Or</u>, Lease/ Rental agreement with reduced rent/ lease rate in appropriate to be continued after reconstruction of the partly affected but feasible remaining structure, as the case may be</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>	
		<b>C. Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Assurances<sup>12</sup></b>	<p>1. Three months' advance notice to affected parties to vacate the building/structure (residence, shop, etc.)</p> <p>2. On time Rental Allowances @ of Rs. 2,600/- (Rupees two thousand six hundred only) per month in rural areas and Rs. 3,900/- (Rupees three thousand nine hundred only) per month in urban areas, for 6 (six) months (<i>Ref. Addendum to Resettlement Planning Framework for ASRP, Feb 2018 &amp; regular rental increment of 10% per year</i>)</p> <p>3. 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>4. Tenants of Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures will be entitled for one-time financial grant of Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only) for loss of trade/ self-employment</p> <p>5. Tenants of Commercial or Residential-cum-Commercial structures will be entitled Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</p> <p>6. If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost</p>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&amp;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, <math>CPI_{Jan\ 2014} = 139.7</math> &amp; <math>CPI_{Apr\ 2021} = 159.3</math> in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100<sup>13</sup></p>

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<sup>13</sup> Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014

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Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
			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 Assistances <sup>14</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Livelihood restoration of Rs. 41,040/- (Rupees forty-one thousand forty only) one-time, for each displaced family (<i>in line of subsistence allowance as per Schedule II of RFCTLARR Act 2013</i>)</li> <li>2. If Displaced Person falls under the categories of Artisan, Small Traders, Self-employed persons or any other similar categories, One-time financial assistance of amount, as notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs. 28,500/- (Rupees twenty-eight thousand five hundred only).</li> <li>3. If the entitled person (EP) opts for alternative livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family member will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. The cost of training will be capped to Rs. 41,000/- per family and will be borne by the Project Authority.</li> </ol>	<p>Financial assistance and/or all R&amp;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, <math>\text{CPI}_{\text{Jan 2014}} = 139.7</math> &amp; <math>\text{CPI}_{\text{Apr 2021}} = 159.3</math> in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100<sup>15</sup></p>
7.	Any families operating their Agricultural Land, Residence and/ or Commercial establishments etc. adjacent to project road	Loss of Permanent/ Temporary Access	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Three months' advance notice to affected parties</li> <li>2. Provision of proper alternate access or temporary access during the duration of the temporary loss of access, as the case may be</li> <li>3. Contractor's actions must ensure there is no income/ access loss through provision of access etc.</li> <li>4. Restoration/ enhancement of the affected access, land, structure, utilities and common property resources</li> </ol>	
8.	Owners with legal or legalizable title, tenants/ leaseholders	Temporary Loss of Land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Three months' advance notice to affected parties</li> <li>2. Rent at market price or mutually agreed land rental value during the duration of the temporary loss of land</li> <li>3. Restoration of the affected land to pre-project level or better</li> </ol>	Any land required by the project on temporary use will be compensated in consultation and negotiation with the landowner.
9.	Business owners, Traders, Self-employed, tenants/ leaseholders, employees/ workers,	Temporary Loss of Livelihood/ source of Income	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of one-month advance notice to affected parties, including the duration and type of disruption</li> <li>2. Assistance to mobile vendors/ hawkers to provide temporarily shifting locations for their continued economic activity</li> </ol>	

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<sup>15</sup> Ref. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India Press Releases on Consumer Price Index Numbers on Base 2012 = 100 of March 2014

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Sl.	Entitled Person	Type of Loss	Entitlement (Compensation & Assistance)	Remarks and Implementation Issues
	kiosks/ vendors		3. For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, Cash compensation on minimum wage or average earning per month for the loss of income/ livelihood for the duration of disruption to ensure there is no income or access loss 4. Restoration of affected land, structure, utilities	
10.	Loss of CPR	Community Assets	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 persons <sup>16</sup>	Vulnerable Affected Person	1. One Time lumpsum Assistance of Rs. 57,000 (Rupees fifty-seven thousand only) 2. Priority in income restoration training programs 3. Priority in employment under the project during construction as qualified 4. Assistance to basic utilities and public services.	The Executing Agency shall verify the vulnerable families be identified during the census and implementation of the project. Kiosk shall not be considered under vulnerable category.
12.	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.	

<sup>16</sup> 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, who will be defined and verified according to the Rules of Assam; 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.

## **VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS**

### **A. Physically displaced households**

121. Among all the surveyed 494 affected structures, 142 households {(TH = 80 residence+42 res-cum-comm.) and (NTH = 16 residence + 4 res-cum-comm.)} will require physical relocation as their residential structure will no longer be viable (Please refer to Table 2). This section discusses about the residential impacted households. As per the census survey, all the PAPs have opted for cash compensation. All the displaced families will get three-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 'land acquisition award' as per land acquisition procedure, if required.

### **B. Physical Relocation Allowances Provided by the Project**

122. In addition to the replacement cost of structure, any affected non-title holder household who is physically displaced from his/her residence or residence cum commercial structure as a result of the project will receive the following relocation allowances. Landless residential squatters shall be paid the replacement cost of structures. All residential squatters are eligible for 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. Also, the PMAY scheme may be facilitated during the implementation

### **C. Relocation Strategy**

123. 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**

124. As part of the implementation activity, the PIU with the help of the RP implementation agency 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 PAPs to resettle in coordination with PIU, including provision of individual house sites. This project does not expect development of resettlement sites for residential displaced households.

## VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

### A. Loss of Livelihood in this project

125. Each displaced person whose income or livelihood is affected by the project will be assisted to improve or at least restore this livelihood to pre-project level. Livelihood restoration allowance for the Displaced Persons have been provisioned in the Entitlement Matrix. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with support from RP Implementation Agency, will verify and assess the respective member of the DFs, on training need of him/ her or any of his/ her family members, to develop appropriate income restoration program. If the DP opted for livelihood training for any of his/ her family member, up to Rs. 41,040/- the amount same as livelihood restoration allowance/ subsistence allowance, will be paid to the respective Training Agency, as training fees, provided over and above of all other Resettlement Assurances. All the livelihood impacted non-titleholders is eligible for Rs 41,040 and also for skill upgradation training with NSDC or Assam Government skill training schemes, whose cost will be capped to Rs 41,000 per family. The RISA will facilitate the interested affected persons for getting employment with the civil works contractor during project implementation, the scope is included in the consultancy service ToR of RISA.

126. The project road will cause the loss of livelihood of 692 households, Details are summarized in below table.

**Table 44: Loss of Livelihood**

S. No	Category of Loss		Displaced Households
1	Commercial Properties	TH	213
2		Encroachers	11
3		Squatters	37
4	Res-cum-Comm. Properties	TH	42
5		Encroachers	3
6		Squatters	1
7	Tenants	Commercial	245
8		Res-cum-comm.	6
9	Significantly affected landowners		134
Total			692

### B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

127. 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 45: Entitlement for Loss of Livelihood**

Entitlement for Loss of Livelihood		
Category of Impact	Number of APs <sup>17</sup>	Provisions
<b><u>In case of LA through Direct Purchase:</u></b> Agricultural landowners whose primary source of livelihood is lost due to the land acquired (Reduction in income)	134	The landowner will also get an additional incentive of 25%, which includes R&R benefit

<sup>17</sup> Number will be ascertained after award enquiry.



Entitlement for Loss of Livelihood		
Category of Impact	Number of APs <sup>17</sup>	Provisions
<b><i>In case of LA through RFCTLARR Rules 2015:</i></b> Agricultural landowners whose primary source of livelihood is lost due to the land acquired (Reduction in income)	134	
<b>Titleholder:</b> losing commercial structures or rent from commercial structures	213	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time Subsistence Allowance of Rs. 41,040/-</li> </ul>
<b>Encroacher:</b> Loss of commercial Building	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time Subsistence Allowance of Rs. 41,040/-</li> </ul>
<b>Squatter:</b> loss of commercial Building	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time Subsistence Allowance of Rs. 41,040/-</li> </ul>
<b>Tenants:</b> Loss of business	251	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time rental allowances @ of Rs. 2600/- in rural areas and Rs. 3,900/- per month in urban areas, for 6 months.</li> <li>One-time financial transportation assistance of Rs. 57,000/- for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any.</li> <li>One-time financial grant of Rs. 28,500/- for loss of trade/self employment</li> <li>One-time Subsistence Allowance of Rs. 41,040/-</li> </ul>

128. Effort will be made by the PIU with the support of the RIA 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.

### C. Special Measures to Support Vulnerable Groups

129. As per the Census Survey 250 vulnerable households are affected by the Project Road. The following special assistance measures will be provided to physically displaced vulnerable households:

130. 250 HH will be eligible to participate to the income improvement program (see description below). All vulnerable HHs based on Entitlement Matrix shall be assessed. All vulnerable HHs will be eligible for getting assistance from various ongoing government schemes. All Vulnerable families may receive a one-time vulnerable assistance of Rs. 57,000/-.

### D. Income Restoration Measures

131. The entitlement proposed under this project 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 PIU with the assistance of the RP implementing agency.

132. Towards this the DP will be guided and assisted by the PIU with the support of the RIA, in effectively using the compensation and R&R assistances towards establishing an income generating activity and Kiosk are eligible for shifting allowance at the rate of Rs. 57,000 per family and the RISA will facilitate for their resettlement so as to restore their income. The compensation for land and assets and the R&R assistances arrived at in accordance with the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix are adequate to restore the income levels. 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 PIU in consultation with the RIA, 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.

133. Further, the PIU with the assistance of the RP implementing agency 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

134. The resettlement cost estimate as per State's policy of Direct Purchase of land for this project include compensation for private land, immovable assets and other assets attached with the land has been evaluated for titleholders according to sections 26 to 30 & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 along with Multiplication factor of Assam. The Landowners under the Direct Purchase has also been provided an incentive of 25% over and above the evaluated compensation which includes R&R benefits, on total compensation after Solatium. The compensation for structures at replacement cost without depreciation.

135. In case of Acquisition through Assam RFCTLARR Rules 2015, the resettlement cost estimate for the project include compensation for private land determined in accordance with section 26 to 30 & Schedule 1 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and by adopting the multiplying factor adopted in accordance with the State specific multiplication factor with 100% solatium. Budgetary provisions have been made for the compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement, and rehabilitation assistances for non-title holders in accordance with the provisions of the EM of ASCIP (ARNIP) and the cost of RP implementation, including the cost of resolving grievances. The total resettlement cost for the project is **INR 1497.43 million**. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

### B. Compensation

136. **Private Land:** 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 government has already published the circle rates for each survey number, which is updated periodically. The govt has off-line land rates record as DLC/Circle rates and these rates are available in Hard Copy at D.C. office as well as Circle office in Cachar district. The District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) will finalise the base rate of land, which will be guided by the Circle rate collected from Department of Revenue Circle of Cachar. Accordingly, for budgetary purposes, the replacement cost for land has been calculated village wise. The multiplying factor as per 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) has been taken 2 as an average, based on the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area. Land acquisition cost is presented in the following table.

**Table 46: Village wise Land Cost**

S. No	Average Rate	Pvt. Acq. Area (ha)	Cost	Factor*2	Solatium (100%)	Total Cost	Cost in Cr.
1	3000000.00	40.02	120069000	240138000	240138000	480276000	48.03

137. **Structure:** The compensation for structures have been arrived at based on prevailing PWD Schedule of Rates, Govt of Assam for building works, material and labour. Rate fixed for each category along with the quantity is given in Table 49. 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% on structure rate is adopted for only titleholders. Non-title holders shall be paid the 'replacement cost without depreciation' of the affected part of the structure and all other immovable assets attached to the land.

### C. Assistances

138. All other unit rates are as per the minimum provisions contained in RFCTLARR Act and as per the draft approved EM. For budgeting purposes, the titleholders (landowner) will also get an additional incentive of 25%, which includes R&R benefits, on total compensation after Solatium and for non-titled displaced persons all R&R assistance as per RFCTLARR Act will be provided.

#### **D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures**

139. The replacement cost for the place of worship and other government and community structures has been budgeted as a lumpsum Rs. 4.15 crore to cover the cost of reconstruction. However, the actual cost will be assessed by the Valuation Committee at the time of implementation.

#### **E. RP Implementation Cost**

140. The cost of hiring RIA for assisting PIU in RP implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.50,00,000, 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 RFCTLARR Act. 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.10,00,000 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.5,00,000/- for staff training, in particular the PIU and RIA staff involved in RP implementation, has also been budgeted.

#### **F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow**

141. The Government of Assam 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 Chief Engineer (EAP) at the beginning of the financial year and from whom PIU will draw the required funds. The Chief Engineer (EAP) will be the Project Director (PD), Government of Assam's Public Works Roads Department (PWRD), being the EA for this project, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistance in a timely manner. The RIA under the PIU will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to displaced persons will be that of PIU.

#### **G. Resettlement Budget Estimates**

142. The budget for this project is based on data and information collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted during March-June 2020. The unit rates for structure have been worked out from the PWD plinth area rates for 2020-21. The total budget for LA, RR and implementation cost is estimated at INR **1497.43** 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**

143. In order to ensure that: (i) the DP need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realization of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) Mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU. 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.

144. The RIA and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the APs, 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.

**Table 50: R & R Cost**

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount	Factor*2	Solatium (100%)	Total Cost	Cost (in Crore)
1	Compensation for Title Holder As per direct Purchase Policy								
1.1	Land Cost	Hectare	3000000	40.023	120069000	240138000	240138000	480276000	48.03
1.2	Temporary Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Sq.m	6,000	925	5547000		5547000	11094000	1.11
1.3	Semi-permanent Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Sq.m	12,000	7299	87592680		87592680	175185360	17.52
1.4	Permanent Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Sq.m	17,500	8432	147563377.5		147563377.5	295126755	29.51
1.5	Compound Wall and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	Running meter	3,000	1303	3909990		3909990	7819980	0.78
1.6	Total Cost								96.95
1.7	Additional Incentive Of 25% of Total Compensation								24.24
Grand Total									121.18
2	Comensation for Non-Title Holders								
2.1	Temporary Structures (Non-Titleholder)	Sq.m	6,000	330.00					0.20
2.2	Semi-permanent Structures (Non-Titleholder)	Sq.m	12,000	447.00					0.54
2.3	Permanent Structures (Non-Titleholder)	Sq.m	17,500	1666.05					2.92
Total									3.65
3	R&R Assistance Non-Title Holders (Encroachers & Squatters)								
3.1	One-time financial assistance for transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any for families getting physically displaced (require relocation).	One Time	57,000	68					0.39
3.2	One-time Resettlement Assistance for each displaced family	One Time	57,000	68					0.39
3.3	One time Assistance for Vulnerable Displaced Families	One Time	57,000	19					0.11
3.4	One-time Subsistence Allowance for each displaced family, Require to Relocate	One Time	41,040	52					0.21
3.5	One time Assistance for losing Cattle Shed and/ or Petty Shops	One Time	28,500	4					0.01

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount	Factor*2	Solatium (100%)	Total Cost	Cost (in Crore)
3.6	Livelihood Training for self or for any of his/ her family member	One Time	41,000	52					0.21
<b>Total</b>									<b>1.32</b>
4	<b>R&amp;R Assistance Non-Title Holders (Tenants and Leaseholders)</b>								
4.1	On Time Rental Allowances @ of Rs 2,600 per month in Rural Areas for Six Months	One Time	15,600	251					0.39
4.2	On Time Rental Allowances @ of Rs 3,900 per month in Urban Areas for Six Months	One Time	23,400	-					0.00
4.3	One-time financial assistance for transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle, if any for families getting physically displaced (require relocation).	One Time	57,000	251					1.43
4.4	One time Assistance for Vulnerable Displaced Families	One Time	57,000	98					0.56
4.5	One time grant for commercial or residential cum commercial structures	One Time	28,500	251					0.72
4.6	One-time Subsistence Allowance to each displaced family for Livelihood restoration	One Time	41,040	251					1.03
4.7	Livelihood Training for self or for any of his/ her family member	One Time	41,000	245					1.00
<b>Total</b>									<b>5.13</b>
5	<b>Government Properties</b>								
5.1	Bus Stop	Unit	50000	8					0.040
5.2	BW	Sq.m	3000	762.5					0.23
5.3	Other Government Buildings	Sq.m	12000	1738.15					2.09
<b>Total</b>									<b>2.35</b>
6	<b>Religious Properties</b>								
6.1	BW	Sq.m	3000	80					0.02
6.2	Other Religious Properties (Temples, Shrine, Graveyard etc.)	Sq.m	12000	639.1					0.77
6.3	Gate	Unit	25000	4					0.01
<b>Total</b>									<b>0.80</b>

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount	Factor*2	Solatium (100%)	Total Cost	Cost (in Crore)
7	Community Properties								
7.1	BW	Sq.m	3000	36					0.01
7.2	Other Community Properties	Sq.m	12000	817.3					0.98
Total									0.99
8	Administrative Expenses								
8.1	Training for staff	LS	-	-					0.05
8.2	NGO for RP Implementation	LS	-	-					0.50
8.3	Monitoring and Evaluation consultants	LS	-	-					0.10
8.4	GRC Expenses	LS	-	-					0.05
8.5	Disclosure	LS	-	-					0.01
Total									0.71
Sub Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)									136.13
Contingency @ 10%									13.61
Grand Total (In Crore)									149.74
Total in Million INR									1497.43

**Note**

1. The Structure cost is based on the Chapter-37 Plinth Area Rates, Page No. 529 of Schedule of Rates for P.W.D. Buildings (Civil Works) for 2020-2021 has been referred to evaluate the cost of Structures.
2. The CPR relocation cost is based on the local market rates, based on discussion with local people during survey.
3. The R&R Assistance derived based on the Entitlement Matrix of ASCIP (ARNIP).

## X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

### A. Introduction

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

### B. Grievance Redress Mechanism

146. The grievance redress mechanism and procedure are depicted in **Figure 4**. 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.

147. The PMU and PIUs, supported by RP Implementing Agencies, will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns. 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. 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.

148. 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.

149. **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.

150. **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.

151. **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.

152. **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.

153. 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 Redress Committee (GRC)**

154. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at the PWRD state level and at the PIU level to assure accessibility for DPs. The GRCs are expected to resolve grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time period of 15 working days at the PIU level and a month at the PMU level.

155. The functions of the GRC are as follows: (i) resolve problems quickly and provide support to complainant/ affected persons/ affected communities arising from various issues of water supply, waste disposal, traffic interference and public safety as well as social and resettlement related issues such as land acquisition, temporary or permanent access control; asset acquisition; and eligibility for entitlements, compensation and assistance; (ii) reconfirm grievances of persons/ communities, categorize and prioritize them and aim to provide solutions within stipulated time; and (iii) report to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

156. The PIU level (second level) GRC will comprise of the:

- Representative of PIU, above the rank of Sub-Divisional Officer
- Resettlement Officer, PIU supported by RP Implementation Agency
- Environmental Officer, PIU supported by RP Implementation Agency
- A representative from local person of repute and standing in the society or elected representative from Panchayet /Zilla Parishad/District Council.

- Women representative from a relevant agency which could be from the government, or RP Implementation Agency or local community
- A representative from Vulnerable Affected Persons
- A representative of the local Deputy Commissioners office (land), if the grievance is of land acquisition related issues
- A representative of local Pollution Control Authority (for environmental issues related grievances)
- A representative from IP community for IP related issue, if any.

157. The PMU level (third level) GRC will comprise of the:

- Chief Engineer (EAP), PWRD, GoA or any authorized person, who should not be below the rank of Executive Engineer.
- Nodal Officer, Asom Mala – Member Secretary
- Resettlement Officer, PMU assisted by PCMC
- Environmental Officer, PMU assisted by PCMC
- Representatives from local person of repute and standing in the society or elected representative from Panchayet/ Zilla Parishad/ District Council
- Representative from the PIU, assisted by RP Implementation Agency
- A representative from IP community for IP related issue, if any
- Representative from local forest authority, if grievances of forest aspects
- Representative from Pollution Control Board, if grievances of environmental aspects
- Representative of the Land Revenue department if grievances of land related issues

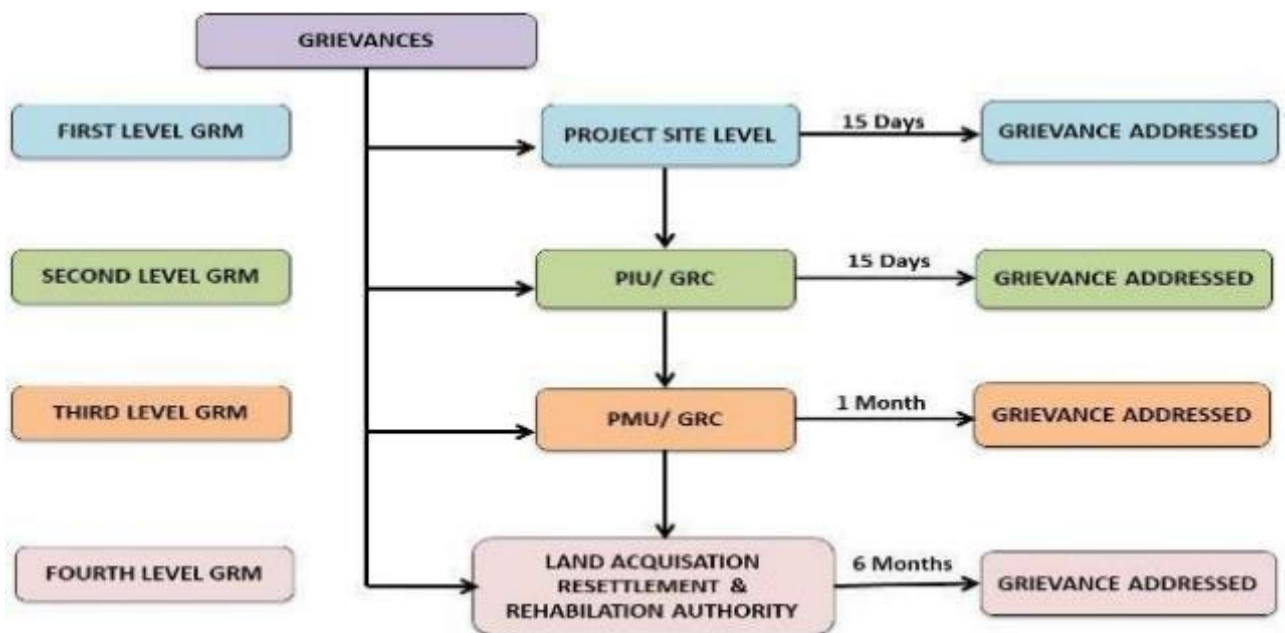
#### **D. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority**

158. For speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, the Government of Assam has established the Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority. The GoA with the consent of the Guwahati High Court has declared courts of the respective District Judges to act as Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority. The authority consists of one person called the Presiding Officer of the Authority who is appointed by the GoA in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Guwahati High Court through notification in official gazette. He shall hold the office for 3 years and shall be supported by Registrar and other officers.

159. The Authority shall, for the purposes of its functions under this Act, shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The Authority shall dispose any matter within six months from the date of its receipt. All proceedings before the Authority shall be judicial proceedings and shall take place in public. No civil court (other than the High Court or the Supreme Court) shall have jurisdiction to entertain any dispute relating to land acquisition in respect of which the Collector or the Authority is empowered by or under this Act, and no injunction shall be granted by any court in respect of any such matter. Applications first go to Collector and within 30 days s/he can refer (if required) to the Authority. Such application can also be made within six weeks by the applicant (if s/he or his/ her representative is personally present) after the date of award, and in other cases within six months. Collector may also accept any application within one year if s/he feels appropriate. Interests are payable for delayed and excess payments.

#### **E. Grievance Redress Process**

160. The Grievance Redress Process is presented in **Figure 4**.



**Figure 4: Social and Environmental Grievance Redress Process**

161. The grievances will be documented and personal details (name, address, date of complaint, etc.) will be included unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number will be assigned to each grievance, including the following elements:

- initial grievance sheet with an acknowledgement of receipt to the complainant;
- grievance monitoring sheet with actions taken (investigation, corrective measures); and
- closure sheet, one copy of which will be handed over to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed off.

162. The updated register of grievances and complaints will be available to the public at the PIU/ PMU offices. Should the grievance remain unresolved, the person can seek alternative redress through the appropriate court of law which will be the last level recourse.

163. The local communities in project areas shall be informed on grievance redress procedure and contact persons for lodging complaint/s. All the parties involved in project implementation i.e. contractor, CSC/AE, and PIU shall maintain complaint registers at their respective offices.

## **F. Costs**

164. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU.

## **G. Recourse to ADB's Accountability Mechanism**

165. If the complainant does not accept the project-level Committee decision, he/she can submit directly (in writing) to the ADB's India Resident Mission or Transport and Communications Division of South Asia Department. 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>.



- 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.

169. 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.

### **C. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**

170. PWRD had already established separate state road divisions in districts/ divisions. These will be responsible to implement all the project related activities in the Cachar district 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.

171. 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.

172. 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.

### **D. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement**

173. The District Level Direct Purchase Committee (DLLPC) of Cachar district, with the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Cachar as Convener and Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC), Cachar as Member-Secretary will be responsible for land acquisition through Direct Purchase. The DC office will be supported by the respective Revenue Circle Office in carrying out land acquisition and payment of Direct Purchase Price of the project affected families.

174. The Project Director, ASCIP (ARNIP) will be overall in charge of land acquisition and R&R implementation and will coordinate with the PWRD division office (PIU) Cachar and office of the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Cachar in RP implementation and LA. The RP Implementation Agency (RIA) will assist the PIU on the R&R implementation of the affected families. The PIU in assistance with RIA, if any, will be entrusted with responsibilities of the implementation of the RP involving: (i) acquisition of land and assets through DLLPC; (ii) payment of compensation for land and assets through DLLPC; (iii) disbursement of resettlement assistances to the non-titleholder affected families; (iv) development of resettlement sites, if necessary.

### **E. RP Implementation Agency (RIA)**

175. The RIA will play a key role in the implementation of the RP. An RP Implementation Agencies will be hired to assist PIU to, (i) implement the Subproject Resettlement Plans (ii)

conduct consultations and create public participation in the project and conduct verification surveys and (iii) update respective Subproject Resettlement Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan, if required, in line with the Resettlement Planning Framework and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, respectively.

176. Key activities of the RIA in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) assist PIU 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 PIU; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the DPs – coordinating with the PIU 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 APWD 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 PIU 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 PIUs in keeping detailed records of progress and establish monitoring and reporting system of RP implementation; and (xi) act as the information resource centre 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.

177. The PMU shall ensure that adequate resources are allocated to the RIA and a detailed work plan will need to be submitted by the RIA in the Inception Report. Terms of reference for the recruitment of RIA for RP implementation support is given in **Appendix 8**

#### **(i) Micro plan**

178. The LA&RR implementation support agency will prepare the draft micro plan, village wise for the project road detailing the type of loss, tenure of the AP, 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 APs are living/having business, and 7-days after the disclosure, the R&R award enquiry will be held by the Deputy Commissioner.

179. Based on the R&R award enquiry outcome, the RIA will submit the final micro plan to PIU for verification and approval. On approval of the micro plan the fund request will be sent to Project Director. The Project Director, after scrutiny of the micro plan will accord approval for the disbursement of the R&R entitlements.

#### **(ii) R&R Award Process**

180. The PIU, in assistance with the District Administration, will hold R&R award enquiry for the Non-Titleholder affected families in the project area and will send prior intimation to all concerned APs either through the jurisdictional revenue officer or through the RIA.

181. During the R&R award enquiry, each AP 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 AP as per the provisions contained in the EM. All the APs 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 AP then and there.

#### **F. Program Coordination and Management Consultant (PCMC)**

182. 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 this project road.

183. A Social Specialist will also be appointed as part of the PCMC team to (i) prepare RPF and IPPF for ASCIP (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.

#### **G. Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)/ Authority Engineer (AE)**

184. 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

#### **H. External Monitoring**

185. A third-party monitoring agency will be recruited to monitor and evaluate the implementation of all the resettlement plans of the proposed Project. The objectives of the external monitoring are to:

- Assess the implementation progress of RP as per the RPF provisions and processes and its compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009;
- Monitor the schedules and the implementation targets;
- Evaluate whether the objectives and outcomes of RP are met the project roads. The External Monitoring Team will have at least 1 team leader, 3 key experts and several field staff.

**(iii) Establishment of a Management Information System (MIS)**

186. A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at PMU and PIU level. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the APs 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 PIU level in order to feed the data to be maintained in the web with backup at PMU.

**(iv) Capacity Building of PMU/PIU**

187. The staff of PIU, RIA and the staff of PMU, 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

188. 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, counselling, and assistance to affected people through the RP implementing agencies 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.

189. The RP implementing agencies (RIA) staff will provide project LA and R&R related information to the PAPs, provide details of entitlements and procedures for getting compensations and availing R&R assistance. The agencies will also provide assistance in updating the RP particularly with PAP 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

190. 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.

191. **Project Preparation Phase:** The activities to be performed in this phase include: (i) the formation and staffing of the PIUs; (ii) submission of the RP to ADB for approval; (iii) the appointment of the RP implementation 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.

192. **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.

193. **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

194. An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement and Rehabilitation activities in the project including various sub tasks and timeline 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 RP implementation agency and External Monitoring consultants

- d) Constitution and notification of GRCs
- e) LA Notification
- f) Verification of APs and Notification of AP 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 Micro plan (list of eligible APs 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, if necessary
- 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

195. **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 APs 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.

196. 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.

197. An implementation schedule for resettlement and rehabilitation activities for the project including various sub-tasks and timeline matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of **Table 51**. However, the sequence may change, or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

**Table 51: Indicative Implementation Schedule**

Sl. No.	Activity	2021				2022				2023			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Project Preparation													
1	Identifications of project roads												
2	Conduct socio-economic survey, census												
3	Prepare social safeguard planning documents (RPF, due diligence reports, RPs)												
4	Recruitment and confirmation of PWRD HQ Environment and Social Unit staff												
5	Confirmation of PIU-level social safeguard focal points												

Sl. No.	Activity	2021				2022				2023			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
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 (if required)												
<b>Land Acquisition for Non-Sample Projects (if required)</b>													
10	Land Acquisition (for non-sample roads, if required)												
11	Payment of Compensation (if required)												
12	Relocate houses, shops, businesses												
13	Clear the ROW												
<b>Rehabilitation of DPs</b>													
14	Income Restoration (if required)												
15	Restoration of Community Resources												
<b>Construction</b>													
16	Issue notice for commencement of civil works <sup>16</sup>												
17	Civil works												
<b>Ongoing Activities</b>													
18	Management Information System												
19	Grievance Redressing												
20	Consultations with DPs												
21	Internal Monitoring												
22	External Monitoring – if significant impact is present												

### XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### A. Introduction

198. The objective of monitoring is to provide the PMU and PIU 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 APs to express their needs and reactions to the programme.

#### B. Internal Monitoring

199. 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 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.

200. Internal monitoring will include:

- a. **Administrative monitoring:** daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual DP database maintenance, and progress reports.
- b. **Socio-economic monitoring:** case studies, using baseline information for comparing DP socio- economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvage materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- c. **Impact evaluation monitoring:** Income standards restoration and socio-economic conditions of affected persons. Monitoring and evaluation documenting progress on RP implementation and completion reports will be provided to PMU for review and approval from ADB.

#### C. External Monitoring

201. An external monitoring agency will be recruited by the EA under ADB financing. The team will be composed of a team leader experienced in resettlement and land acquisition, and three key experts, in addition to support and field staff. The external monitoring will include but not limited to: (i) assess the RPs' implementation and compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009); (ii) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PMU/PIU; (iii) monitor the work carried out by RIA and provide training and guidance on implementation; (iv) review the grievance redressal Mechanism and report on its working; (v) mid-term impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons for midterm corrective action; (vi) consultation with APs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vii) assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of PMU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important task of external monitoring is the feedback of the APs who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implementing.

## D. Indicative Indicators

202. Indicators will be developed for internal monitoring and external monitoring purposes and integrated in the MIS. The **Table 52** below shows indicative indicators for monitoring.

**Table 47: Indicative Indicators for Monitoring**

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and time frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have all resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved according to agreed implementation plan?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies in time? Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have funds been disbursed according to RF?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has the land been made encumbrance-free and handed over to the contract or in time for project implementation?</li> </ul>
Delivery of entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have all affected persons received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many affected households have relocated and built their new structures at new locations?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? have affected businesses received entitlements?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have the community structures (e.g. mosque, club, etc.) been compensated and rebuilt at new sites?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have all processes been documented?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are there discrepancies between the estimated number of affected persons as per the RP/RP addendum and actual numbers</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share of CCL disbursement vs total TH affected</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share of TH who have received “top ups”</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share of TH who have received entitlement benefits</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share of NTH who have been compensated market value for loss of structure, tree or crops</li> </ul>
Relocation assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share of NTH who have received entitlement benefits</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has LARRIC prepared a list of alternative places to rent/buy?</li> </ul>
Consultation, grievances, and special issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have affected households benefitted from support of LARRIC to find alternative place to rent/buy? If so, how many and what services were provided?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, and community activities?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have any affected persons used the grievance redress procedures? What grievances were raised? What were the outcomes?</li> </ul>

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have conflicts been resolved?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have grievances and resolutions been documented? have any cases been taken to court?</li> </ul>
Resettlement Benefit/Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What changes have occurred in income, expenditure and livelihood patterns compared to pre-project situation?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many physically displaced households have relocated? Where are they relocated (i.e. remaining plot of land, newly purchased plot, rented plot/structure)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many households have purchased plot?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What was compensations/resettlement benefits spent on?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have the participants of the livelihood training program used their new skills? What was the seed grant spent on?</li> </ul>

## E. Reporting Requirements

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

**Table 48: 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	RIA / PIU/Monitoring Consultant	PMU/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 conditions below is met: (i) for sections of project where design is not final (ii) for unforeseen activities with resettlement impacts	RIA/PIU/Monitoring Consultant	PMU/EA/ADB
Monthly/Quarterly 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/Quarterly	RIA/ Monitoring Consultant	PMU

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility	Submitted to
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	PMU	ADB
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	PMU/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	PMU	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	PMU/EA/ADB