

Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

March 2013

IND: North Eastern State Roads Investment
Program

Paneri - Udalguri (AS03)

Prepared by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 18 March 2013)

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\$1.00	=	Rs.54.085

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
BPL	—	Below poverty line
DC	—	District Collector
DP	—	Displaced person
DPMC	—	Design and Project Management Consultants
DPR	—	Detailed Project Report
EA	—	Executing Agency
GOI	—	Government of India
GOA	—	Government of Assam
GRC	—	Grievance Redressal Committee
HH	—	Household
IA	—	Implementing Agency
IPP	—	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IR	—	involuntary resettlement
LA	—	land acquisition
LAA	—	Land Acquisition Act, 1894
LAP	—	Land acquisition plan
LVC	—	Land Valuation Committee
MDONER	—	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
MDR	—	Major district road
NE	—	north east
NESRIP	—	North Eastern State Roads Investment Program
NGO	—	nongovernment organization
NH	—	national highway
NRRP	—	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007
PD	—	Project Director
PIU	—	Project implementation unit
PWD	—	Public Works Department
R&R	—	resettlement and rehabilitation
RO	—	resettlement officer
ROW	—	right-of-way
RP	—	resettlement plan
RU	—	resettlement unit
SC	—	scheduled caste
SDP	—	state domestic product
SH	—	state highway
SOR	—	Schedule of Rates
SPS	—	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	—	scheduled tribe
TOR	—	terms of reference
WHH	—	women-headed household

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description

1. The proposed North East State Roads Investment Program (NESRIP) is a part of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDONER) initiative to bring the North Eastern Region into the mainstream of development. The project will assist the eight states in the Region to develop their road network and establish reliable road connectivity to the national and sub regional road networks. It will also build the capacity of road sector institutions at state level and contribute to effective and efficient management of the road assets.

2. The proposed subproject road section of Paneri - Udalguri in the state of Assam is proposed under Tranche II of this Program. The subproject aims to augment the road connectivity in the state so as to facilitate socio-economic development in the area. The subproject would entail upgradation and improvement of the existing road leading to easier access and availability of essential services to the communities living along this road. Improved roads would imply better and frequent transport facilities and increased mobility for the local population.

Objectives of Resettlement Plan

3. The objective of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all unavoidable negative social and resettlement impacts caused due to the upgradation of this road. Further it aims to restore the livelihoods by provision of compensation to the displaced persons at replacement cost and other assistances as per agreed entitlement framework. It also lays additional emphasis on support to the vulnerable affected households.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

4. The Project will augment connectivity between the two districts of Baksa and Udalguri and will lead to the easy accessibility of the local people to essential socio-economic services such as health care, education, administrative services and trade centres enhancing the general quality of life. However, surveys undertaken on the Project road also brought forth adverse resettlement impacts. The census survey estimated that a total of 172 households comprising of 654 persons will be displaced as a result of the Project. The impacts were ascertained based on the ROW available and the land width required. The different types of impact included minor land acquisition wherever the available ROW is found insufficient; the relocation of structures wherever the impact on main structure could not be avoided; impact on other assets like the boundary wall, cattle shed, etc; and the impact on non-titleholders occupying the PWD land. The impacts of the present project largely include strip acquisition of land, structure (residential, commercial and community owned) income and livelihood (owners, employees, squatters). A total of 2.45 ha of private land will be acquired as a result of the project improvements.

Socio-Economic Profile of DPs

5. The socio-economic survey was carried out covering all the Displaced Persons (DP) along the project road. The average size of the affected households along the project stretch is 4.5 members. Hindus constitute 109 of Displaced families and Christians constitute 43 of Displaced families. 2 Muslim were recorded only in two villages– *Pub Paneri* and *Chah Bagisa*. In terms of literacy levels out of total 654 DPs, 223 are secondary, 177 are graduate, 98 are

primary, 153 are illiterate and 3 are technically qualified. With regard to social stratification, out of 172 households, 80 are ST, 3 are SC, 28 OBC and 61 households belong to general category.

6. In terms of employment status out of 654 DPs, 314 DPs are employed and 340 DPs are unemployed. The unemployment is highest in Pub Paneri and highest employment is in Jharabari village. Out of 314 DPs, 68 DPs are in agriculture, 25 are agriculture labour, 68 DPs are non-agriculture labour, 30 DPs are in business, 23 DPs in government service, 23 in private service respectively. In terms of income, Out of 314 working DPs, 108 are earning above rupees 4000 per month, 80 DPs earning between 3000-4000, 71 DPs earning between 2000-3000 and 55 DPs earning below 2000 rupees per month.

7. The census survey identified a total of 107 socio-economically vulnerable households. Amongst these, the majority of the vulnerable households i.e. 80 HHs comprise of Scheduled Tribe/ Indigenous People households, followed by 14 Female-headed households and 13 HHs living below poverty line (BPL). Provision for additional assistance in the entitlement matrix has been made for such households in this Project so as to ensure that they are not further marginalized as a result of the Project.

Impact on Indigenous People (IP)

8. A total of 80 IP households will incur impact on land and assets as a result of the project. The socio-economic and occupational/income data collected and analyzed and the discussions undertaken with the IP groups clearly brought forth that the IPs/indigenous households have similar characteristics to the overall population and are largely assimilated into the local mainstream communities. This can be largely attributed to the fact that the road to be improved under the Project has been in existence for past few decades with the IP as well as non-IP households being exposed to the outside world and scenario. Tribal groups in the sub-project area freely interact with the mainstream population and outside community. Therefore, the socio-economic impacts due to sub-project will not be different for these persons when compared with mainstream population. Hence, no separate Indigenous Peoples Plan has been prepared this Project road and the issues pertaining to IPs are addressed by means of specific measures in this Resettlement Plan.

Gender Impacts of the Project

9. Women in the region are largely involved in household work, collection of forest products, firewood collection, cultivation and other agricultural activities. They use the road for their routine family activities and economic activities such as agriculture and marketing etc. The consultations revealed that the status of women is not at par with their men counterparts. No women headed households will be displaced as a result of the Project. Availability of all weather roads with safe connectivity and better transport services will benefit the women. The project is likely to bring about the overall development in the region and improve the status of women. In terms of resettlement, the Project gender impacts are largely non-significant. The census survey brought forth that 14 Female Headed household (FHH) would be displaced as a result of the project.

Community Consultation and Participation

10. The displaced persons and communities were consulted to understand their concerns and suggestions on the types of mitigation measures that should be considered to address their concerns. It was found that the persons were generally enthusiastic towards the proposed project. They believe that project will provide better accessibility to education, health facilities, market places and other facilities available in nearby towns and lead to overall socio-economic development. Some persons raised the concern that a good quality road free of potholes and with good drainage should be built. Persons also expressed their concern with respect to safety and requested that footpaths and crossings for pedestrians be provided.

Policy Framework

11. The resettlement principles adopted in this RP reflect the national and State Land Acquisition (LA) Act, the entitlement benefits as listed in the National R&R Policy, (Government of India) 2007 and the Assam State Roads Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy, 2004 and Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The RP outlines the objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for Displaced persons (APs).

12. The Entitlement Matrix (in the main RP) outlines the types of measures (e.g., compensation at replacement value, assistance, etc.) required mitigating the resettlement impacts in line with the Government and ADB policies. The method for determining unit rates and replacement values for land and assets are also detailed in the resettlement plan.

Institutional Arrangement

13. For resettlement activities, the Executing Agency, MDONER will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing. The MDONER will create a Resettlement Cell to ensure timely and effective implementation of RPs. The MDONER will coordinate with State PWDs/PIUs for project level RP related activities. The Project Director at PIU will be responsible for overall implementation of R&R activities according to the Plan. The PIU will have a Resettlement Unit with at least one full-time Resettlement Officer for the duration of resettlement activities. A well-qualified NGO will be engaged to assist the PIU in the implementation of the RP. The Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be constituted at PIU level in order to assist the APs in resolving queries and complaints. The committee will comprise of Project Director, Resettlement Officer, representative from local NGOs, elected representative from *zila parishad*, representatives of Displaced Persons including vulnerable groups and women in the committee. The GRC will meet at least once in three weeks to resolve the pending grievances.

Resettlement Budget and Financing

14. The R&R cost estimate for this Project road includes compensation for lost assets and resettlement assistance etc as per applicability of the policy. It also includes the contingency charges and the cost of hiring NGO and Training etc. The replacement cost is determined in terms of the market rate. The total estimated R&R cost of the Project is Rs. 38,747,468 (Rupees Three Crore Eight Seven Lakhs Forty seven Thousand Four Hundred Sixty Eight only)

Monitoring and Evaluation

15. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the PIUs/RU and NGO/ field staff. An external monitor with previous experience in monitoring of resettlement activities and familiarity with Government and ADB policies will be engaged with ADB concurrence to verify the monitoring data collected by the PIU/EA.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Overview

1. The total geographical area of the North Eastern region is 2, 62,179 sq km which is nearly 8% of the total area of India. In terms of population, the region has 39 million people residing here which comprises of approximately 3.8% of the total population. The region, though rich in natural resources, remains one of the most economically backward regions in the country. The overall growth rate in the region has remained low over the past decades and has been characterised by lack of infrastructure facilities and basic amenities. The per capita income in the region in the year 2001 was Rs. 6,625 which was much below the national average of Rs. 10,254. In India, around 260 million people are living below the poverty line. In the north east region, around 13 million people live below the poverty line according to NSSO's 55th Round Survey.

2. The proposed North East State Roads Investment Program (NESRIP) is a part of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region's (MDONER)¹ initiative to bring the North Eastern Region into the mainstream of development. The project will assist the eight states of the region to develop their road network and establish reliable road connectivity to the national and sub regional road networks and thus facilitate regional integration and trade flows. The project will also support capacity building of road sector institutions at the state level and contribute to effective and efficient management of the road assets.

3. The proposed subproject road section of Paneri - Udalguri in the state of Assam is proposed under Tranche II of this Program. The subproject aims to augment the road connectivity in the state so as to facilitate socio-economic development in the area. The subproject would entail upgradation and improvement of the existing road leading to easier access and availability of essential services to the communities living along this road. Improved roads would imply better and frequent transport facilities and increased mobility for the local population.

B. Profile of Assam

4. Popularly called as the land of the red river and blue hills, Assam is the gateway to the northeastern part of India. Situated between 90-96 degree East Longitude and 24-28 degree North Latitude, Assam is bordered in the North and East by the Kingdom of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh. Along the South lie Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. Meghalaya lies to her South-West, Bengal and Bangladesh to her West. Assam comprises the Brahmaputra and the Barak river valleys and the Karbi Anglong and the North Cachar Hills with an area of 78,438 Sq km. It represents 2.39 per cent of the Indian landmass and 29.92 percent of the Northeast. (See Figure 1)

¹ Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDONER) was set up in September 2001 to act as the nodal department of the Central Government to deal with matters pertaining to socio-economic development of the eight States of North East India.



Figure 1: Map of Assam

5. The population of Assam, according to the 2011 census, stands at about 31 million, making it the 14th most populated state in India. The state makes up about 2.5% of the country's population a figure that has gone up since the last census in 2001. The state is spread over an area of about 78000 sq. km. making it the 16th largest state in the country in terms of area. The density of population per sq. Km. is about 397 and is fairly equal to the national average. The state has a growth rate of about 17% which is again very close to the national growth rate of about 17%. The population of the state is rising considerably due to rapid efforts towards development and progress. Out of total population of Assam, 14.08% people live in urban regions.

6. The sex ratio in Assam (954) exceeds the national average and is one of the better states in the country with respect to the sex ratio. Literacy rate in Assam has seen upward trend and is 73.18 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 78.81 percent while female literacy is at 67.27 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Assam stood at 63.25 percent of which male and female were 75.23 percent and 51.85 percent literate respectively.

7. Agriculture is the mainstay of more than 70 per cent of the State's population. According to 2001 Census, 2.66 crores of the total population of the State depend on agriculture fully or partially. Out of the total geographical area of 78.43 lakh hectares, almost one third, (32.43 per cent, is under net cultivation covering an area of 25.45 lakh hectares. The gross cropped area occupies about 37.96 lakh hectares. The cropping intensity is 149 per cent.

8. The State produces about 15.6 per cent of the world's tea and 55 per cent of India's tea production. Some other industries are fertilizer, sugar, jute, silk, paper, plywood, rice mills and

oil drilling Handloom, & sericulture. The major traditional industries of the State are weaving in country looms, pottery, black smithy, bell-metal and brass-metal works, gold smithy, village carpentry, bamboo and cane works, spinning of endi, muga and mulberry silk, vegetable dyeing, wood carving, hand pounding of rice, manufacture of ivory products etc.

C. Project Description

9. The Project road section (AS03) falls in the Udalguri district of Assam. It was identified for a detailed study on a priority basis through a feasibility study covering about 2500 kilometers of road sections including State Highways, MDR and other roads identified as priority sections for the entire NE States. These priority roads were selected using criteria like conditions of the road sections, volume of traffic, need for connectivity and local strategic importance. A total of 1200 km have been identified for the project.



10. The road section AS03, part of the project road (AS01-04) starts at Paneri village and ends at Udalguri Town. The total length of the Project road is 18.56 kilometers. A total of eighteen villages fall en-route the road section. These are *Alikash, Bengbari, Bhergaon, Botiamari, Christanpara, Dagarmakha, Jhakara, Jhaparabari, Jharabari, Kochpara, Niz-Ambagaon, Pub Paneri, Panerichah bagisa, 2 No Phasia, Sapekhaiti, Tamulbari, Ulubari and Uttarownagarh*. The location map of project road is presented in **Annexure 1**.

11. The existing ROW is between 24 m to 30 m. The width of existing carriageway varies between 3.5 m to 5 m so also the formation width between 7 m to 8 m.

12. The improvement proposal shall be accommodated within the available ROW, as far as possible with 2-lane carriageway of 7 m and formation width of 12 m including shoulders and exclusive of drains. Land acquisition is proposed to make up the ROW as per IRC guidelines. The proposed cross section of road is presented in **Annexure 2**.

D. Scope and Objectives of the RP

13. The Resettlement Plan for this road section (AS03) from *Paneri to Udalguri* in the State of Assam has been prepared based on detailed road improvements proposed and as part of DPR study. The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all unavoidable negative social and resettlement impacts caused due to the upgradation of AS03 by provision of commensurate measures to resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. The plan has been prepared on the basis of survey findings and consultation with different stakeholders and

complies with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS-2009) to protect the rights of Displaced Persons and communities. The issues/aspects identified and addressed in this RP are:

- Type and extent of non-land assets, loss of livelihood or income opportunities and collective losses such as common property resources and social infrastructure;
- Impacts on vulnerable groups specifically women;
- Consultation with stakeholders and scope of peoples participation in the Project;
- Existing legal and administrative framework;
- Entitlement matrix with provisions for relocation assistance and restoration of businesses/income;
- Estimation of cost for implementation of R&R activities;
- Institutional framework for the implementation of plan including monitoring and evaluation mechanism

E. Project Benefits and Impacts

14. The project would entail upgradation and improvement of the existing road. This would provide easier access and availability of essential services to the communities living along and dependent on this road. Improved roads would imply better and frequent transport facilities and increased mobility. The Project will augment connectivity between the two districts of Baksa and Udalguri and will lead to the easy accessibility of the local people to essential socio-economic services such as health care, education, administrative services and trade centres enhancing the general quality of life.

15. In order to assess the Project level resettlement impacts, a detailed census survey was undertaken on this road. During the survey, it is estimated that a total of 172 households comprising of 654 persons will be displaced as a result of the Project. The impacts were ascertained based on the ROW available and the land width required. The different types of impact included minor land acquisition wherever the available ROW is found insufficient; the relocation of structures wherever the impact on main structure could not be avoided; impact on other assets like the boundary wall, cattle shed, etc; and the impact on non-titleholders occupying the PWD land.

16. The impacts of the present project largely include strip acquisition of land, structure (residential, commercial and community owned) income and livelihood (owners, employees, squatters). A total of 2.45 ha of private land will be acquired as a result of the project improvements.

F. Minimization of Resettlement Impacts

17. The following specific measures have been suggested to minimize adverse resettlement impacts due to up-gradation of this road section:

- Widening the road within ROW as far as possible subject to technical limitations;
- Concentric widening of the road that have minimum impact on built-up structures and risk to roadside communities;
- Protecting the residential, commercial, cultural properties and community structures;
- The impact on structures has been avoided at dense built-up areas along the road.

18. The impact on community properties particularly religiously sensitive places is avoided wherever possible. Similarly the proposed road alignment takes the route with least impact particularly on built up properties after considering the various possible alternatives. However, in order to ensure the safety of road users, it is ensured that the road geometrics and other technical requirements as per the design codes are not compromised.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

19. The Land Acquisition (LA) Act, 1894 of India empowers the government to acquire the land for 'public purpose'. The land revenue department located in the Tehsil Office and the District Collector office carries out the land acquisition. The Land Revenue Office (LRO) is headed by the District Collector (DC), followed by the Tehsildar, Revenue Inspectors and Village revenue officers locally known as *Mandals*. The LRO initiates the process of land acquisition based on Land Acquisition Plan. The detailed identification of individual displaced plots is carried out by the *Mandals* based on which the compensation amount is determined.

20. Since the available RoW is limited and not sufficient to accommodate the proposed road improvement works in certain stretches, the road construction would entail linear strip acquisition thereby impacting households. In order to assess the Project impacts and establish legality, a census survey was undertaken along the project road in the roadside villages.

B. LA and IR impacts in the Project

21. A total of 2.45 ha of land will be affected as a result of the Project. Of this, 2.37 ha comprises of private land while 0.08 ha of land is government land.

22. The summary of additional land required for the project is presented in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Scope of Land Acquisition for the Project

Land Acquisition	Area (In Ha)	Area (In Sq.mt)
Private Land	2.37 ha	23722.65
Government Land	0.08 ha	858.31
Total Land	2.45 ha	24580.96 sq mt

23. 2.37 ha of private land would be acquired in a linear pattern across 18 villages located along the Paneri - Udalguri road. The villagewise extent of private and government land acquisition is enumerated in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2: Villagewise Land Acquisition

Village	Govt. land	Private Land	Total
Pub Paneri	107.05	23.94	130.99
Chah Baglaa	19.18	576.64	595.82
Bhergaon	45.75	750	795.75
Christianpara	0	8.93	8.93
Jhaparabari	80.55	18.56	99.11
Botiamari	47.6	43.79	91.39
Bengbari	53.6	803	856.6
Kochpara	14.32	3947.12	3961.44
2 No Phasia	2.85	2805.31	2808.16
Niz-Ambagaon	80.25	569.42	649.67
Alkash	14.19	463	477.19
Jhekara	0	2437.5	2437.5
Ulubari	7.36	1906.57	1913.93
Uttar Rownagarh	26.5	1477.3	1503.8
Dagarmakha	299	3395.9	3694.9
Tamulbari	40.42	1951.17	1991.59
Jharabari	15.4	2026.3	2041.7
Sapekhaiti	4.29	518.2	522.49
Total	858.31	23722.65	24580.96

24. A total of 172 households comprising of 654 persons would be affected as a result of the project road construction in the 18 villages located enroute. A total of the 172 assets would be affected, out of which 62.2% (107 plots) comprise of agricultural land plots, 30.2% (52 structures) comprise of commercial structures, 4.0% (7 structures) comprise of residential structures and 1.7% (3 structures) comprise of residential cum commercial structures. The remaining 1.7% assets (3 assets) comprise of ponds.

25. In terms of significance of impacts, while a total of 107 agricultural land plots would be affected, strip acquisition of land has ensured that there is limited impact on the agricultural plots as well as the households. Analysis of census data brought forth that only 5 households (out of 107 HHs) will experience more than 10% of land and/or income loss as a result of the Project impact. Similarly, in case of commercial structures, of the 55 structures getting affected as a result of the Project, the majority comprise of non-titleholders who have put temporary structure, kiosks and mobile carts on the RoW or have made extensions and/or encroachments to their existing structure on the RoW. 20 of these 55 structures would be significantly affected as a result becoming non-livable and will have to be reconstructed thereby affecting their income. The remaining structures would require repair and will incur temporary disruption of livelihood. In case of Residential structures, 4 structures would experience significant impact thereby becoming non-livable.

III. FINDINGS OF THE CENSUS SURVEY

A. Objective of the Census Survey

26. A detailed census was carried out along the road section. The objective of the census was to identify the displaced persons and generate an inventory of social and economic impacts on the project displaced persons, the structures affected, socio-economic profile of the project displaced people, their perceptions about the project and rehabilitation and resettlement options. A Census Questionnaire was prepared to collect detailed information on the socio-economic status of the displaced persons and households as well as their ensuing losses. The Census Questionnaire is enclosed in **Annexure 3**. All the other impacts including Community Property Resources were also recorded in the Census survey.

27. Apart from providing appropriate compensation to the titleholders, the project policy framework also covers the non-titleholders who will be compensated for loss of structure and livelihood with additional assistance provision to the vulnerable households. Thus, the different categories of affected households shall include (1) persons affected due to only land acquisition, (2) persons affected due to loss of land and structure and (3) those who are squatting or encroaching on the government land and whose structure will be affected. The vulnerable affected households and/or persons especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land will be entitled for additional assistance as per the entitlement matrix.

B. Scope of Project Impacts

28. A total of 172 households comprising of 654 persons would be affected as a result of the road construction in the 18 villages located along the road. Maximum number of households (19) were found in Ulubari village and Maximum DPs (80) were found in Jharabari village. The village wise number of affected persons and households has been presented in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Village Wise Distribution of Number of Displaced HHs and Persons

Table 14: Village wise Households and DPs		
Village	Households	DPs
Pub Paneri	13	67
Chah Bagisa	4	19
Bhargan	14	51
Chudhanpara	3	10
Jharabari	5	22
Botanari	3	12
Bengbari	11	35
Kochpara	14	38
2 No Phasia	10	38
Niz-Anubagan	11	37
Alitash	2	8
Jhalaka	3	13
Ulubari	19	56
Uttar Rowmagari	14	52
Daganmaitha	9	32
Tamulbari	12	49
Jharabari	18	80
Sepakhaiti	7	34
Total	172	654

C. Type of Project Impacts

29. The project impacts can be broadly classified into land impacts and impacts on structures. The land impacts entail impact on agriculture land and ponds whereas in case of structures, the affected structures mainly comprise of residential, commercial and residential cum commercial structures.

30. The census survey brought forth that of total 172 displaced households will incur impact on 172 assets. Of the 172 assets affected, 62.2% (107 plots) of the affected assets comprise of agricultural land plots, 30.2% (52 structures) assets comprise of commercial structures and 4.0% (7 structures) comprise of residential structures and 1.7% (3 structures) comprise of residential cum commercial structures. The remaining 1.7% assets (3 assets) comprise of ponds. A village wise type of affected assets is presented in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2: Village wise Type of Affected Assets

Village	Residential	Commercial	Residential cum commercial	Only Land	Pond	Total
Pub Paneri	0	13	0	0	0	13
Chah Bagisa	0	2	2	0	0	4
Bhergaon	1	5	0	8	0	14
Christianpara	3	0	0	0	0	3
Jhaparabari	0	5	0	0	0	5
Botiamari	0	2	0	1	0	3
Bengbari	0	2	1	8	0	11
Kochpara	1	2	0	11	0	14
2 No Phasia	0	1	0	9	0	10
Niz-Ambagaon	0	8	0	3	0	11
Alikash	0	1	0	1	0	2
Jhakara	0	1	0	2	0	3
Ulubari	0	1	0	18	0	19
Uttar Rownagarh	1	1	0	11	1	14
Dagamakha	1	1	0	7	0	9
Tamulbari	0	3	0	9	0	12
Jharabari	0	3	0	13	2	18
Sapekhalti	0	1	0	6	0	7
Total	7	52	3	107	3	172

31. The details of each affected property and households are presented in **Annexure IV**.

32. **Construction Type of Affected Structures:** A total of 55 structures belonging to 55 Households would be affected as a result of the Project. The census survey findings brought forth that the majority (48 structures) of these affected structures are temporary in nature made of made of mud and bamboo whereas 6 structures are semi-permanent in nature with brick walls and no RCC roof. Only 1 permanent made of RCC roof and brick walls would be affected as a result of the Project. The village wise distribution of affected structures is presented in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3: Village wise Construction Type of Affected Structures

Village	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Temporary	Total
Pub Paneri	0	0	12	12
Chah Bagisa	0	0	4	4
Bhergaon	0	2	3	5
Christianpara	0	0	0	0
Jhaparabari	0	2	3	5
Botiamari	1	0	1	2
Bengbari	0	1	2	3
Kochpara	0	0	2	2
2 No Phasia	0	0	1	1
Niz-Ambagaon	0	0	8	8
Aikash	0	0	1	1
Jhakara	0	0	1	1
Ulubari	0	0	1	1
Uitar Rownagarh	0	0	1	1
Dagarmakha	0	1	1	2
Tamulbari	0	0	3	3
Jharabari	0	0	3	3
Sapekhaiti	0	0	1	1
Total	1	6	48	55

33. During the census survey, the villagewise area of affected structures in square meter was also collected (See Table 3.4). Out of 791.8 sq mt of affected structure area, 644.62 sq mt area falls under temporary structure, followed by 116.36 sq mt in semi permanent structure and 30.82 sq.mt. in permanent structure.

Table 3.4: Area of Affected Structures by Construction Type

Village	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Temporary	Total
Pub Paneri	0	0	86.18	86.18
Chah Bagisa	0	0	59.98	59.98
Bhergaon	0	15.4	30.35	45.75

Christianpara	0	0	0	0
Jhaparabari	0	53.36	45.75	99.11
Botiamari	30.82	0	47.6	78.42
Bengbari	0	5.8	44.4	50.2
Kochpara	0	0	14.32	14.32
2 No Phasia	0	0	2.85	2.85
Niz-Ambagaon	0	0	98.63	98.63
Alikash	0	0	14.19	14.19
Jhakara	0	0	12.8	12.8
Ulubari	0	0	28.06	28.06
Uttar Rownagarh	0	0	26.5	26.5
Dagarmakha	0	41.8	63	104.8
Tamulbari	0	0	40.42	40.42
Jharabari	0	0	25.3	25.3
Sapekhaliti	0	0	4.29	4.29
Total	30.82	116.36	644.62	791.8

34. Further out of the 791.8 sq mt of affected structure area, almost two-third of the structures are located on government land (530.92 sq mt) and only 260.88 sq. mt. land comprises of private land. This could be attributed to the fact that as far as possible the road design follows the existing RoW so as to limit land acquisition and the ensuing impacts. As a result, the majority of impacted assets comprise of those located on RoW.

Table 3.5: Villagewise Distribution of Land under Affected Structures

Village	Govt. structure	Private Structure	Total
Pub Paneri	66.15	20.03	86.18
Chah Bagisa	19.18	40.8	59.98
Bhergaon	45.75	0	45.75
Christianpara	0	0	0
Jhaparabari	18.56	80.55	99.11
Botiamari	47.6	30.82	78.42
Bengbari	44.4	5.8	50.2
Kochpara	14.32	0	14.32
2 No Phasia	2.85	0	2.85
Niz-Ambagaon	80.25	18.38	98.63
Alikash	14.19	0	14.19
Jhakara	0	12.8	12.8
Ulubari	28.06	0	28.06
Uttar Rownagarh	26.5	0	26.5
Dagarmakha	63	41.8	104.8
Tamulbari	40.42	0	40.42
Jharabari	15.4	9.9	25.3
Sapekhaliti	4.29	0	4.29
Total	530.92	260.88	791.8

35. **Title status of Displaced households:** Out of the total displaced households, 35.4% (61 HHs) of the displaced households comprise of titleholders and 6.3% comprise of tenants (11 HHs) along the project road. The remaining 58.3% households comprise of non-titleholders such as encroachers and squatters. Amongst non-titleholders, encroachers and squatters are in near equal proportion households. (See **Table 3.6**)

Table 3.6: Number of Displaced households by Ownership

Titleholder	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Total
61	53	47	11	172

36. **General Awareness:** About 85% of the respondents have mentioned that they are aware about the proposed project. Majority of the respondents attributed awareness towards the Project to the technical surveys undertaken on the road in the past as well as information shared by local PWD officers.

37. **Relocation and Rehabilitation Preferences of Displaced Households:** Since the project would entail limited land acquisition, physical and economic displacement is limited in the Project.

38. While a total of 107 agricultural land plots would be affected, strip acquisition of land has ensured that there is limited impacts on the agricultural plots as well as the households. Analysis of census data brought forth that all the 102 households will experience non-significant impacts on their land with only 5 households experiencing more than 10% of land and/or income loss as a result of the Project impact. The affected displaced households have therefore stressed on need for compensation for both land and affected crops and trees to mitigate the losses borne by them.

39. Similarly, in case of the 55 structures getting affected as a result of the Project, the majority comprise of non-titleholders who have put temporary structure, kiosks and mobile carts on the RoW or have made extensions and/or encroachments to their existing structure on the RoW. 20 of the 55 structures would be significantly affected as a result becoming non-livable and will have to be reconstructed. While in case of commercial and residential cum commercial structures the affected structures mainly include temporary structures and extensions for running small shops and businesses, in case of Residential structures, most households have extended their fencing or structures on the RoW. 4 Residential structures would experience significant impact thereby becoming non-livable.

40. However, the displaced assets and households will not required to be relocated in other places due to impacts as sufficient land in the same location is available to rebuild the affected structure. As a result, almost entire affected HHs (99%) indicated that they would prefer cash compensation rather than alternative land or structure.

41. **Loss of Other Assets:** In addition to impact on land and structures, the project will incur impact on other assets such as trees and ponds.

42. A total of 151 trees shall be impacted due to the proposed road widening project. Maximum number of trees will be affected in Christanpara village where a total of 71 trees are affected.

43. In addition, 6 ponds are affected – out of which 3 in Christianpara, 2 in Uttar Rownagarh and 1 affected in Jharabari village. (Table 3.7)

Table 3.7: Village wise Number of Affected Trees and Ponds

Village	Trees	Pond	Total
Pub Paneri	0	0	0
Chah Bagla	2	0	2
Bhergaon	0	0	0
Christianpara	71	3	74
Jheparabari	0	0	0
Botiamari	0	0	0
Bengbari	0	0	0
Kochpara	17	0	17
2 No Phasia	0	0	0
Niz-Ambagaon	0	0	0
Aikash	0	0	0
Jhakara	0	0	0
Uhubari	0	0	0
Uttar Rownagarh	22	2	24
Dagamakha	21	0	21
Tamulbari	0	0	0
Jharabari	14	1	15
Sapekhaiti	4	0	4
Total	151	6	157

44. **Impact on Common Property Resources:** Apart from private assets, the road construction will lead to impacts on the Common Property Resources. Two small temples and one shrine will have to be relocated due to the project. In addition, community land will be transferred at four locations. The type of property and location of community properties affected is given in Table 3.8 below.

Table 3.8: Details of Affected CPRs

S. No.	Type of Property	Location	Type of Impact
1	Temple (Small Shiv Temple)	Km 3.810	Structure Affected
2	Shrine	Km 8.035	-do-
3	Temple (Small Shiv Temple)	Km 8.580	-do-
4	Community Land	Km 13.150, Km 15.200, Km 16.100, Km 16.450	Land affected at four locations

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

45. The key social and economic profile of the project district and affected households has been enumerated and discussed in this section. These include details on the educational status of the AHH, their religion, family type, sources of income, vulnerability status as well as their perception regarding the impacts of the project.

A. Findings of the Socio Economic Survey

46. The project road lies in Udalguri district of the state. The road begins at Paneri and ends at Udalguri town. Udalguri was a sub-division of Darrang district before it was bifurcated from Darrang and created as a district under Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) in the year 2004. Some of the main tribes of the district are Bodo and Rabha Kachari. About 32% of the population in the district is Scheduled Tribe and 4.10% is Scheduled Caste.

47. A detailed socioeconomic survey of the Displaced Persons was carried out along the entire project road. As aforementioned, total of 172 households will be affected due to the project which corresponds to a total of 654 DPs. The socio-economic profile of the Displaced Persons (DPs) are presented below.

48. **Religion of the Displaced Households:** A majority of the affected households are Hindu. Out of total 172 households, 109 are Hindu households, followed by 43 Christian and 2 Muslim Households. **Table 4.1** below presents the religion of the affected households.

Table 4.1: Villagewise Religion of the Affected Households

Village	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others	Total Families
Pub Paneri	11	1	0	0	0	12
Chah Bagla	2	1	0	0	0	3
Bhergaon	10	0	0	3	0	13
Christianpara	3	0	0	0	0	3
Jhaparabari	5	0	0	0	0	5
Botlamari	3	0	0	0	0	3
Bengbari	7	0	0	1	0	8
Kochpara	7	0	0	3	0	10
2 No Phasia	4	0	0	4	0	8
Niz-Ambagaon	7	0	0	3	0	10
Alilkash	1	0	0	1	0	2
Jhakara	0	0	0	3	0	3
Ulubari	17	0	0	1	0	18
Utar Rownagarh	12	0	0	0	0	12
Degamkha	7	0	0	1	0	8
Tamulbari	6	0	0	6	0	12
Jharabari	4	0	0	13	0	17
Sapekhaiti	3	0	0	4	0	7
Total	109	2	0	43	0	154

49. **Social Stratification of Displaced households:** The majority of the households are from Scheduled Tribe (80 HHs) category mainly comprising of bodos, followed by 61 General Category Households. Amongst the remaining, 28 are Other Backward Classes (OBC) households and 3 Scheduled Caste (SC) households.

50. A total of 80 ST households would be affected as a result of the project i.e. 46.5% of the total displaced households. 16.2% of the displaced households comprise of Other Backward Class households whereas a miniscule 1.7% comprise of Scheduled Caste households.

51. 35.4% of displaced households are reported in general category i.e. do not fall in socially vulnerable category. **Table 4.2** below presents social stratification of the Displaced Households.

Table 4.2: Social Stratification of the Displaced households

Caste	Households
Schedule Tribe	80
Schedule Caste	3
OBC	28
General	61
Total	172

52. **Family Size and Type:** The analysis of the displaced households data brought forth that of the 172 affected households, 107 comprise of nuclear family households, followed by 55 extended family households and 8 joint family households. In addition, 2 sibling families were found in affected villages of No. phasia and Niz Ambagaon village.

53. The average household size of families within affected villages varies between each village. While Ulubari village has the smallest average household size of 4.44 persons, the household size is largest in Jhakara village at 8 persons per household. The average family size of the displaced households is 4.5 persons per household.

54. **Gender Disaggregation of Displaced Persons:** Table 4.3 below shows the villagewise details of DPs in the affected villages. The total number of affected DPs are 654, out of which 359 are males and 295 are females.

Table 4.3: Villagewise Gender Disaggregation of Displaced Persons

Village	Male	Female	Total
Pub Paneri	35	32	67
Chah Bagisa	11	8	19
Bhergaon	30	21	51
Christianpara	6	4	10
Jhaparabari	12	10	22
Botiamari	6	6	12
Bengbari	18	17	35
Kochpara	23	16	39
2 No Phasia	18	20	38
Niz-Ambagaon	20	17	37
Alikash	3	5	8
Jhakara	6	7	13
Ulubari	32	24	56
Uttar Rownagarh	28	24	52
Dagamakha	19	13	32
Tamulbari	30	19	49
Jharabari	44	36	80
Sapekhaiti	18	16	34
Total	359	295	654

55. **Vulnerability Status of Displaced households:** As per the ADB's Social Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, vulnerable sections include persons who are living below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land. These sections of the society by way of their socio economic realities are excluded from the developmental process and thus do not enjoy the benefits of the same. Special attention is paid to them during the project cycle of any project funded by ADB to include such groups of people in the development process. At the planning stage this primarily includes identifying the vulnerable population and incorporating special measures for their inclusion so that they too can enjoy the benefits of development.

56. The census survey identified a total of 107 socio-economically vulnerable households. Amongst these, the majority of the vulnerable households i.e. 80 HHs comprise of Scheduled Tribe/ Indigenous People households, followed by 14 Female-headed households and 13 HHs living below poverty line (BPL).² Provision for additional assistance in the entitlement matrix has been made for such households in this Project so as to ensure that they are not further marginalized as a result of the Project.

² As per Planning Commission's Poverty Estimates, 2009-10, a person earning less than Rs. 672.8 per capita per month in Rural areas and Rs. 859.6 per capita per month in urban areas would be categorised as those living below poverty line.

57. **Literacy Level of Displaced households:** The census survey brought forth that out of total 654 DPs, 223 DPs have completed secondary level education, followed by 177 graduates, 153 illiterate DPs, and 98 DPs with primary level education status. Only 3 DPs were identified as those with 5 DPs found to be technical education. Table 4.4. shows the village wise literacy levels of DPs in the affected villages.

Table 4.4: Villagewise Literacy Levels of DPs

Village	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Graduate	Technical	Total
Pub Paneri	9	4	25	28	1	67
Chah Bagisa	2	3	12	2	0	19
Bhergaon	16	3	25	7	0	51
Christianpara	2	1	7	0	0	10
Jhaparabari	7	2	10	3	0	22
Botamari	1	2	4	5	0	12
Bengbari	4	10	10	11	0	35
Kochpara	4	6	21	8	0	39
2 No Phasia	6	6	14	12	0	38
Niz-Ambagaon	12	4	12	9	0	37
Ailkash	1	5	2	0	0	8
Jhakara	4	3	2	4	0	13
Ulubari	28	5	10	13	0	56
Uttar Rownagarh	22	5	7	18	0	52
Dagarmakha	7	1	12	12	0	32
Tamulbari	15	14	11	9	0	49
Jharabari	9	21	24	28	0	80
Sapekhati	4	3	15	10	2	34
Total	153	98	223	177	3	654

58. **Health Status of Displaced households:** As part of the census survey, enquiry was also made to ascertain the health status of the displaced households as health is a key indicator of social well-being. The census survey brought forth that by and large the displaced persons enjoy a good health status with almost all reporting no major health issues and conditions. Only 1.2 percent (i.e. 8 DPs) of the displaced persons reported having chronic illness or disability. Out of these 8 DPs, 6 DPs reported to have disability, followed by 2 DPs have chronic illness. (See Table 4.5)

Table 4.5: Village wise Health Status of the DPs

Village	Handicap by Birth	Handicap Later	Chronic Illness	No Illness	Total
Pub Paneri	0	0	1	66	67
Chah Bagisa	0	0	0	19	19
Bhergaon	0	0	0	51	51
Christianpara	0	0	0	10	10
Jhaparabari	2	0	0	20	22
Botamari	0	0	0	12	12
Bengbari	0	0	0	35	35
Kochpara	0	0	0	39	39
2 No Phasia	0	0	0	38	38
Niz-Ambagaon	0	1	0	36	37
Ailkash	0	0	0	8	8
Jhakara	0	1	0	12	13
Ulubari	0	0	0	56	56
Uttar Rowmagarh	0	0	0	52	52
Degarmakha	0	0	0	32	32
Tamulbari	2	0	0	47	49
Jharabari	0	0	1	79	80
Sapekhatti	0	0	0	34	34
Total	4	2	2	646	654

59. **Working Population amongst Displaced households:** The census survey brought forth that nearly 48.01% persons in the working age of 15 to 60 years are working as shown in Table 4.6 whereas the remaining comprise of the non-working population namely children or elderly.

Table 4.6: Work Status of Displaced persons

Work Status of Displaced Persons	In Number	In Percentage
Working	314	48.01
Non Working	340	51.90
Total	654	100%

60. Out of 314 working DPs, 68 DPs engaged in agriculture, 68 DPs working as Non-agriculture labour, 30 DPs are doing business, 23 DPs each are in government and private service. 25 DPs found to be working as agriculture labour and only 1 DP found to be working as maid servant in *Kochpara* village.

61. **Occupational Pattern:** Out of the total displaced households, 21.6% displaced persons are dependent upon agriculture as their primary source of income whereas an equal number are dependent upon non-agriculture labour for their livelihood sustenance.

62. Apart from agriculture and wage labour, small business also came forth as another key source of income with 9.5% of the displaced households engaged in it. 7.5% of the DPs also

reported working as agriculture labour for sustenance of their livelihoods. The remaining 24 DPs were employed in government and private service. (See Table 4.7)

Table 4.7: Occupational Pattern of working Displaced persons

Village	Agriculture	Agri Labour	Non Agri Labour	Business	Govt. Service	Private Service	Maid/ Servants	Others	Total
Pub Paneri	1	0	0	20	1	7	0	1	30
Chah Bagisa	2	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	9
Bhergaon	4	1	11	7	1	1	0	0	25
Christianpara	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Jhaparabari	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9
Botiamari	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	5
Bengbari	3	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	14
Kochpara	4	4	1	5	0	5	1	0	20
2 No Phasia	7	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	16
Niz-Ambagaon	5	0	4	7	1	1	0	0	18
Aikash	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
Jhakara	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Ulubari	9	3	12	6	4	0	0	0	34
Uttar Rownagarh	10	4	6	3	0	3	0	0	26
Dagamakha	0	0	5	8	1	0	0	0	14
Tarnulbari	5	1	8	5	2	0	0	0	21
Jharabari	7	8	6	7	13	2	0	0	44
Sapekhalti	3	0	4	2	3	3	0	1	15
Total	68	25	68	30	23	23	1	2	314

63. **Income levels of the Displaced persons:** In accordance with the occupational pattern, the income level has also been gathered. Out of 314 working DPs, 108 are earning more than 4000 rupees per month, followed by 80 DPs earning between 3000 – 4000 per month. 71 DPs are earning between 2000-3000 rupees and 55 DPs are earning below 2000 rupees.

64. As per Planning Commission's Poverty Estimates, a person earning less than Rs. 672.8 per capita per month in Rural areas is categorised as those living below poverty line. In line with the same 13 of the total displaced households were living below poverty line.

V. IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

65. Broadly, the inhabitants of Assam can be divided into three categories, namely the tribal population, the non-tribal population and the scheduled castes. The Tribals consist of different ethno-cultural groups such as the Kacharis (Bodos), the Miris, the Deoris, the Rabhas, the Nagas, the Garos, the Khasis, etc. This section discusses the impact of the Project on Scheduled Tribe or Indigenous People living in the project area.

A. Scheduled Tribe/IP in Assam

66. According to census of India, 2001 the total tribal population of Assam is 3308570. This consists of 12.4% of the total population of the State. The state has registered 15.1 per cent decadal growth of ST population in 1991-2001. There are total twenty three (23) notified STs in the state.³

67. **Population Size & Distribution:** Among STs, Boro represents nearly half of the total ST population of the state (40.9 per cent). Miri (17.8 per cent), Mikir (10.7 per cent), Rabha (8.4 per cent), Kachari (i.e. Sonowal Kachari) (7.1 per cent), and Lalung (5.2 per cent) are the other major STs each having 5 per cent or above of total STs. Along with Bodo they constitute 90 per cent ST population of the state. Besides them, Dimasa constitutes 3.4 per cent and Deori 1.2 per cent of the total ST population of the state. The rest of the Scheduled Tribes are very small in their population size

68. The ST population in Assam is predominantly rural with 95.3 per cent rural and only 4.7 per cent urban population. The overall sex ratio of ST population is 972, which is below the national average for STs (978) but higher than the composite sex ratio of 935 at the State level.

69. **Literacy & Educational Level:** The ST population of Assam has recorded 62.5 per cent literacy rate, which is well above the national average for STs (47.1 per cent). The male and female literacy rate of 72.3 per cent and 52.4 per cent respectively show that women are lagging behind by 19.9 percentage points. The Bodo have recorded an overall literacy of 61.3 % with a male – female literacy of 71.4% and 51.1%.

Table 5.1: Literacy Rate amongst major STs in Assam

SL No	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Literacy Rate (7 years and above)		
		Total	Male	Female
1	All Scheduled Tribes	62.5	72.3	52.4
2	Dimasa	59.6	69.4	49.3
3	Mikir	53.7	64.1	43.0
4	Boro	61.3	71.4	51.1
5	Deori	76.2	84.8	67.5
6	Kachari	81.4	88.2	74.4
7	Lalung	61.8	72.0	51.6
8	Miri	60.1	71.4	48.3
9	Rabha	66.7	76.2	57.0

³ Latest data as per the 2011 Census is not yet available for ST population in Assam.

70. Two-thirds (65.4 per cent) of the ST population in the age group 5-14 years has been attending schools or any other educational institutions. Of the eight major STs, Rabha and Bodo with 70.2 % and 68.2 percent respectively of their population in this age group attending educational institutions, have also recorded an above state average for STs.

71. **Work Participation Rate (WPR):** According to the Census, 43.2 per cent of the STs have been registered as workers, which is below the aggregated national figure for STs (49.1 per cent). Of the total workers 65.3 per cent are main workers and 34.7 per cent marginal workers. The WPR of 35.8 per cent among females is high though lower than males (50.5 per cent).

72. The Scheduled Tribes of Assam are predominantly cultivators as 70.6 per cent of the total ST main workers have been recorded as cultivators, while merely 6.1 per cent as agricultural labourer.

B. Socio-economic Profile of the Displaced IP Population

73. The project road lies in Udalguri district of Assam, which has presence of scheduled tribe population. The district is apart of the Bodoland Territorial Autonomous Districts formed in 2003. Major tribes of the district comprise of Bodos and Rabha. About 32.07% of the population in Udalguri district comprises of Scheduled Tribe and 4.10% of the population is scheduled caste.

74. Among the 172 displaced households interviewed as part of the census survey, 80 households belong to Indigenous People's (IP) with 474-population size.

75. Detailed attempts were made to study the socio-economic profile of the IP households, the extent of Project impacts on these households as well as the differential impacts of the Project, if any, on IP communities living in the vicinity of road section. Detailed consultations with the IP households and their leaders were also undertaken to make them aware about the Project as well as take their perceptions and views on the Project impacts on the tribe. These findings are presented in the sections below:

1. Ethnicity

76. Of the 80 displaced ST HHs, the majority 71% (57 HHs) comprise of Bodo tribe. The Bodos are an ethnic and linguistic community, early settlers of Assam. According to the 2011 census, there are nearly 2 million Bodos in Assam, which makes for 5.5% of the total population in the state. Bodos belong to a larger ethnic group called the Bodo-Kachari. Around 29% (23 HH) comprise of Rabha tribe.

2. Religious Profile of the Displaced IP HHs

77. While traditionally the Bodos and Rabhas practiced animistic rituals, today majority of them have merged with the local dominant religions as far as religion is concerned and follow a faith, which is a blend of Hinduism and in some cases Christianity with a few animistic rituals. The census survey brought forth that nearly 68.7% (55 HHs) of the tribal households reported following Christianity whereas the remaining have embraced Hinduism suggesting their integration into the mainstream.

3. Family Size and Type of the Displaced Indigenous Households

78. The project affected indigenous households are characterized by nuclear family. As seen in table 5.2 below, 63 of the 80 displaced IP HH live in Nuclear families while only 16 live in joint families. Only 1 IP household was identified to be living in extended family setting. The average family size of the affected households is 5.9 members per household. (See Table 5.2)

Table 5.2: Family Type of the Displaced IP Households

Family Type	No. of Displaced IP Households
Extended	1
JOINT	16
Nuclear	63
Grand Total	80

4. Education status of Displaced Indigenous People

79. The census survey also gathered data on the education levels of the affected households. Table 5.3 below presents the educational status of the head of the households of the displaced IP households (DHH).

Table 5.3: Educational Status of the Head of the Household

Education Level of the HoH	No. of Displaced IP Households
Functional Literacy	11
Graduate	6
Higher Secondary: Class XI –XII	12
Illiterate	18
Middle: Class VI – VIII	9
Post Graduate	3
Primary: Class I – V	6
Secondary: Class IX-X	15
Grand Total	80

80. The highest educational attainment among the respondents was found to be till secondary and higher secondary levels (Class IX to XII). 33% of the respondents comprised of those with secondary and higher secondary school level education. 11.25% of the respondents also comprised of those with graduate and/or post-graduate degrees reflective of the stress on educational attainment of the IP households.

81. 18 of the respondents (head of the households) in the affected IP households comprised of illiterates. 11 respondents had functional level of literacy whereas 6 respondents had attained education up till primary levels.

82. The census survey as well as the consultations undertaken in the community brought forth lower female literacy level in comparison to males. However, it was good to note that IP households, like other households in the area, are sending both boys and girls to school. Collectively, as the census data shows, there is no difference between the IP and non-IP displaced households in terms of literacy and attainment of formal education.

5. Occupational Status of Displaced Indigenous Population

83. Occupational Profile is noted to be diverse amongst the IP AHHs. Agriculture came forth as the predominant occupation with 46.25% (37 HHs) of the affected households engaged in it. Apart from agriculture, 36.25% (29 HHs) of the affected IP households are dependent solely upon on small trade and business as their main source of income.

84. 7 HHs reported deriving their income from agriculture and non-agriculture labour whereas an equal number of IP HHs (i.e. 7 HHs) are employed in service both government and private for sustenance of their livelihood. Table 5.4 below present the sources of income of the Affected IP HH.

Table 5.4: Districtwise Occupation Status of the Displaced IP HHs

Primary source of income	Total
Agri Labour	5
Agriculture	37
Govt. Service	3
Non Agri Labour	2
Profession	1
Pvt. Service	3
Trade/business	29
Grand Total	80

6. Income Profile of the Displaced IP Households

85. 35% of the IP AHH (20 HHs) reported earning an income of more than Rs. 100,000 per year. The relatively high level of monthly income of the IP households could be attributed to presence of more than one income earner in majority of the IP households which in turn enhances the overall household income.

86. 16 HHs (20%) of the 80 IP HHs reported annual income in the range of Rs. 25,001 to Rs. 45,000 per year. 14 HHs (17.5%) of the 80 IP households reported earning between Rs. 45,001 to Rs. 65,000 per annum and 10 HHs (12.5%) earning an income of 65,001 to Rs. 85,000 per annum.

87. 15 HHs (18.75%) reported earning less than 25,000 per annum thereby putting them under the below poverty line category. Majority of these households comprise of those dependent upon wage labour for sustenance of their livelihoods. (See Table 5.5)

Table 5.5: Annual Income patterns of the Displaced IP Households

Total Annual Household Income	No. of IP Households
Less than 25,000	15
25001 - 45000	16
45001 - 65000	14
65001 - 85000	10
85,001 – 100,000	5
More than 100,000	20
Grand Total	80

7. Awareness and Perception towards the Project

31. Apart from the socio-economic profiling of the affected IP households, the census survey also looked into the level of awareness as well as perception of the people towards the Project. 66.25% (53 HHs) of the affected IP households were aware about the Project. Most of the affected households had witnessed the technical surveys being undertaken in the area by DPR Consultants. Some HHs also shared being informed of the proposed project by PWD staff. (See Table 5.6)

Table 5.6: Awareness and Perception of IP HHs towards the Project

Do you have any information regarding the proposed Project?	No. of IP Households
NO	27
Yes, I know about the Project	53
Grand Total	80
What are Positive Impacts of the Project that you anticipate on your life and income?	No. of IP Households
Better health status due to enhanced access to Health facility	1
Increase in sale of products (agricultural and non-agricultural)	10
Enhanced Mobility of local communities	69
Grand Total	80

88. In terms of Perception, majority of the households favourably looked towards the Project and voiced the need for it due to the poor state of existing road. As per 86% (69 HHs) of the households, the Project will significantly augment mobility of the local communities and households thereby improving the overall quality of life of the community. 12.5% (10 HHs) IP households felt that the Project by improving connectivity will augment transportation and sale of agricultural produce to local markets. Further, improved road will increase vehicular movement and traffic on the road thereby enhancing local trade and business and improving local income. (See Table 5.6)

C. Extent of Impact on the IP Households and Relocation Scope

89. **Type of Impacts:** The census survey brought forth that the majority of the affected IP HHs would experience impact on their agricultural land and commercial assets. While 31 of the 80 IP HHs would incur impact on their agricultural land plots, 28 IP households reported impact on their commercial structures as a result of the Project. 4 IP HHs reported impact on their trees.

90. In addition to the above, 16 HHs out of the 80 IP HHs reported experiencing impact on more than one asset. Among these, while 8 HHs will experience impact on both Agriculture and trees, 4 HHs will incur impact on Agriculture plot, trees as well as their residential structure. 2 HHs reported impact on both residential structure and trees, whereas 1 HH each reported impact on Agriculture, trees and Residential structure. (See Table 5.7) None of the IP HHs will experience impact on ponds or irrigation assets.

Table 5.7: Types of Loss of IP HHs

Type of Loss	No. of IP Households
Agriculture	31
Commercial	28
Trees	4
Residential	1
Agriculture, Trees	8
Agriculture, Trees, Residential	4
Residential, Trees	2
Agriculture, Trees, R+C	1
Agriculture, Residential, Trees	1
Grand Total	80

91. **Title-holding Status of IP HHs:** While the majority of the road alignment is restricted to existing RoW thereby significantly reducing scope of land acquisition for the project road, unlike the non-IP Affected HHs (who mostly fall in the category of Non-titled HHs), the majority of the IP HHs experiencing impact comprise of those with legal title to affected land. Table 5.8 below enumerates the title holding status of the affected IP HHs.

92. The census survey brought forth that 49 of the 80 IP HHs affected as a result of the Project comprise of titleholders. Most of these titleholders will experience strip acquisition of their agricultural land plots and impact on homestead land and/or trees.

93. Apart from titleholders, a total 24 non-titled IP households mainly comprising of 20 squatters and 4 encroachers would also be impacted as a result of the Project.

94. In addition, 7 IP HHs living as tenants in the non-IP HHs would also experience impact on their rental structure. Such households have also been covered for shifting and other entitlements as per the Entitlement Matrix of this RP so as to ensure that these households do not experience adverse impacts.

Table 5.8: Title holding status of the Displaced IP HHs

Title holding status of IP HHs	No. of IP Households
Encroacher	4
Squatter	20
Tenant	7
Title holder	49
Grand Total	80

95. **Extent of Impact on Agriculture Land:** As enumerated in Table 5.8 above, 45 IP HHs reported impact on agriculture land. Out of these while 31 HHs would incur impact on only their agriculture plot, 14 HHs reported impact on agriculture plots as well as other assets.

96. Out of the 45 affected HHs experiencing impact on agriculture land, the majority 42 IP HHs comprise of titleholders whereas the remaining 3 IP HHs comprise of encroacher households who have made extensions to their existing land and using the available RoW for extension cultivation.

97. During the census survey, the total land holding details of the affected IP Households was also gathered, which brought forth that 17 of the 45 IP HHs (incurring impact on agricultural plots) have average land holding size in the category of 1 to 2.5 ha, followed by 9 households with land holding of 2.5 to 5 ha and 8 households with land holding size of 5 to 7 ha.

98. 2 households each also reported having 7– 10 ha and more than 7 ha of land holding. 7 of the 45 affected households reported land holding size of less than 1 ha. (See Table 5.9)

Table 5.9: Total land holding size of the Displaced IP HHs

Total Agriculture Land Holding in ha	No. of IP Households
Less than 1 ha	7 HHs
1 ha – 2.5 ha	17
More than 2.5 – 5 ha	9
More than 5 ha – 7 ha	8
More than 7 ha – 10 ha	2
More than 10 ha	2
Total	45 HHs

99. In terms of extent of Project impact vis-à-vis the total land holding size on the agricultural IP HHs, the census survey brought forth that as a result of linear acquisition only 5 titleholder IP households would lose more than 10% of their total land thereby significantly impacting their income. However, the remaining 40 HHs would incur non-significant impacts on their land plots.

100. Further, none of the affected IP households land would become unviable as a result of the acquisition.

101. **Extent of Impact on Structures:** Apart from impact on agriculture land, 37 IP HHs reported impact on their commercial, residential and residential cum commercial structures. Out of these while 29 HHs would incur impact only on their structure, 8 HHs reported impact on structures as well as other assets (such as agriculture plot and/or trees).

102. A total of 28 commercial structures, 8 residential structures and 1 residential cum commercial structures would be affected as a result of the Project.

103. **Affected Commercial Structures:** Of the 28 IP HHs incurring impact on their commercial structures, the majority 18 comprise of squatters followed by 2 encroacher and 7 tenant households. Only 1 titleholder IP household would incur impact on its commercial structure.

104. All except one commercial structures are extensions and/or encroachments made by the displaced IP households on the RoW. The census brought forth that majority of the affected structures are temporary or semi-permanent in nature (in terms of type of material used) and mainly comprise of small kiosks and temporary structures. All of these structures are situated along the corridor of existing alignment. In terms of extent of impact, 20 of the squatter commercial structures would become non-livable. Relocation preferences were also discussed with these households. These affected households shared that since their structures mainly

comprise of wooden and temporary kiosks the same can be shifted and relocated at new locations along the road post-Project construction. As a result, the households did not request for Project support for alternate location for their commercial enterprises.

105. Yet, as a result of the impact, the 28 affected households (incurring impact on business enterprises) would also suffer impact on their income from affected businesses. 4 affected households would incur impact on less than Rs. 1000/month. Majority 10 affected households reported incurring impact on an average monthly income of Rs. 2501 to Rs. 5000/month. 4 households would incur impact on Rs. 1001 to 2500/month income. 7 households would incur impact on Rs. 5001 to 8000/month. 2 household would lose income of more than Rs. 9000 – 15,000 whereas 1 household reported incurring impact on more than Rs 15,000 monthly income. (See Table 5.10)

Table 5.10: Districtwise Monthly Income Loss

Total Income Loss per month	Grand Total
Less than Rs. 1000/month	4
Rs. 1001 – 2500 /month	4
Rs. 2501 – 5000/ month	10
Rs. 5001 – 8000/ month	7
Rs. 9000 – 15,000	2
More than 15,000	1
Total	28

106. **Affected Residential Structures:** 8 Residential structures would also be affected as a result of the Project. Of these, 6 comprise of titleholders and 2 squatter households.

107. Out of these 8 residential structures, in case of 2 structures only the garden area would be affected without impacting the main structure, whereas in case of the remaining the main structure would be affected. Being semi-permanent in nature, 4 out of 8 structures would become non-livable as a result of the Project thereby requiring reconstruction. However, the displaced IPs will not required to be relocated to other places as they have sufficient homestead land available in the same location to rebuild their affected structure. In this sense, the displaced IP households themselves have available options for shifting their affected structures in the remaining portion of their land.

108. **Impact on Trees:** 20 of the 80 IP HHs would incur impact on their trees as a result of the Project. 18 of the affected IP households comprise of titleholders households who have grown trees on their own agricultural land plots that would be affected as a result of the Project. Only two non-titled holders would lose trees grown by them on the RoW. Appropriate provisions have been kept in the RP for ensuring adequate compensation to the affected households for their affected trees.

D. Project Impacts on the IP Households

109. The census survey brought forth that unlike the non-IP affected households, more than half of the affected IP households fell in the category of title-holders who would experience strip acquisition of their agricultural land plots as a result of the Project. In terms of extent of Project impact vis-à-vis the total land holding size on the agricultural IP HHs, the census survey brought

forth that as a result of linear acquisition only 5 titleholder IP households would lose more than 10% of their total land thereby significantly impacting their income. However, the remaining 40 HHs would incur non-significant impacts on their land plots. Further, none of the affected IP households' land would become unviable as a result of the acquisition.

110. In case of residential structures, 4 out of 8 structures would become non-livable as a result of the Project thereby requiring reconstruction. However, the displaced IPs will not be required to be relocated to other places as they have sufficient homestead land available in the same location to rebuild their affected structure. In this sense, the displaced IP households themselves have available options for shifting their affected structures in the remaining portion of their land.

111. In case of commercial structures of IP households, all except one structure are non-titled and situated along the corridor of existing alignment. In terms of extent of impact, 20 of these squatter commercial structures would become non-livable. However, the interactions on relocation preferences with IP HHs during census survey brought forth since their structures mainly comprise of wooden and temporary kiosks, the IP HHs were of the opinion that the same can be shifted and relocated by them at new locations along the road post-Project construction. As a result, the households did not request for Project support for alternate location for their commercial enterprises.

112. The project construction will only entail linear strip acquisition along the existing road and therefore is not anticipated to lead to any adverse impacts on the identity, culture and customary livelihoods of the IPs. The displaced IP households also have sufficient land available in the same location.

113. On the socio-economic front, the high level of literacy has ensured a high level of awareness amongst the Indigenous households as well as their participation in Project preparation. Based on the socioeconomic information (literacy, degree of education attainment, occupational pattern and land holding status) of the displaced households, ensuing Project impacts and consultations undertaken with the affected IP communities, the Project is not likely to adversely affect the culture, lifestyle, and existing identity of the IP population.

114. The Community consultations were undertaken with all the affected IP households as well as the village heads confirmed the need and support for the project. The extensive communication and participation process in project planning has ensured broad support for the road and commitment among affected people to continue their positive participation throughout project implementation. The IP households living along the road welcomed the idea of the road with great enthusiasm due to the poor condition of the existing road. The IP households also confirmed the RoW of the existing road and voiced a strong need for the Project. As per the IP households, the poor condition of the existing road severely impedes the access of the local population to socio-economic infrastructure such as education, health services, markets, local town and state capital. The villages are cut-off particularly during the rainy season as poor road condition and landslides makes vehicular movement difficult along the road. As a result of the existing problems and challenges, the local IP population is in favour of the road improvement work.

115. IP populations in the project area were also directly consulted to examine whether they claim some project-affected land as their ancestral domain. None of the land that will be acquired for the Project falls under this category; as a result no impacts are foreseen on their cultural resources. The sources of livelihood, family types and educational attainment of the *IP*

and non-*IP* households are similar. The Project will benefit them as much as other affected communities of the Project. As a result, no separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has been prepared for this Project. Specific actions and assistance for IP households have been incorporated in the RP itself for their benefit.

116. Community consultation and Participation would continue to be an important component of the Project which would be facilitated both by the PIU and the implementing NGO. A grievance redress committee would also be designed to respond in a timely and efficient fashion to the grievances of the local population.

117. In order to mitigate the above impacts incurred by these households, the IP households will be entitled to the following compensation and assistance measures:

- Compensation for structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at replacement cost;
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- Additional one-time lump sum assistance to vulnerable households including IP households. This will be over and above the other assistance/s enumerated above.
- Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

VI. GENDER IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

118. Women are considered part of vulnerable group because they may be excluded from participation due to societal norms and values and hence exposed to greater risk of impoverishment. In order to ensure gender inclusion and women participation in the Project, the socio-economic survey also focused on looking into and assessing the current gender status in the area and the resulting Project impact on women in the area. During the surveys, it was also considered appropriate to reach out to such vulnerable groups particularly women by taking in their views as well as concerns on the Project. The objective of consultations with women was two-fold namely: i) provide information on the proposed road widening project to them; and ii) to record their views, concerns and perceived benefits arising from the proposed project. Four focus group discussions were held with women groups at *Christianpara* and *Bhergaon* villages and included a total of 43 women participants. The findings of the same are summed up below:

119. Women in the region are largely involved in households' work, collection of forest products, firewood collection, cultivation and other agricultural activities. They use the road for their routine households activities and economic activities such as agriculture and marketing etc. Availability of all weather roads with safe connectivity with better transport services will benefit the women in the area. Their mobility will be augmented both in terms of access to social services, higher levels of schooling and better health facility etc.



Consultations with female Displaced Persons en-route the project corridor

120. The augmentation of road network and services, as per the women participants, will have far-reaching impacts on them and their lives. Firstly, they expressed that their mobility will be greatly enhanced. The Project would definitely augment the frequency and quality of the transport, thereby further improving access of women to various services and by and large women of various castes and communities on each of the project packages expressed the need for the road construction. They were of the opinion that they will especially benefit from the Project, since their mobility will be augmented both in terms of access to social services, as well as access to higher levels of schooling. The road construction would also considerably augment their access to higher levels of health care outside. In other words, the Project will provide both men and women and offer special benefits to women by increasing the opportunity for girls to access higher education, and the access for women and children to improved local services and higher levels of health care.

121. There are 14 households headed by women, which will be affected as a result of the Project. Apart from compensation for their asset loss, these households will be entitled to additional assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix for this Project.

VII. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

122. During the detailed survey, community consultations were held in many villages that lay en-route. All relevant aspects of project planning and development were discussed with the affected communities. Consultations checklists were used to cover issues relating to demographic details of each village, economic resource base, perceptions of the community with respect to the benefits, apprehensions of the community and their willingness to contribute and finally their endorsement (or otherwise) of the proposed project. Information was disseminated about the project and its benefits and impacts. Attempt was made to elicit suggestions from them and to incorporate the same in plan document. Also the approach adopted to minimize impact and timing of construction was informed to them to elicit their response. People were asked about their preference of resettlement during the census and socio-economic surveys.

123. Consultations were held with village community and panchayat members at 7 villages/town areas namely Christianpara, Bhergaon, Niz Ambagaon, Alikash, Bengbari, Japarabari, Batiamari. A total of 80 persons participated in these meetings and most of the meetings included headmen of the village. Ensuing paragraphs summarize the details and outcomes of interactions held. The affected people were consulted to understand their concerns and suggestions on the types of mitigation measures that should be considered to address their concerns. In the subproject road section the consultations were organized at different locations along the road. The attendance sheets of community consultations are presented in **Annexure 5**.



Photo: Community Consultations

A. Summary of Issues discussed

124. Ensuing paragraphs summarize the details and outcomes of interactions held with the community.

125. ***Willingness to contribute/cooperate:*** The affected members understood that widening of the road would be beneficial to the whole community and would spur development in the area. They were informed of the existing ROW and the necessity to acquire additional land at many places. Besides, impacts such as dismantling of structures owned privately and by the community were explained to them. Also impacts on other assets such as trees and other

assets such as water supply pipelines etc were explained to them. They understood the implications and accepted the impacts as being necessary to development.

126. **Benefits perceived:** It was observed that the road was perceived by the communities as a very critical infrastructural requirement in their area and to their lives. They stated a range of benefits such as:

- ◆ transport & communication systems will improve.
- ◆ communities will have better access to health services, education & markets.
- ◆ value of roadside land will increase
- ◆ growth in business; and
- ◆ overall development of the area

127. **Fears and concerns expressed:** During consultations, communities expressed certain concerns and apprehensions. They requested that more emphasis should be laid on these issues by the project authorities at the time of implementation. Key concerns are given below:

- ◆ a wider road shall mean more and faster vehicles leading to more accidents
- ◆ loss of land and other assets.
- ◆ loss of big trees may lead to pollution & ecological imbalance.
- ◆ loss of assets that are essential for livelihood.
- ◆ DPs may be deprived of due compensation as there is often lack of transparency in the procedure of disbursement of compensation.

128. **Compensation and Rehabilitation:** They further requested that due compensation should be paid before commencement of construction works and process should be transparent.

129. **Other suggestions from the affected community:** Communities made suggestions and expressed their need for other infrastructures. These are listed below:

- proper road safety measures should be taken
- adequate support should be provided to the DPs for the restoration of their livelihood
- trees should be saved as far as possible.
- local labourers should be given opportunities to work during construction of the road.

Table 7.1: Summary of Community Consultations

Sl. No.	Venue and No. of participants	Benefits perceived, apprehensions and suggestions
1	Christianpara Village, (10 participants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport & communication systems will improve. • The community will have better access to better health services, education & markets. • Value of roadside land will increase • Accidents will increase • People may lose land & other assets. • Loss of big trees may lead to pollution & ecological imbalance. • Proper road safety measures should be taken • Adequate support should be provided to the DPs for the restoration of their livelihood • Trees should be saved as far as possible.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local labourers should be given opportunities to work during construction of the road.
2	Bhergaon Village (12 participants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport & communication systems will improve The community will have access to better health services, education & markets. Value of roadside land will increase. Accidents will increase People may lose land & other assets. Loss of big trees may lead to pollution & ecological imbalance. Proper road safety measures should be taken. Adequate support should be provided to the DPs for the restoration of their livelihood. Trees should be saved as far as possible. Local labourers should be given opportunities to work during construction of the road.
3	NizAmbagaon Village (22 participants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of Transport & communication systems. Growth in business. Easy access to better health services, education & markets. Increase in land value. Improvement in road safety. Loss of Assets & livelihood. DPs may be deprived of the due compensation due to lack of transparency in the procedure of disbursement of compensation. Whether compensation will be paid before the start of construction works. All the DPs should be given due compensation prior to the start of the construction works. The process of disbursement of compensation should be transparent. Adequate road safety measures should be taken to avoid accidents. Local labourers should be given opportunities to work during construction period.
4	Alikash Village (14 participants).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport & communication systems will improve. The community will have access to better health services, education & markets. Value of roadside land will increase. Accidents will increase People may lose land & other assets. Loss of big trees may lead to pollution & ecological imbalance. Proper road safety measures should be taken Adequate support should be provided to the DPs for the restoration of their livelihood. Trees should be saved as far as possible. Local labourers should be given opportunities to work during construction of the road
5	Bengbari Village (9 participants).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of Transport & communication systems. Growth in business. Easy access to better health services, education & markets. Increase in land value. Improvement in road safety. Loss of Assets & livelihood. DPs may be deprived of the due compensation due to lack of transparency in the procedure of disbursement of compensation. Whether compensation will be paid before the start of construction works. All the DPs should be given due compensation prior to the start of the construction works.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of disbursement of compensation should be transparent. • Adequate road safety measures should be taken to avoid accidents. • Local labourers should be given opportunities to work during construction period.
6	Japarabari Village (6 participants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport & communication systems will improve. • The community will have access to better health services, education & markets. • Value of roadside land will increase. • Accidents will increase • People may lose land & other assets. • Loss of big trees may lead to pollution & ecological imbalance. • Proper road safety measures should be taken • Adequate support should be provided to the DPs for the restoration of their livelihood. • Trees should be saved as far as possible. • Local labourers should be given opportunities to work during construction of the road.
7	Batamari Village (7 participants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of Transport & communication systems. • Growth in business. • Easy access to better health services, education & markets. • Increase in land value. • Improvement in road safety. • Loss of Assets & livelihood. • DPs may be deprived of the due compensation due to lack of transparency in the procedure of disbursement of compensation. • Whether compensation will be paid before the start of construction works. • All the DPs should be given due compensation prior to the start of the construction works. • The process of disbursement of compensation should be transparent. • Adequate road safety measures should be taken to avoid accidents. • Local labourers should be given opportunities to work during construction period.

B. Community Participation during Project Implementation

130. Meaningful consultation with the affected persons, their host communities and civil society for every subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impact will be carried out throughout the resettlement plan implementation. The consultation process established for the program will employ a range of formal and informal consultative methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders are proposed during project preparation, viz., in-depth interviews, public meetings, group discussions etc.

131. Particular attention will be paid to the need of the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female-headed households, women and children, Indigenous People/ Scheduled Tribes, and those without legal title to land. The key informants to be consulted, during the RP implementation, shall include the following stakeholders:

- Heads and members of households likely to be affected
- Affected households belonging to the vulnerable groups
- Host communities

- Women in the affected as well as host communities
- Local voluntary organizations and NGOs,
- Government agencies and departments, and,

132. The resettlement plan will be implemented in close consultation with the key stakeholders. Women's participation will be ensured by involving them in public consultation at various level and stages of project preparation and by arrangements, which would enhance their ability to attend such meetings.

133. The executing agency and implementing agency will ensure that views of the affected persons, particularly those vulnerable, related to the resettlement process are looked into and addressed. The DSC will ensure that groups and individuals consulted are informed about the outcome of the decision-making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated.

C. Disclosure requirements

134. The RP summary will be translated and made available to the affected persons. Hard copies of the resettlement plan will also be made available at: (i) Offices of the PIU; (ii) District Magistrate Office (iii) Block Development Officers' Office (iv) any other local level public offices, as soon as the plans are available and certainly before land is acquired for the project. For non-literate people, other communication methods will be used. A report of disclosure, giving detail of date and location, will be shared with ADB.

135. The basic information in the resettlement plan including subproject location, impact estimations, entitlements, implementation schedule etc. will be presented in the form of a brochure that will be circulated among the APs. These brochures would be distributed to the APs by the PIU with assistance from the NGO at the time of the RP disclosure and prior to submission of PFR. Posters designed to disseminate basic tenets of the plan will be distributed in different localities to generate mass awareness. Additionally, during RP implementation public meetings will be organised by the PIU with assistance from the NGO to disclose the RP in each of the affected villages to inform the APs about the Project, their entitlements as well as the grievance redress mechanism. The PIU and NGO will pay particular attention to the needs of the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female-headed households, women and children, Scheduled Caste etc. Separate focus group discussions and house visits, if needed, shall be undertaken during RP implementation in case of the vulnerable households by the PIU and NGO to follow up on the concerns (related to Project and entitlements) as well as to assess the needs of these households.

136. Electronic version of the framework as well as the RPs will be placed on the official website of the respective State Governments and the official website of ADB after approval and endorsement by IA/PIU and ADB. All RPs will be approved by ADB prior to contract award and then disclosed on ADB's website.

137. Furthermore, a notification on the Project implementation will be issued by the PIU in local newspapers at the time of RP Disclosure. All the costs related to the Consultation and Participation has been included in the RP budget.

138. In case of change in project design thereby entailing change in resettlement impacts, a re-evaluation and updating of this RP will be undertaken. The updated RP will be disclosed to the affected persons, endorsed by MDONER and will be submitted to ADB for approval prior to

award of civil works contracts for the project. The updated RP, not just the summary will be disclosed to the affected persons as well as uploaded on the ADB and MDONER and PIU website and after ADB review and approval.

VII. OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Policy Framework - Review of Resettlement Policies and Legal Framework

139. The resettlement principles adopted in this Plan reflect the national and State Land Acquisition (LA) Act, Assam State Road's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of 2004, the entitlement benefits as listed in the National R&R Policy, (Government of India) 2007 and Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). **Annexure 6** outlines the Government and ADB policies, legal requirements, and guiding principles under which this RP was prepared.

140. The RP outlines the objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for Displaced persons (APs). The Executing Agency and the Implementing Agency (IA) will endorse the Resettlement Plan prior to Project Appraisal. The RPs will be disclosed to the displaced persons (APs) and submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to commencement of any civil works. Compensation and other assistances will have to be paid to APs prior to any physical or economic displacement of displaced households.

141. Under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, compensation is paid only to the legal titleholders and does not provide any compensation package to the non-titleholders like encroachers and etc. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) has been adopted by the Government of India (GoI) in 2003 (later revised in 2007) to address development-induced resettlement. The Policy essentially addresses the need to provide succor to the asset less rural poor, support the rehabilitation efforts of the resource poor sections, namely small and marginal farmers, SCs and STs and women who have been displaced.

142. On similar line, the Assam State Roads Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (ARRP), 2004, has been adopted by the Government of Assam (GoA) to address development-induced resettlement resulting from Road Projects in the state. The Policy essentially addresses the need to provide succor to the asset-less rural poor, support the rehabilitation efforts of the resource poor sections, namely, small and marginal farmers, SCs/ STs and women who have been displaced. The *main* objectives of the ARRP are:

- To minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- To plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of Displaced households, (DHs) including special needs of tribals and vulnerable sections;
- To provide better standard of living to DHs; and
- To facilitate harmonious relationship between the Requiring Body and DHs through mutual cooperation.

149. This policy recognizes non-titleholders such as encroachers and squatters and entitles them for R&R benefits.

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

150. The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, recognize and address the R&R impacts of all the Displaced Persons irrespective of their titles and require for the preparation of RP in every instance where resettlement occurs. These ADB policies are the guiding policies to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate various losses of the projects. The ADB policy requirements are:

- avoid or minimize impacts where possible;
- consultation with the Displaced Persons in project planning and implementation;
- payments of compensation for acquired assets at the replacement value;
- resettlement assistance to Displaced Persons, including non-titled persons; and Special attention to vulnerable people/groups.

C. Resettlement Policy & Principles for the Project

151. Following the National R&R Policy - 2007, Assam State Roads R&R Policy – 2004 and various land laws on land acquisition, incorporating ADB SPS - 2009, the basic policy principles for the Project will comprise of the following:

- The negative impact on persons displaced by the project would be avoided or minimized as much as possible;
- Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the displaced persons and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living;
- Information related to the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation;
- Land acquisition for the project would be done as per the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Act specifies payment of adequate compensation for the properties to be acquired. Additional support would be extended for meeting the replacement value of the property. The Displaced persons who do not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods will be assisted as per the broad principles described in this document;
- Selection of alternative alignment with least Resettlement impacts;
- Before taking possession of the acquired lands and properties, compensation and R&R assistance will be paid in accordance with the provision described in this document;
- An entitlement matrix for different categories of persons displaced by the project has been prepared. Provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of enumeration. However, persons moving in the project area after the cut-off date (the date of notification under LAA-1894 for titleholders and the date of census survey for non-titleholders such as encroachers & will not be entitled to any assistance;
- Appropriate grievance redressal mechanism will be established at the PIU level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes;
- All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups, if any;
- Consultations with the Displaced persons will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.

152. All displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership, rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced households. The Displaced households will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- I. Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement value;
- II. Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement value;
- III. Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income;
- IV. Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site, and
- V. Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

D. Sixth Schedule of the Constitution

147. Besides the NRRP-2007 and LAA, land acquisition in the tribal areas of the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, as specified in the Sixth Schedule [Articles 244(2) and 275(1)] of the Constitution of India, shall abide by the provision made therein. The provision made under subsection 3 of this section, the Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of all areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all areas within the district except those which are under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district shall have power to make laws with respect to —

- a) the allotment, occupation or use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest for the purposes of agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town: Provided that nothing in such laws shall prevent the compulsory acquisition of any land, whether occupied or unoccupied, for public purposes by the Government of the State concerned in accordance with the law for the time being in force authorizing such acquisition;
- b) the management of any forest not being a reserved forest;
- c) the use of any canal or water-course for the purpose of agriculture;
- d) the regulation of the practice of *jhum* or other forms of shifting cultivation;
- e) the establishment of village or town committees or councils and their powers;
- f) any other matter relating to village or town administration, including village or town police and public health and sanitation;
- g) the appointment or succession of Chiefs or Headmen;
- h) the inheritance of property;
- i) marriage and divorce;

j) social customs.

148. However as cited above, in case of compulsory acquisition of land for the public purpose, the LAA shall be applicable superseding District Council Act making it unanimous for other districts in the state having no such Acts.

E. Valuation of Affected Assets

149. The valuation of affected land and structures was governed by the following process:

150. Land surveys for determining the payment of compensation would be conducted on the basis of updated official records and ground facts. The land records containing information like legal title, and classification of land was updated expeditiously for ensuring adequate cost compensation to the entitled displaced persons. Records as they are on the cut-off date were taken into consideration while determining the current use of land. The uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is less than the average land holding of the district.

151. For land acquisition the District Collector (DC) decides the compensation for acquired land as per the legal provisions. If the compensation amount is less than the market/replacement value of the land, the competent authority will award the compensation and the difference between the award rate and market/replacement rate will be paid by the EA as 'assistance'. The project authority will determine the possible replacement cost of land and assets to be acquired on the market rate through an independent valuer preferably hired from land and revenue department. This difference between the award money and the market/replacement rate will be determined by an independent Land Valuation Committee before RP implementation i.e. during verification and updation of database.

152. The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. While considering the BSR rate, project-implementing agency will ensure that it uses the latest BSR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

153. Compensation for trees is based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees is based on the prevailing market rates. The Compensation will be paid before taking possession of the land/ properties.

154. In order to ensure that the rates reflect current replacement costs, the Land Valuation Committee will verify and approve the estimates wherever felt necessary. The methodology for verifying the replacement cost for each type of loss will include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. For land

- Appraisal of recent sales and transfer of title deeds, informal sale and purchase of land among persons in the project area, registration certificates for land in urban and rural areas of the district and consultation with local *panchayats* and DPs;
- Determination of whether the rates established for the project are sufficient or not to purchase the same quality and quantity of land based on compilation of appraised rates;

2. For crops and trees

- Compensation to be paid by the DC at [the rate] replacement cost estimated by i) the Forest Department for timber trees: ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops: iii) and Horticulture Department for perennial and fruit trees.
- In case of standing crops cash compensation at current market value of mature crops for loss of standing agricultural crops only.
- Assistance equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation.
- Compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees calculated at replacement cost, and at a minimum as annual produce value for one season times 1 to 3, depending on the nature

3. For structures

155. To evaluate the compensation for structures to find out whether the amount will enable APs to rebuild or replace their affected structures. This is to be done by consulting landowners on the following:

- From where they use to buy materials
- Type of shops (private or state-owned)
- Distance to be traveled
- Sources (local or foreign) and the cost of various materials
- Who will built the structures (owner or contractor) and whether they will use the hired labor or their own labor;
- Obtaining cost estimates by meeting at least three contractors/suppliers in order to identify cost of materials and labor
- Identifying the cost of different types of houses of different categories and compare the same with district level prices.

156. Even after payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that APs can take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

157. DPs receiving compensation for trees will be allowed to take away timber of their acquired trees for their domestic use. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed off through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. DPs will be provided with an advance notice of three months prior to relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to APs at least 3 months prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

E. Entitlement Framework

158. In line with the policy framework, in this project, compensation for both land and non-land assets will be provided to all titleholder households being affected. Compensation for non-land assets/structures will be paid to all squatters and only encroachers who belong to vulnerable group. The vulnerable group comprises of (i) DPs below poverty line (BPL); (ii) DPs belong to SC and ST category; (iii) women headed households (WHH); (iv) elderly distressed persons; and (v) disabled persons.

159. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, which recognizes and lists various types of losses resulting out of the project and provides the basic tools and guidelines for preparation of compensation and resettlement packages. (Refer Table 8.1) This was also discussed between ADB and the Assam State Government during February 2012.

Table 8.1: Entitlement Matrix

No.	Category	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
1A	Loss of Private Property	Agricultural land and assets	Household	Compensation by land for land (if land is available) or compensation at “replacement cost” or “actual market value”	<p>1. Land acquisition for the Project will be as per Land Acquisition Act 1894.</p> <p>2. In case of those <i>losing less than 10% of the total holding with remaining land being economically viable, the following would be provided:</i></p> <p>2.a. If the compensation determined by the Competent Authority is less than the “market price/ replacement value”, then the difference is to be paid by the EA as assistance.</p> <p>2.b. Also, the Project displaced households (DHs) will be offered an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10,000 per family.</p> <p>3. In case of those <i>losing more than 10% of the total holding or even less but remaining land becoming economically unviable, the following options will be given to the displaced person (DP):</i></p> <p>3.a. The DP keeps the remaining land, and the compensation and assistance is paid to the DP for the land to be acquired.</p> <p>3.b. Compensation and “assistance” are given for the entire plot including residual plot, if the owner of such land wishes that the project authority should also acquire his residual plot. The project authority will acquire the residual plot so paid.</p> <p>3.c. Land-for-land shall be the first option offered to DP, prior to payment of cash compensation. If land for land is not possible, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer (RRO) on receipt of request from the displaced household shall help oustees purchase private land and pattas to be issues in the joint name of husband and wife as per the provisions of Revenue Laws in force.</p> <p>R&R Assistance</p> <p>1. All fees, taxes, and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, are to be borne by the project/EA.</p> <p>2. Training for skill upgradation for eligible DPs</p> <p>3. In case of allotment of wasteland/degraded land in lieu of acquired land, each landowner shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs.</p>

No.	Category	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
					<p>15,000 per hectare for land development.</p> <p>4. In case of allotment of agricultural land, a one-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 per AF for agricultural production shall be given.</p> <p>Vulnerable APs: Apart from above, shall be entitled for:</p> <p>5. Each DP shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to twenty-five days minimum agricultural wages⁴ per month for a period of nine months from the date of displacement.</p> <p>6. Displaced households who have not been provided agriculture land or employment shall be entitled for rehabilitation grant equivalent to three hundred fifty days minimum agricultural wages.</p> <p>7. Preferred employment with the contractor in the category of unskilled workmen subject to fulfilling the requisite criteria/qualification.</p>
1B	Private property	Land and assets (non-agricultural) - residential	Household	Compensation by house for house (if land is available) or compensation at "market replacement cost"	<p>Impact Category: <i>Loss of structure less than 25% of the total size of the structure and structure remains viable</i></p> <p>1. DP will be provided replacement cost of the residential structure (part or full), which will be calculated as per the prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation, subject to relevant "quality standards" of BSR as maintained by PWD, Government of Assam.</p> <p>2. Compensation for the loss of residential land will be paid at replacement value.</p> <p>3. If replacement cost is more than the compensation (as determined by the Competent Authority), then the difference is to be paid by the project in the form of "assistance".</p> <p>4. Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure</p> <p>5. The Project Displaced Household will be offered an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10,000 per family</p> <p>R&R Assistance</p>

⁴ Minimum Agricultural Wages fixed by Labour and Employment Department, Assam

No.	Category	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
					<p>6. Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000 per household</p> <p>Impact Category: <i>Loss of structure more than 25% or even less but remaining structure becomes unviable</i> Apart from entitlements as described above, such DPs will also be entitled for:</p> <p>7. A plot of 25 sq. m in urban areas and 50 sq. m in rural areas will be provided free of cost to vulnerable DPs and those who become shelter less.</p> <p>8. Transitional allowance @Rs. 2,000 for a period of 3 months</p> <p>9. In case of self-relocation of displaced households below poverty line, resettlement assistance equivalent to the difference between the Government of India (GOI) norm for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) housing (maximum of Rs. 25,000) and the replacement value received shall be provided. If the difference is more than Rs. 25, 000 it will be paid as compensation.</p> <p>10. Each DH shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to twenty-five days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of nine months from the date of displacement.</p> <p>11. Preferred employment with the contractor in the category of unskilled workmen subject to fulfilling the requisite criteria/qualification.</p> <p>12. Absentee landlords will receive only the compensation at “replacement cost”.</p>
1C	Private property	Land and assets (non-agricultural) commercial land and assets	Titleholder/ owner: Commercial	Compensation at “replacement cost”	<p>Impact category: Loss of structure less than 25% of the total size of the structure and structure remains viable</p> <p>1. DP will be provided replacement cost of the commercial structure (part or full), which will be calculated as per the prevailing BSR without depreciation, subject to relevant “quality standards” of BSR as maintained by PWD, Government of Assam.</p> <p>2. Compensation for the loss of commercial land will be paid at replacement value.</p> <p>3. If replacement cost is more than the compensation (as determined by</p>

No.	Category	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
					<p>the Competent Authority), then the difference is to be paid by the project in the form of “assistance”.</p> <p>4. Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure.</p> <p>5. The DHs will be offered an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10,000 per family</p> <p>R&R Assistance</p> <p>6. Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000</p> <p>7. Rehabilitation grant equivalent to three hundred fifty days minimum non-agricultural wage rate</p> <p>Impact Category: <i>Loss of structure more than 25% or even less but remaining structure becomes unviable</i></p> <p>Apart from entitlements as described above, such EPs will also be entitled for:</p> <p>8. Training for skill upgradation for eligible DPs @Rs. 2500/household</p> <p>Vulnerable DPs:</p> <p>Apart from above shall also be entitled for:</p> <p>9. Each DH shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to twenty-five days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of nine months from the date of displacement.</p> <p>10. Rehabilitation grant equivalent to three hundred fifty days minimum non-agricultural wage rate.</p> <p>11. Each displaced person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person and who has been displaced shall get one-time assistance of Rs. 25,000 for construction of working shed/shop</p> <p>12. A plot of 15 sq. m in urban areas and 35 sq. m in rural areas will be provided free of cost to vulnerable DPs and landless provided government land should be available.</p> <p>13. Preferred employment with the contractor in the category of unskilled workmen subject to fulfilling the requisite criteria/qualification.</p> <p>14. Absentee landlords will receive only the compensation at “replacement cost”.</p>

No.	Category	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
1D	Private property	Non-agricultural land and assets	Tenant: Residential		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The amount of deposit or advance payment paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation. (This will be deducted from the payment to the landlord.) 2. Notice period for 3 months and rental allowance of Rs. 1,500 per month for a period of 3 months.
1E	Private property	Non-agricultural land and assets	Tenant: Commercial	Compensation at replacement cost	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The amount of deposit or advance payment paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation. (This will be deducted from the payment to the landlord.) 2. Compensation for any structure the tenant has erected on the property. (This will be deducted from the payment to the landlord.) 3. Notice period for 3 months and rental allowance of Rs. 1,500 per month for a period of 3 months <p>Vulnerable DPs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Each DH shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to twenty-five days minimum non- agricultural wage rate per month for a period of one year from the date of displacement.
1F	Private property	Agricultural land and other assets	Recognizable title	Compensation at replacement cost	<p>Loss of land/structure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation at replacement value for land/structure. <p>R&R</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000. 3. Right to salvage demolished material <p>Vulnerable DPs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Each AH shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to twenty-five days minimum non- agricultural wage rate per month for a period of one year from the date of displacement. 5. Rehabilitation grant equivalent to three hundred fifty days minimum agricultural wages 6. Training for skill upgradation for eligible DPs @Rs. 2500/DH

No.	Category	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
					7. Employment in the project in the category of skilled/semi-skilled/unskilled workmen subject to fulfilling the requisite criteria/qualification
2A	Loss of Livelihood	Wage earning	Individual	Income restoration	<p>Impact Category: <i>Loss of income due to acquisition of agriculture land where the person was working as agriculture labour or sharecropper, etc., or due to acquisition of commercial establishment where the person was engaged as working hand.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation grant equivalent to three hundred fifty days minimum agricultural wages 2. Training for skill upgradation for eligible DPs @ Rs. 2500/DH 3. Each DH shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to twenty five days minimum agricultural wages for a period of nine months from date of displacement 4. Each displaced person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs. 15,000 for construction of working shed/shop 5. Employment to displaced persons who lose their employment due to the project, subject to availability of vacancies and suitability of the displaced person for the employment (will apply only to the extent of one person per nuclear family of adult husband/wife and their minor children); 6. Preference to willing landless labourers and unemployed displaced persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase. 7. DHs who have not been provided agriculture land or employment shall be entitled to rehabilitation grant equivalent to three hundred fifty days minimum agricultural wages.
2B		Non-perennial crops	Household	Compensation at "replacement value"	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They will be given a advance notice of 4 months for harvesting the crop. 2. In case of standing crops cash compensation at current market value

No.	Category	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
					of mature crops for loss of standing agricultural crops only. 3. Assistance equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation.
2C		Perennial crops such as fruit trees	Household	Compensation at "replacement value"	a) Compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees calculated at replacement cost, and at a minimum as annual produce value for one season times 1 to 3, depending on the nature of crops/trees.
3A	Loss of Land and Structures by Non-titleholders	Encroachers	Household	Will receive no compensation for land but assistance for assets to the vulnerable	1. Encroachers will be notified in time in which to remove their assets (except trees) and harvest their crops. 2. Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure For vulnerable DPs 3. Apart from above, shall be entitled for Compensation for structures at replacement cost
3B		Squatters	Household	Will receive no compensation for land but assistance for assets	1. Compensation for loss of structure at replacement cost 2. Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure 3. Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000 for each displaced household For Vulnerable DPs Apart from above vulnerable APs will be entitled for: 4. Training for skill upgradation for eligible DPs @Rs. 2500/household
3C		Perennial crops such as fruit trees	Household	Compensation	1. Compensation for perennial crops and trees calculated produce value multiplied by remaining life of the tree.
3D	Illegal use of RoW	Mobile and ambulatory vendors/kiosks	Household		1. Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000.
4A	Additional support to	Housing	Household	Assistance	1. Each Vulnerable displaced household shall be given preference in allotment of land-for-land, provided government land should be

No.	Category	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
	vulnerable groups				<p>available.</p> <p>2. Each DH of Below Poverty Level (BPL) category shall get one-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 for construction of Assam Type house.</p> <p>Specific Entitlements for Displaced IP/Tribal HHs:</p> <p>3. Each tribal DH shall get an additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce.</p> <p>4. Tribal DFs will be resettled in the same Schedule Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity. Provided government land should be available.</p> <p>5. Settlements predominantly inhabited by tribals shall get land free of cost for community and religious gatherings.</p> <p>6. Tribal land alienated in violation of the laws and regulations in force on the subject would be treated as null and void. R&R benefits would be available only to the original tribal landowner.</p>
5A	Community infrastructure, cohesion, and amenities	Common property resources	Community	Compensatory Replacement/ Relocation/ Enhancement	<p>1. Easily replaced resources, such as cultural properties will be conserved (by means of special protection, relocation, replacement, etc.) in consultation with the community.</p> <p>2. Loss of access to firewood, etc. will be compensated by involving the communities in a social forestry scheme, in coordination with the Department of Forests, wherever possible</p> <p>3. Adequate safety measures, particularly for pedestrians and children (for details refer to safety planning section in Project Design Document);</p> <p>4. Landscaping of community common areas; improved drainage; roadside rest areas, etc. are all provided in the design of the highways.</p> <p>5. Employment opportunities in the project during construction phase for able-bodied individuals, if possible.</p> <p>6. Loss of trees will be replaced by compensatory afforestation (for details</p>

No.	Category	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
					<p>refer to Environmental Management Plan, EMP).</p> <p>7. The common property resources and the community infrastructure shall be relocated in consultation with the community/gram panchayat.</p> <p>8. Included as part of the civil works contract and the environmental management plan.</p>
6A	Any Other Impacts	Any other impact not yet identified, whether loss of asset or livelihood	Community/ Individual	Compensation/ Assistance	<p>1. Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in this policy framework. For e.g., loss of access to agriculture field during construction stage.</p>

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Key Institutions

160. For resettlement planning and successful implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involve at various levels and stages of the project as listed below.

- Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDONER)
- State Public Works Departments (PWD)
- Field staff deputed from PWD to PIU
- Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)
- Land Valuation Committee (LVC), only if during detailed design land acquisition needs are identified.

161. For resettlement activities, the EA i.e. MDONER will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing. The MDONER will create a Resettlement Cell by hiring a consultant or appointing a resettlement specialist and required support staff for the duration of the Project to ensure timely and effective implementation of RPs. The MDONER will coordinate with State PWDs/PIUs for project level RP related activities. MDONER and PIU will be supported by the team of Project Management Consultants (PMC) and Design and Supervision Consultant to monitor, supervise and review the effective implementation of RPs.

162. The institutional framework and the roles and responsibilities of various institutions to be involved in the R&R activities of the project and implementation of RP are described below.

B. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

163. Project Implementation Units (PIUs) will be established at state level headed by a Project Director (PD). The Project Director will be responsible for overall responsibility of implementation of R&R activities according to the Plan including responsibilities for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field; ensure availability of budget for R&R activities; liaison with district administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R.

164. The PIU will have a Resettlement Unit (RU) with at least one full-time Resettlement Officer (RO) for the duration of resettlement activities, with an academic background in social sciences, and relevant skills and experience in resettlement issues. The PIU will maintain all databases and work closely with APs and other stakeholders. Based on regularly updated data, a central database will also be maintained by RU.

165. The RO will undergo an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project. A two days training and orientation workshop will be conducted during the initial stages of RP implementation. The consultant / firm with experience on R&R implementation will be engaged in organizing the workshop. 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. The RO will work closely with the District Collector to expedite the payments of compensation for land acquisition and assistance to APs.

166. The PIU would be supported by the Project Management Consultant (PMC). The PMC will be responsible for training of PIUs staff on aspects such as resettlement planning/implementation, social protection and gender, including the specific recording,

reporting and disclosure requirements. The PMC will provide training and capacity building program on resettlement management for the NGO/agency and other PIU staff on issues concerning - principles and procedures of land acquisition, public consultation and participation; entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; Grievance Redressal and monitoring of resettlement operation. Specific modules customized for the available skill set shall be devised after assessing the capabilities of the target participants and the requirements of the Project.

C. Non Government Organization (NGO)

167. Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive issue and strong experience in R&R matters along with community related skills will be required by the PIU in order to build a good rapport with the affected community and facilitate satisfactory R&R of the DPs. To overcome this deficiency, experienced and well-qualified NGO / or trained field staff from PWD in this field will be engaged to assist the PIU in the implementation of the RP.

168. The NGO/field staff would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between the PIU and the affected community. Key activities of the NGO in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) conduct detailed survey of physically and economically displaced persons based on detailed design, and identify poor, female-headed, and vulnerable households affected by land acquisition and resettlement; (ii) prepare the list of the potential DPs and issue ID cards; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the DPs – coordinating with the revenue department, informing the affected persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (iv) assist DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the executing agency in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the affected persons, the NGO shall inform the PMU about the shifting dates agreed with them in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vi) organize training programs for income restoration; (vii) conduct meaningful, ongoing consultation and ensure disclosure of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the affected persons; (viii) assist PIUs in establishing grievance redress mechanism; (ix) assist PIUs in keeping detailed records of progress and establish monitoring and reporting system of resettlement; (x) act as the information source 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; and (xi) provide advice and other supports to PIUs as required. The Terms of Reference for engaging a NGO have been attached as **Annexure 7**.

D. Land Valuation Committee

169. A Land Valuation Committee (LVC) will be established headed by a senior officer from the land revenue department at state/district level and include representatives from department of agriculture, forest, horticulture, representatives from the *Zilla Parishad*, local *panchayats* of Displaced Persons, independent valuer engaged by EA, local NGO representatives and RO/representative from the PIU. This committee will not operate for full time and will be functional at the time of finalization of RP budgets and during land acquisition.

170. The LVC will be responsible for finalizing the values of the affected assets taking into account the prevalent replacement value on the basis of land market survey, undertaken by the independent valuer appointed by the EA. The prices for land and other assets established and

approved by the LVC will be used for compensation for the project. These rates will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis during the course of project implementation.

E. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

171. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address 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.

172. The PIUs will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns. The contact phone number of the respective PIUs will serve as a hotline for complaints and will be publicized through the media and placed on notice boards outside their offices and at construction sites. The project information leaflet will include information on the GRM and will be widely disseminated throughout the corridor by the R&R officers in the PIUs with support from the NGO engaged to implement the RP. Grievances can be filed in writing using the Complaint Register and Complaint Forms or by phone with any member of the PIU.

173. **First tier of GRM.** The PIU is the first tier of GRM which offers the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances. The Resettlement Officer in the PIU will be designated as the key officer for grievance redress. Resolution of complaints will be done within seven working (7) days. Investigation of grievances will involve site visits and consultations with relevant parties (e.g., affected persons, contractors, traffic police, etc.). 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 for each grievance, including the following elements:

- (i) Initial grievance sheet (including the description of the grievance) with an acknowledgement of receipt given to the complainant when the complaint is registered;
- (ii) Grievance monitoring sheet with actions taken (investigation, corrective measures);
- (iii) Closure sheet, one copy of which will be handed to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed-off.

174. The updated register of grievances and complaints will be available to the public at the PIU office, construction sites, and other key public offices along the project corridor (offices of the ward members, local Resident Welfare Association offices etc). Should the grievance remain unresolved it will be escalated to the second tier.

175. **Second Tier of GRM.** The Resettlement Officer in the PIU will activate the second tier of GRM by referring the unresolved issue (with written documentation) to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)⁵. The GRC will be established before commencement of site works.

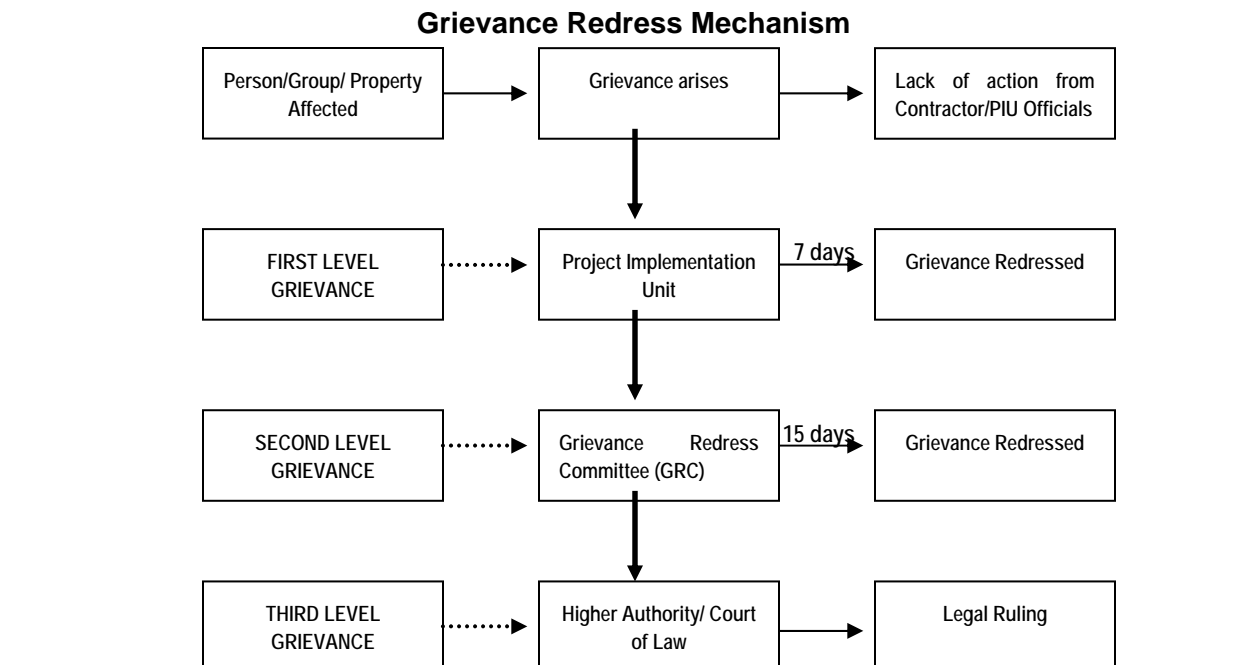
⁵ The GRC will be constituted at district level comprising of Project Director, Resettlement Officer, representative from local level NGOs, elected representative from *zila parihsad*, representatives of Displaced Persons including vulnerable groups and women in the committee. The functions of the local GRC are as follows: (i) resolve problems quickly and provide support to affected persons arising from

A hearing will be called with the GRC, if necessary, where the affected person can present his/her concern/issues. The process will facilitate resolution through mediation. The local GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within fifteen (15) working days. 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.

176. The PIU Officers will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC, maintaining database of complaints, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings and monitoring to see that formal orders are issued and the decisions carried out.

177. **Third tier of GRM.** In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the PIUs (first tier) or GRC (second tier), the affected person can seek alternative redress in the appropriate court of law. The PIUs or GRC will be kept informed by the district, municipal or national authority. Nonetheless, the DP is free to access the country's legal system at any time and stage, and not only after following the Project GRM.

178. The monitoring reports of the resettlement plan implementation will include the following aspects pertaining to progress on grievances: (i) number of cases registered with the GRC, level of jurisdiction (first, second and third tiers), number of hearings held, decisions made, and the status of pending cases; and (ii) lists of cases in process and already decided upon may be prepared with details such as Name, ID with unique serial number, date of notice, date of application, date of hearing, decisions, remarks, actions taken to resolve issues, and status of grievance (i.e., open, closed, pending).



various environmental issues and including dust, noise, utilities, power and water supply, waste disposal, traffic interference and public safety as well as social and resettlement related issues such as land acquisition (temporary or permanent); asset acquisition; and eligibility for entitlements, compensation and assistance; (ii) reconfirm grievances of displaced persons, categorize and prioritize them and aim to provide solutions within a month; and (iii) report to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

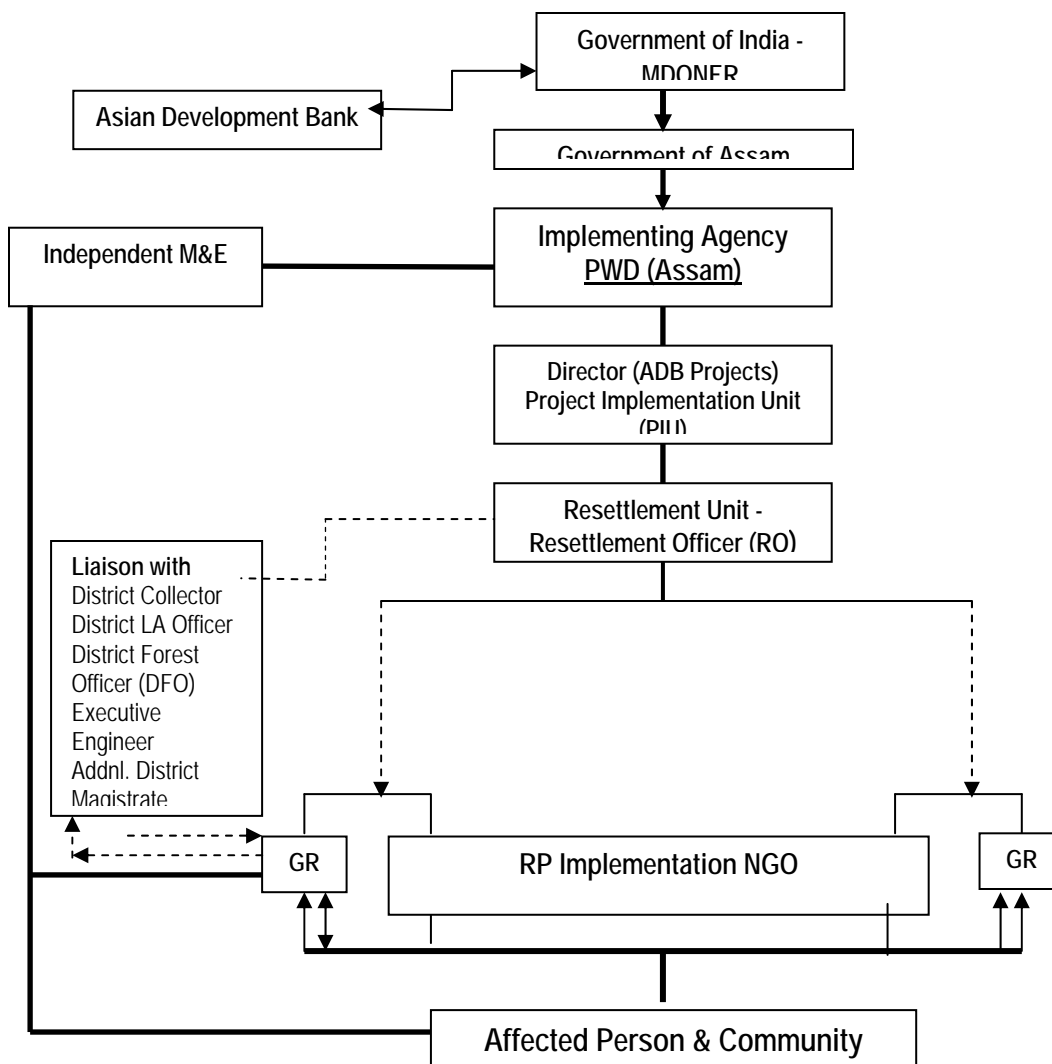
179. **Costs:** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting / information dissemination) will be borne by the Project.

180. The agencies responsible for resettlement planning and implementation are presented in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1: Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation

Activity	Agency Responsible
Establishment of Resettlement Units in PIU and appointment of Resettlement officer (RO) and field staff	PIU
Organizing resettlement training workshop	PIU
Social Assessment and Preparation of land acquisition plan, Resettlement Plan (RP)	PIU through (Design and project management Consultant) DPMC
Public consultation and disclosure of RP	PIU/DPMC
Co-ordination with district administration for land acquisition	PIU
Constitution of land valuation committee and grievance redress committee	PIU
Review and obtaining of approval of resettlement and land acquisition plans	PIU
Submission of land acquisition proposals to District Commissioner	PIU
Compensation award and payment of compensation	District Commissioner
Payment of grants	PIU
Taking possession of acquired land and structures	PIU
Handing over the acquired land to contractors for construction	PIU
Notify the date of commencement of construction to APs	PIU
Assistance in relocation, particularly for vulnerable groups	PIU/Implementing NGO
Internal monitoring of overall RP Implementation	PIU/NGO
Verification of internal monitoring Data and preparation of monitoring report	Expert / NGO

181. Figure A below illustrates the Institutional arrangement for the Project with the key agencies responsible for resettlement planning and implementation.

Figure A: Institutional Arrangement

F. Implementation Schedule

182. The period for implementation of RP has been taken from July 2013 to Sept 2014. Typical RP related activities that require to be performed shall include: planning, surveying, assessing, policy development, institution identification, APs participation, income restoration and implementation besides monitoring that shall be carried concurrently and will continue beyond the period of RP implementation and culminate with a post-implementation evaluation. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project. Therefore, the Implementation Schedule provided in **Table 9.2** can be adjusted accordingly.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

A. Resettlement Budget

183. The R&R cost estimate for this sub-project includes compensation for lost assets and resettlement assistance etc as per applicability of the policy. The cost of project management, institutional arrangement, administrative expenses, and monitoring and evaluation agency, etc., is included in the overall project management cost. The costs are based on field-level information and past experience in resettlement management and will need to be updated following the detailed design. To cover up such updated cost estimates additional provision has been made with 5% contingency.

184. The following has been applied to compute the amounts payable as compensation and assistances:

- a) Land rates have been estimated based on Udalguri circle revenue office as well as the community consultations

Table 10.1: Village wise land rates		
Village	Land per Bigha⁶	Land rates per sq. mt.
Alikash	30,000	22.42
Bengbari	50,000	37.37
Jhakara	30,000	22.42
Jharabari	43,000	32.14
Kochpara/Mantikiri	50,000	37.37
Nij Ambagaon	30,000	22.42
Pub paneri	70,000	52.32
Chah Bagicha	70,000	52.32
Sapekhaiti	60,000	44.85
Tamulbari	35,000	26.16
ulubari	35,000	26.16
Uttar Raonagaon	40,000	29.90
Dungarmukha	40,000	29.90

- b) rates for compensation of private structures and restoration of common property have been taken based on discussions with the officials of the PWD. For temporary structures rate and bamboo fencings, rates have been taken based on discussions with affected communities. These are given below:

- Permanent Structures: Rs. 4300/ sq. m.
- Semi-Permanent Structures: Rs. 2500/ sq. m.
- Temporary Structures: Rs. 750/ sq. m.

- c) rates of trees have been obtained from the Horticulture department;
 d) rates for other assets such ponds has been determined based on local market estimates.
 e) assistances are determined as per the entitlement framework; and
 f) costs of hiring of services of NGO and M&E expert have been estimated based on previous experience.

⁶ 1 bigha = 1337.8 sq.mts

185. The total estimated R&R cost of the Project is **38,747,468 (Rupees Three Crore Eight Seven Lakhs Forty seven Thousand Four Hundred Sixty Eight only)** the details are given below in **Table 10.2**.

Table 10.2: Budget for Resettlement and Rehabilitation

S.No	Item	Unit rate (INR)	Quantity	Cost(INR)
A.	Land Acquisition			
A	Acquisition for widening ⁷			
1	Circle Rate * in rate per sq mt			10,000,000
2	Estimated topping up amount			3,000,000
	Sub total			13,000,000
3	Interest (9%) over sub total			1,170,000
	Total Land Acquisition			14,170,000
B	Transfer of Government land			
b.	Government land transfer * rate in ha	10000	0.085	850
	Total for transfer of Government land			850
C	Structures in sq mt			
1	Permanent	4300	30.82	132,526
2	Semi permanent	2150	116.36	250,174
3	Temporary	750	644.62	483,465
	Total Cost of structures (C)			866,165
D	Other Assets			
1	Trees	2000	151	302,000
2	Crop in sq mt area	6	23722.7	142,335.9
a	Betal nut (rs.200 trees x 3 years)	600	100	60,000
B	Coconut (rs.1000 trees x 3 years)	3000	51	153,000
3	Pond	5000	6	30,000
	Total for Other Assets (D)			687,336
E	Assistance			
1	One time financial assistance for agriculture production to DPs given agricultural land	10000	107	1,070,000
2	Livelihood assistance 25 days minimum agriculture wages (Rs.100) per day for a period of 9 month (25x9=225days) for DPs losing residential structure	22500	7	157,500
3	Livelihood assistance 350 days minimum agriculture wages (Rs.100) per day losing agriculture land	35000	107	3,745,000
4	Livelihood assistance 350 days minimum agriculture wages (Rs.100) per day losing commercial structure	35000	55	1925000
5	ITI training to DPs losing commercial structure	25000	55	1,375,000

⁷ Land rates have been estimated based on Table 10.1

S.No	Item	Unit rate (INR)	Quantity	Cost(INR)
6	Ex gratia* including nota available	10000	172	1,720,000
7	One time house construction assistance DPs losing structures	10000	55	550,000
8	Transitional allowance for 3 months to DPs losing residential structure	2000	7	14,000
9	Shifting Assistance for transportation of material to DPs losing structures	10000	55	550,000
10	Tenant 3 month rental allowance @ Rs.1500	1500	11	16,500
11	Encroachers transitional allowance for 6 months @ Rs.2000	12000	53	636,000
12	Vulnerable family one time financial assistance 500 days agriculture wages	50000	112	5,600,000
	Total Assistance Cost (E)			17,359,000
F	Community Property Resource*			
1	Temple	8000	2	16,000
2	Shrine	3000	1	3000
	Total CPR Cost (G)			19,000
G.	Cost of engaging a RP Implementation NGO for implementation			
1.	Cost of NGO for implementation (1 lakh per month x 15 month)	200,000	15	3,000,000
2.	Grievance handling cost	300,000	Lump sum	300,000
	Total NGO Cost (G)			3,300,000
H	Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant		Lump sum	500,000
	Total M&E Consultant Cost (H)			500,000
I	Total Cost A to H			36,902,351
J	Contingency (5%)			1,845,117
	Grand Total (Rupees Three Crore Eight Seven Lakhs Forty seven Thousand Four Hundred Sixty Eight only)			38,747,468

G. Resettlement Financing

186. The PIU, in consultation with the appropriate Revenue officers, will prepare all the necessary plans and the cost for the land acquisition and resettlement. The approved cost will be allocated in advance in the annual budget of the project authority. All the costs for necessary assistances will also be allocated in advance by the IA and will be disbursed prior to the start of the civil work.

187. The disbursement of money to the APs for land acquisition will be carried out by the District Magistrate/Commissioner's office. The amount will be calculated by the project authority (through the land acquisition officer (LAO) of the Revenue Office). The PIU will deposit the amount at respective district jurisdictions and the district administration will disburse the money to APs as per the Law and Ministry procedures.

188. However, in the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the PIU, with assistance from NGO, will directly pay the money or any other assistance

as stated in the RP to APs by means of a cheque payment into individual accounts of the APs. The RO will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program and will facilitate opening of bank accounts for the APs, who do not have bank accounts.

XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

189. While effective institutional arrangements can facilitate implementation, effective monitoring ensures that the course and pace of implementation continue as originally planned. It is essential to devise a system that helps to identify problems in a timely manner and enables resolution of these problems. Internal monitoring is a mechanism that is essential and need to be carried out in parallel project implementation and at different stages respectively. Monitoring particularly assumes significance when linear project such as proposed widening cross-administrative jurisdictions and thereby involve different stakeholders with varied capacities. Internal monitoring focuses on the quantitative issue such as quantum of land acquisition, payment of compensation, delivery of applicable of R&R entitlements.

190. Under this project, internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the PIUs/RU and NGO/ field staff. The internal monitoring PIU/RU will include:

- (i) Administrative monitoring: daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual AP database maintenance, and progress reports;
- (ii) Socio-economic monitoring: case studies, using baseline information for comparing AP socio- economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- (iii) Impact evaluation monitoring: Income standards restored/improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the displaced persons. Monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the RU to MDONER for review and approval from ADB.

191. An External Monitor with previous experience in monitoring of resettlement activities and familiarity with Government and ADB policies, will be engaged with ADB concurrence to verify the monitoring data collected by the PIU / EA. The External Monitor will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement.

192. Monitoring will also ensure recording of AP's views on resettlement issues such as; AP's understanding of entitlement policies, options, and alternatives; site conditions; compensation valuation and disbursement; grievance redressal procedures; and staff competency. The External Monitor will report its findings simultaneously to the EA and to ADB on a quarterly basis. The ToR for External Monitor is included in **Annexure 8**.

193. An indicative set of monitoring indicators that shall help to track progress is given in Table 11.1 below:

Table 11.1: Monitoring Indicators (Internal)	
Parameters	Indicators
Physical	Extent of land acquired vs. required
	Number of structures acquired
	Number of agriculture and commercial land owners and structure owners who have been paid compensation
	Number of households displaced
	Number of eligible persons allotted land vs. total displaced persons
	Number of residential and non-residential plots of land allotted
	Number of pattas issued
	Number of households provided with shifting allowance, training, rehabilitation allowance for construction of residence, work sheds, etc.
Financial	Amount of compensation paid for structure, land, plantation and crops
	Establishment cost for R&R cell
	Staff salaries
	Amount paid to the contracted Monitoring agency
Social	Area and type of house and resettlement en-bloc as stipulated in the policy
	Number of times the grievances and district level committees
	Number of appeals placed before grievance redressal cell
	Number of appeal referred
	Number of meetings held with the displaced villages
	Number of visits by displaced persons for redressal of grievances
	Number of cases that have been referred to courts

194. The External Monitor, with previous experience in resettlement activities and familiarity with Government and ADB policies, will be engaged with ADB concurrence within three months of the loan effectiveness. The External Monitor will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement GoM's have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will undertake monthly monitoring and impact evaluation on a sample basis during mid-term and Project completion. Monitoring will also ensure recording of AP's views on resettlement issues such as; AP's understanding of entitlement policies, options, and alternatives; site conditions; compensation valuation and disbursement; grievance redress procedures; and staff competencies. The agency will also evaluate the performance of the RU and NGOs. The agency will report its findings EA twice a year. The EA will in turn submit semi-annual reports to ADB.

195. Table 11.2 below provides an indicative set of monitoring indicators that shall help to evaluate effectiveness of implementation.

Table 11.2: Indicators for Outcomes and Impacts

- Satisfaction of land owners with the compensation and assistance paid
- Type of use of compensation and assistance by land owners
- Satisfaction of structure owner with compensation and assistance
- Type of use of compensation and assistance by structure owner
- % of APs provided project employment or otherwise
- % of APs with better income than before
- % of APs provided with alternatives lands for sites
- Types of grievances received
- No. Of grievances forwarded to GRC and time taken to solve the grievances
- % of APs aware about the GRC mechanism
- APs opinion about NGO approach and accessibility
- Households income of vulnerable group
- % of displaced persons satisfied with resettlement benefits and facilities.