

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 38412-033
April 2018

India: Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program – Project 2

Palasbari-Gumi Subproject:

Packages P1 and P2: Bank Protection Work from Dokhola to Makadhuj (Sulikata Pathar)

Prepared by the Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in November 2017 available on https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/38412/38412-033-rp-en_4.pdf.

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

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 4 April 2018)

Currency unit	-	Indian rupees (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$0.0153659
\$1.00	=	₹65.0791

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADC	Additional Deputy Commissioner
DH	Affected Household
AIFRERMIP	Assam Integrated Flood and River Erosion Risk Management Investment Program
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CPR	Common Property Resource
CO	Circle Officer
COI	Corridor of Impact
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DH	Displaced Households
DP	Displaced Persons
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Entitlement Matrix
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
FC	Field Coordinator
FHH	Female-headed Household
FREMAA	Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam
GoA	Government of Assam
GoI	Government of India
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
HH	Household
Km	Kilometers
LA	Land Acquisition
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
RF	Resettlement Framework
RFCTLARRA	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RP	Resettlement Plan
R&R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
SEIO	Social and Environmental Implementation Officer
SC	Scheduled Castes
SIO	Subproject Implementation Office
SPS	ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009
ST	Scheduled Tribe
ToR	Terms of Reference
WRD	Water Resources Department

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Executive Summary

1. Government of Assam (GOA) is implementing the Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (AIFRERMIP) to enhance the reliability and effectiveness of flood and riverbank erosion risk management (FRERM) along the Brahmaputra River in the Assam region. The population living in the flood prone areas of the Brahmaputra River Basin in Assam will benefit both directly and indirectly due to this program. The program is being implemented through a Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA), is currently implementing the subprojects proposed under Tranche-I and proposes to take up the implementation of Tranche-II subprojects.

2. The program aims to improve key infrastructure for flood and erosion management including improvement and rehabilitation of embankments, riverbank protection and flood proofing works along the Brahmaputra River to protect vital state economic interests and to improve the socio- economic conditions of the flood plain inhabitants, including poverty reduction of the poorer and vulnerable groups in the project area. Thus, the proposed program has been expected to enhance the security against floods and riverbank erosion through provision of comprehensive interventions comprising of mitigations, institutional strengthening and capacity building of state and local level agencies of the Water Resources Department (WRD). The Program activities involve (i) construction of river bank protection in selected high priority/sub project areas; (ii) strengthening and improvements of existing embankments; (iii) construction of new embankment; (iv) nonstructural measures such as forecasting and early warning systems, and preparedness; (v) alternative measures such as community flood proofing in selected localities; and (vi) project management support.

3. The anti-erosion over water works in both Palasbari and Dibrugarh and raising & strengthening of Oakland dyke of Dibrugarh are the portion of the Civil Works which will require land acquisition (LA) and have an impact on the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) issues along the subprojects.

4. The improvements proposed under these two packages would entail land acquisition and will impact residences and shops belonging to the non-titleholders. These two packages will involve acquisition of 10.43 ha of private land, require transfer of 5.1 ha of government land and will impact 41 private structures. The impact to 41 private structures will cause physical displacement to 15 households, economic displacement to 2 households and non-significant impact to 13 households. There are 94 landowners from whom land will be acquired and out of them 81 landowners will be losing 10 percent and more of their landholding and would also face economic displacement. In addition to this 3 common property resources will also be affected. In all, the package will cause impact to 104 households comprising of 395 persons out of which 91 households comprising 318 persons will experience major impact.

5. The objective of this updated Resettlement Plan (RP) is to provide mitigation measures to address the adverse impacts to the affected persons so as to improve or at least restore their living standard to pre-project level. This RP describes the likely impacts, mitigation measures, entitlements, institutional arrangements to implement the RP, grievance redress mechanism and monitoring. This RP complies with National and State laws and policies and is also in compliance with ADB Safeguards Policy Statement.

6. The private land required for these packages are spread across six revenue villages viz. Dakhala, Guimara, Nahira, Karipara, Sapathuri and Sulikata Pathar. However, during census survey names on the revenue villages were not known for the four villages viz. Dokhola, Nahira, Guimara and Sulikatapathar (Makadhuj). There are 94 landowners from whom land is proposed to be acquired and loss of land for 81 landowners the loss will be significant as they will be losing 10 percent and above of their total landholding. However, only 43 land owners will be losing their productive land (Commercial and Agricultural) out of 81 significantly impacted land owners.

7. Census and socio-economic survey were undertaken from 8th June to 13th June 2016 and 17th to 20th January 2018 based on the detailed design provided by WRD Palasbari-Gumi Division. The survey identified 17 households losing 41 structures, 94 households losing land and the socio-economic survey was also carried out amongst them. This RP will be further updated prior to the award of civil work contract to accommodate any additional impact and/or entitlement after completion of DMS or any change in the engineering design.

8. The project intervention would impact 17 structure-owners and 94 landowners. Amongst the structure-owners (17 DHs), i.e. 100 percent will be significantly impacted. Thirty seven percent of the structures are used for residential purpose, 5 percent are used for commercial purpose and 58 percent of the structures are used either as cattle shed, or grain storage or farm shelter etc. Significantly impacted residential structures account for 100 percent (15 DPs out of 15 DPs) and significantly impacted commercial structures account for 100 percent (2 DPs out of 2 DPs). Though 100 percent of the other structures do face significant impact, it does not involve physical or economic displacement.

9. Eighty percent of the affected household will face economic displacement (45 DHs out of 104 DHs). The economic displaced households comprise of 2-households who will lose their livelihood due to loss of their commercial structure and 43-titleholders losing significant extent of their productive land, commercial and agricultural, will also face loss economic displacement. The Package-P1 and Package-P2 of the Palasbari-Gumi subproject will impact 3 common property resources (CPR) comprising of 1 Anganwadi Centres (AWC), 1 places of worship and 1 hand pumps.

10. The salient findings of the census and socio-economic survey are summarized and 86 percent of the households are headed by men and 14 percent of the households are women headed. Seventy six percent of the affected households belong to the general category, followed by 19.23 percent Other Backward Caste and 4.81 percent Scheduled Caste. The average size of the affected household is 3.25 members or says 4 members. The worker participation rate of 31.4 percent amongst the affected persons is significantly lower than the State average (38.7%). The average annual income of the affected household is Rs.57,602.

11. There are 19 percent women headed household who qualify under vulnerable category, 6.3 percent scheduled caste, 56 percent each are below poverty line and 6 percent elderly headed household and 13 percent qualify being landless.

12. Consultations were undertaken throughout the RP preparation stage and all relevant aspects of subproject design, benefits out of project interventions, details of land required and impact to private property, declaration of cut-off date, proposed provisions on compensation for land, structures, trees/crops as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013, proposed provisions for payment of resettlement assistances and the implementation arrangement were discussed with the affected communities. Information will be disseminated to DPs at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the SIO with assistance of the NGO hired for assisting in RP implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to DPs as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Assamese. The Assamese version of executive summary of RP along with Entitlement Matrix and structure and process of GRC has been disclosed to DPs. The resettlement plan has been updated and will be disclosed affected households and uploaded in the ADB and FREMAA website.

13. The Resettlement Plan has been updated based on the updated MFF Resettlement Framework of Project 2. The Resettlement Framework and entitlements adopted are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

14. For the title holders, the date of notification [Sec 9(1)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1964 will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with RFCTLARR Act and ADB SPS. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is ₹237 million.

15. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) has been established at three-levels, one at the project level, another at the District level and the third at EA level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints and grievances.

16. The Executing Agency and Implementing Agency for Project 2 is Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA), GoA and Water Resource Department (WRD), GoA respectively. The Non-Technical wing of FREMAA is headed by Executive Officer (Non-Technical) and supported by one Rehabilitation & Resettlement Officer, one Social Safeguard Specialist, one AO-cum-Environmental Specialist, one Forest & Environment Officer, one Senior Field Supervisor and two Field Supervisors, for addressing and managing social and environment issues. The Non-Technical Wing will have the resources and authority to manage the resettlement planning and implementation. The primary role of Non-Technical wing will be to ensure that projects undertaken meets all social and environment safeguard policy requirement of GoI, GoA and ADB and carry out internal monitoring during RP implementation. In addition to Non Technical wing at FREMAA level, there will be a Social and Environment Implementation Officer (SEIO) to be designated by SIO at each subproject level. The role of SEIO will be to handle land acquisition and RP implementation at subproject level. The SEIO will be supported by the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Officer and Field Supervisors appointed by FREMAA and a NGO recruited specially for this purpose at each subproject level.

17. In view the significance of resettlement impacts under the facility, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both monitoring by SIO and monitoring by FREMAA/SIO/DC and monitoring by an external agency / expert to submit semi-annual monitoring report to ADB.

I. Project Description

A. Background

1. Government of Assam (GOA) is implementing the Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (AIFRERMIP) to enhance the reliability and effectiveness of flood and riverbank erosion risk management (FRERMA) along the Brahmaputra River in the Assam region. The population living in the flood prone areas of the Brahmaputra River Basin in Assam will benefit both directly and indirectly due to this program. The program is being implemented through a Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA), is currently implementing the subprojects proposed under Tranche-I and proposes to take up the implementation of Tranche-II subprojects.

2. The program aims to improve key infrastructure for flood and erosion management including improvement and rehabilitation of embankments, riverbank protection and flood proofing works along the Brahmaputra River to protect vital state economic interests and to improve the socio- economic conditions of the flood plain inhabitants, including poverty reduction of the poorer and vulnerable groups in the project area. Thus, the proposed program has been expected to enhance the security against floods and riverbank erosion through provision of comprehensive interventions comprising of mitigations, institutional strengthening and capacity building of state and local level agencies of the Water Resources Department (WRD). The Program activities involve (i) construction of river bank protection in selected high priority/sub project areas; (ii) strengthening and improvements of existing embankments; (iii) construction of new embankment; (iv) non-structural measures such as forecasting and early warning systems, and preparedness; (v) alternative measures such as community flood proofing in selected localities; and (vi) project management support. The three subprojects proposed under Tranche-II and details of the contract packages proposed under each subproject is given below.

Table 1: Description of Subprojects under Tranche-II

Sub-Project	Package Details
Palasbari-Gumi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Rehabilitation of a spur and bank protection works from Dokhola to Guimara area of 3 kms, construction of sluice gate and Spur Rehabilitation at Palasbari site; ii) Bank protection works from Guimara to Makadhu area of 3.4 km at Palasbari site; iii) Plantation near Palasbari Tranche 1 embankment at Palasbari site; iv) Rehabilitation of 3 spurs (deflectors) with bank protection in between at Gumi of 0.9 km at Gumi site; v) Bank protection works at Barbhita of 1.2 km at Gumi site; vi) Bank protection works at Taparpathar of 5 km at Gumi site;
Dibrugarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) River bank protection works for reach length 1.05 km at DTP Dyke Area (2 locations); ii) Up-gradation of existing Oakland dyke of 9.1 km and Bank protection work of 2.7 K.M from Kachuoni to Oakland Part-II. iii) Pro siltation measures with RCC porcupine screens in the critical section of the river Brahmaputra in DTP Dyke area. iv) Pro siltation measures with porcupine screens at different locations; and v) Plantation along DTP dyke Tranche 1 works
Kaziranga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Construction of 3 numbers of sluice gate and bank protection work of 4 K.M ii) Pro siltation measures with porcupine screens at different locations; iii) Emergency work (earthwork)

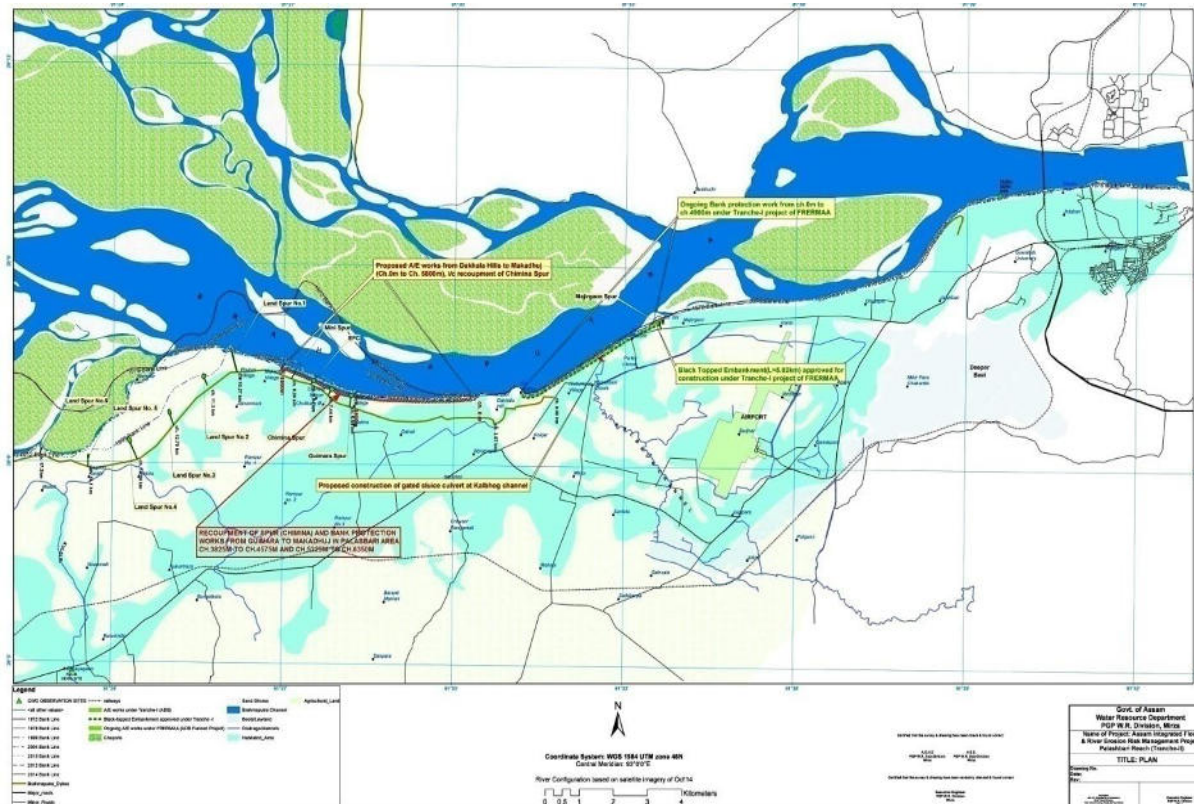
(Note: this sub-project was proposed in Tranche I subsequently moved to Tranche II due to late receipt of environmental clearance from GoI)

3. Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) has updated this Resettlement Plan (RP) for Packages P1 and P2 of the Palasbari-Gumi subproject proposed under Tranche-II of AIFRERMIP. This RP addresses the social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets and impact to non-titleholders living along the embankment of the river, that would result in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with the Resettlement Framework of AIFRERMIP that confirms to the principles and provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARRA) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS).

B. The Packages

4. Riverbank protection works from Dokhola hill to Makadhuj (Sulikata Pathar) of 6.4 kms under packages P1 and P2 would entail land acquisition (LA) and have an impact on the resettlement and rehabilitation issues along the corridor of impact (COI). Hence, this RP has been updated to mitigate the adverse impacts due to this project activity on the people living across the COI. **Error! Reference source not found.** shows the plan of the packages under Palasbari-Gumi.

Figure 1: Plan of the Packages of Project 2 under Palasbari-Gumi Subproject

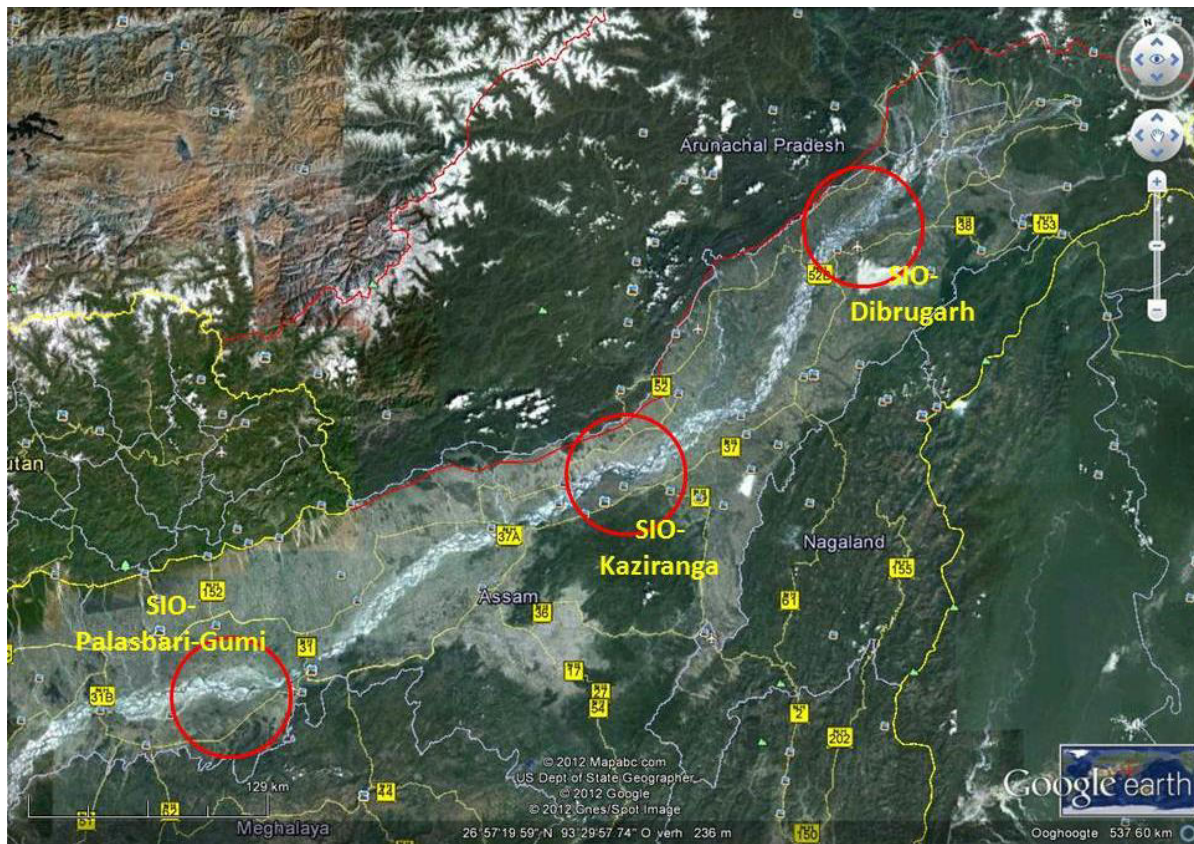


Source: WRD, Palasbari Gumi Division, Assam

C. Profile of the Project Area

5. The subproject location of Palasbari is situated in Kamrup (Rural) and Kamrup (Metro) administrative districts in the western part of Assam, with a distinctive native *Kamrupi* culture and dialect (both known as *Kamrupi*). The local villagers recall the recurrence of floods and erosions from 1950. Since then, floods and riverbank erosion has been an annual feature wherein several villages have been washed away and eroded as well as loss of life, property and other assets. The recurring flood and incessant erosion has completely changed the lifestyles and livelihoods of the people. While every household in the past had their land, majority of them are now impoverished either as landless and those without legal title to land or marginal farmers or *hazira* workers (daily wage laborers). Figure 2 shows the subproject location.

Figure 2: Subproject Location



Source: Google Earth

D. Subproject Package-P1 and Package-P2 Impacts

6. The over water bank protection work from Dokhola to Makadhuj (Sulikata Pathar) of 6.4 km under Package-P1 and P2 of Palasbari-Gumi subproject will prevent erosion of the agricultural lands and the settlement areas that are adjacent to the river and thereby protect the life and property of the people living in these settlements.

7. However, the improvements proposed under these two packages would entail land acquisition and will impact residences and shops belonging to the non-titleholders. This package will involve acquisition of 10.43 ha of private land, require transfer of 5.1 ha of government land and will impact 41 private structures belonging to 17 households as some of the affected households are having more than one structures which are impacted. The impact to 41 private structures will cause physical displacement to 15 households, economic displacement to 2 households and non-significant impact to 13 households. There are 94 landowners from whom land will be acquired and out of them 43 landowners will be losing 10 percent and more of their productive landholding, agricultural and commercial and would also face economic displacement. In addition to this 3 common property resources will also be affected. In all, the packages will cause impact to 104 households comprising of 395 persons. Total number of non-titled DP is 32 numbers out of which 17 non-titleholders will face significant impact. The involuntary resettlement impacts are summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Package- P1 & P2
Private Land Acquisition (ha)	10.43 ha
Government Land Required	5.10 ha
Displaced Households (DHs)	104
Physically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	15
Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	2
Economically Displaced Titleholders losing land	43
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	-
Non-Significant Impact ¹	13
Total Displaced Persons (DPs)	395
Titled DPs	94
Non-titled DPs	32
Total Displaced Persons (DPs) experiencing major impact	318
Titled DPs experiencing major impact	222
Non-titled DPs experiencing major impact	17
Affected employees	-
Affected Structures	41
Affected Private Trees	10,259
Affected Common Property Resources	3

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

8. The improvements were proposed considering the minimum land requirement thereby minimising the additional land requirement. However, land requirement could not be avoided as the design with the alignment shall have to be prepared along the existing riverbank for protection of the riverbank from erosion due to flooding.

¹ Where the impact to structure is less than 10 percent of the total area, then such impacts are categorised as non-significant impacts as the DP is neither physically nor economically displaced or losing less than 10 percent of their productive assets. The on-significant impacted DHs in these Packages include 13 DHs who lose less than 10% of their land.

F. Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

9. The objective of this updated Resettlement Plan (RP) is to provide mitigation measures to address the adverse impacts to the affected persons so as to improve or at least restore their living standard to pre-project level. This RP describes the likely impacts, mitigation measures, entitlements, institutional arrangements to implement the RP, grievance redress mechanism and monitoring. This RP complies with National and State laws and policies and is also in compliance with ADB Safeguards Policy Statement.

II. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

A. Impacts of the Subproject Package

10. The proposed project activities in Palasbari-Gumi subproject include 6-packages (Table-1) and this RP has been prepared for Package-P1 and Package-P2 of the Palasbari-Gumi subproject. The work under these packages involve over water bank protection work from Dokhola to Makadhuji (Sulikata pathar) of 6.4 kms at chainage 0 m at Dokhola to Makadhuji (Sulikata Pathar) at chainage 6400 m. Due to slope cutting along the River Bank, additional land adjoining the river bank will be required and this would involve acquisition of private land, transfer of government land and will impact squatters (Table 2).

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

11. The proposed civil work under this package involves acquisition of private land and transfer of government land for slope cutting along the river bank. The total land required for the improvements proposed under these packages is 15.53 ha. The extent of private land to be acquired is 10.43 ha and government land required is 5.10 ha as given in Table 3. The private land to be acquired for this subproject is 10.43 ha and constitutes 67 percent of the total land required.

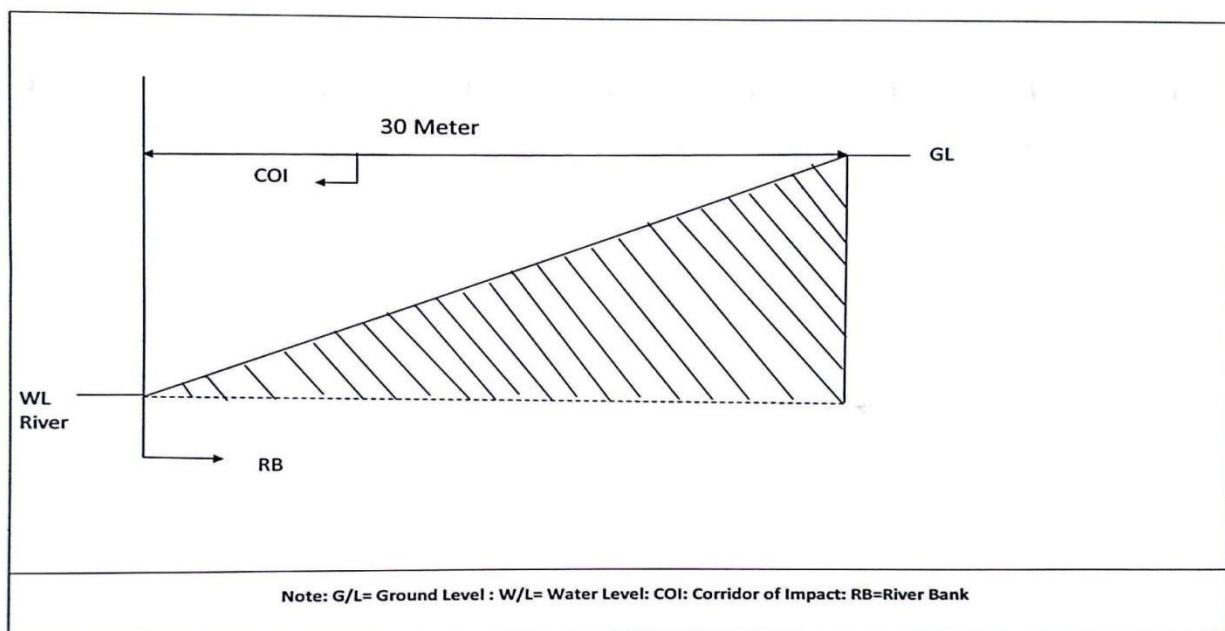
Table 3: Land Requirement

S.No	Classification of Land	Extent in Hectares
1	Private Land	10.43
2	Government Land	5.10
	Total	15.53

Source: Circle Office, Palasbari, Assam

12. **Figure 3** shows the cross section of the bank protection work.

Figure 3: Cross Section of Bank Protection Work Showing Corridor of Impact



Source: WRD Palasbari-Gumi Division

13. The private land required for these packages is spread across six revenue villages viz., Dokhola, Guimara, Nahira, Karipara, Sapathuri and Sulikata Pathar. The 94 landowners from whom land is proposed to be acquired are categorized based on the extent of land lost as a percentage to total land holding. Loss of land is non-significant to 13.8 percent of the landowners who will be losing less than 10 percent of their total landholding and for the remaining (86.2%), the loss will be significant as they will be losing 10 percent and above of their total landholding. FREMAA has ensured that extent of impact assessments are based on all considerations, like detailed land survey by revenue officials and providing all compensation and R&R assistances as per the entitle matrix as well as provision of law, so that the policy objective of the affected peoples are not worst off than pre- project status. The village wise extent of land lost is presented in **Table 4.**²

Table 4: Extent of Land Lost

Extent of Land Acquired	Dakhala	NDHira	Guimara	Sulikata Pathar	Karipara	Sapathuri	Total	Percentage
Less than 10%	3	1	3	2	2	2	13	13.8
≥10% and < 20%	3	6	5	1	2	3	20	21.3
≥20% and < 50%	6	7	11	5	2	8	39	41.5
≥50% and ≤ 99%	2	3	7	2	2	1	17	18.1
100%	0	0	4	0	0	1	5	5.3
Total	14	17	30	10	8	15	94	100.0

² The data has been compiled based on the land survey carried out by the Circle Office, Palasbari.

Source: Circle Office, Palasbari, Assam

14. The 5.63 ha of private land belonging to 51 land owners are used for residential followed by 4.13 ha of private land belonging to 37 landowners for agriculture and 0.67 ha belonging to 6 land owners for commercial purpose. The village wise land-owners categorised by usage of land proposed for acquisition is given in the following table.

Table 5: Type of Land Lost

Use of Land	Dakhala	Nahira	Guimara	Sulikata Pathar	Karipara	Sapathuri	Total	Extent (in ha)
Agriculture	4	2	1	10	8	12	37	4.13
Commercial	-	6	-	0	0	0	6	0.67
Residential	10	9	29	0	0	3	51	5.63
Total	14	17	30	10	8	15	94	10.43

Source: Circle Office, Palasbari, Assam

C. Impact to Structures

15. The project intervention would impact 41 structure-owners and 94 landowners. Amongst the structure-owners (41 DHs), 100 percent will be significantly impacted. Thirty seven percent of the structures are used for residential purpose, 5 percent are used for commercial purpose and 58 percent of the structures are used either as cattle shed, or grain storage or farm shelter etc. The use of the affected structured categorized based on the magnitude of impact is given in the following table.

Table 6: Use of Affected Structures

Use of Structure	Significant	Non-significant	Package-P1 & P2	Percentage
Residential	15	0	15	36.6
Commercial	2	0	2	4.9
Residential cum Commercial	0	0	0	0.0
Cattle shed, grain storage, farm shelter, private temple, toilet, etc.	24	0	24	58.5
Total	41	0	41	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

1. The extent loss to the affected structures as a percentage of affected area to the total area of the structure was computed to determine the magnitude of impact. The magnitude of impact has been assessed based on the percentage of loss, with loss of less than 10% has been categorised as non-significant and 10% or more loss as significant. Significantly impacted residential structures account for 100 percent (15 DPs out of 15 DPs) and significantly impacted commercial structures account for 100 percent (2 DPs out of 2 DPs). Though 100 percent of the other structures do face significant impact, it does not involve physical or economic displacement. The extent of loss to the affected structure by usage is given in the following table.

Table 7: Extent of Loss of affected Structures by Use

Extent of Loss	Residential	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Other Use	Total
Less than 10%	0	0	0	0	0
≥ 10% and < 20%	0	0	0	0	0
≥ 20% and < 50%	0	0	0	0	0
≥ 50% and < 100%	0	0	0	0	0
100%	15	2	0	24	41
Total	15	2	0	24	41

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 January 2018

2. Sixty one percent of the structures getting affected are semi-permanent in nature, followed by 32 percent that are temporary in nature and 7 percent are permanent structures. Amongst the residential structures, 40 percent are semi-permanent and temporary in nature and 20 percent that are permanent in nature. The type of affected structure by the usage is given below.

Table 8: Type of Structure by Use

Type of Structure	Residential	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Others	Package-P1 & P2	Percentage
Permanent	3	0	0	0	3	7.3
Semi-permanent	6	2	0	17	25	61.0
Temporary	6	0	0	7	13	31.7
Total	15	2	0	24	41	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 January 2018

16. Fifty four percent of the structures are squatter-occupied, followed by 44 percent that are encroached and 2.5 percent owner-occupied. The tenure status of affected structures by its usage is given in the following table.

Table 9: Ownership of Private Structures

Tenure	Residential	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Others	Package-P1 & P2	Percentage
Owner	0	0	0	1	1	2.4
Encroacher	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Squatter	15	2	0	23	40	97.56
Tenant	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	15	2	0	24	41	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

17. Twenty nine percent of the other structures getting affected comprise of private temple, followed by 21 percent toilet, 17 percent hand pump 8 percent each of grain storage, farm shelter and cattle shed and 4 percent each of pucca wall and pig sty. The use of other structure by type of structure is given in the following table.

Table 10: Usage of Other Structures by Type

Use of Other Structure	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary	Package-P1 & P2	Percentage
Toilet	0	2	3	5	20.83
Grain Storage	0	2	0	2	8.33
Hand Pump	0	4	0	4	16.67
Cattle shed	0	2	0	2	8.33
Pucca Wall	0	1	0	1	4.17
Farm Shelter	0	2	0	2	8.33
Kitchen	0	0	0	0	0.00
Pig Sty	0	0	1	1	4.17
Private temple	0	4	3	7	29.17
Grand Total	0	17	7	24	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

D. Loss of Livelihood

3. Seventy eight percent of the affected household will face economic displacement (45 DHs out of 104 DHs). The economic displaced households comprise of 2-households who will lose their livelihood due to loss of their commercial structure. The 43-titleholders losing significant extent of their productive land, commercial and agricultural, will also face loss economic displacement due to loss of agricultural crop. The type of loss leading to loss of livelihood is given in the following table.

Table 11: Loss of Livelihood

Category of Loss	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Owners of Business	2	7
Commercial Tenants	-	-
Employees	-	-
Titleholders losing land	43	215
Total	45	222

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

E. Common Property Resources

4. The Package-P1 and Package-P2 of the Palasbari-Gumi subproject will impact 3 common property resources (CPR) comprising of 1 place of worship, 1 community hand pump and 1 AWC. One affected temples is temporary type. The members of the temple were consulted during the survey regarding the relocation site and will be relocated to government land to be transferred by Circle Officer, Palasbari as assured by her. They informed that temple will be shifted to the vacant land beyond the corridor of impact. The impact to CPR by village is given in the following table.

Table 12: Type and Distribution of CPRs by Village

Village	AWC	Place of Worship	Hand Pump	Public Facility	Rest House	Total
Dakhala	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nahira	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guimara	1	1	0	0	0	2
Sulikatapathar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	0	0	3

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

F. Impact to Trees

18. The civil work under these packages will impact 10,259 trees comprising 493 timber trees and 9766 fruit bearing will be impacted.

III. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

19. This Resettlement Plan is based on census and socio-economic survey carried out from 8th June to 13th June 2016 and 17th to 20th January 2018 based on the detailed design provided by WRD Palasbari-Gumi Division. The survey identified 104 households losing 41 structures and land - the socio-economic survey was also carried out amongst them. However, the information about 94 landowners (94 with significant impact) losing their land was gathered from the land records available in the Circle Office, Palasbari. These landowners could not be identified during the census survey as they were absentee landowners and do not live in the vicinity of the subproject area. The salient findings of the survey are presented in the following sections.

B. Methodology

20. Census survey was carried out by using a structured questionnaire covering all the households falling with the proposed right-of-way or corridor of impact (COI) of 30 meters. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the Displaced Household (DH); (ii) tenure; and (iii) type, use and extent of loss to the DH. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socio-economic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the household, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, vulnerability characteristics, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, and ascertaining perceptions about project, resettlement options and compensation, was collected from all impacted household. All structures were photographed for reference and record. Details of common property resources within the Col were also recorded. The questionnaire used for the census survey is attached as Appendix 9.

21. The displaced households were categorized based on the severity of impact as significant (loss of 10 percent and above of the productive asset or structure) and non-significant (loss of less than 10 percent of the productive asset or structure). The summary of Affected Common Property Resources is presented in **Appendix 3**.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Households

1. Head of the Households by Sex

22. Eighty five percent of the households are headed by men and 14.4 percent of the households are women headed. Amongst all members of the family, 54 percent are men followed by 45 percent female. The head of household by sex is presented in the following table.

Table 13: Head of Household by Sex

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	89	85.6
Female	15	14.4
Total	104	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

2. Households by Religion

23. Ninety two percent affected households reported that they are Hindus and remaining 8 percent are Muslims. The household by religion is presented in the following table.

Table 14: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	96	92.3
Muslim	8	7.7
Christian	-	-
Total	104	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

3. Households by Social Category

24. Seventy six percent of the affected households comprise general category, followed by 19 percent Other Backward Caste and 4 percent are scheduled caste. The social category of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 15: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	79	76.0
Other Backward caste	20	19.23
Scheduled caste	5	4.81
Scheduled Tribes	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00
Total	104	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

4. Household by Size of Family

25. The family of size up to 3 members account for 45 percent, followed by 43 percent with a family of size 4 to 5, 10 percent 6 or 7 members and above 7-member family account for 2 percent. The average size of the affected household is 3.25 members or say 4 members

Table 16: Size of the household

Size of the Family	Number	Valid Percentage
Up to 3	47	45.2
4 to 5	45	43.3
6 to 7	10	9.6
Above 7	2	1.92
Not disclosed	0	0.00
Total	104	100
Average size of the family is 3.25		

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

5. Affected Persons by Age Group

26. The percentage of women aged above 65 years is slightly lower compared to men in the same age group. However, in the 21 and below age group the women account for 32 percent and men account for 28 percent. In all, 30 percent of the affected persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 28 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 21 percent in the age group of 36 and 50, 15 percent in the age group of 50 and 65 and 5 percent in the above 65 age group. The sex ratio is 943 and is lower than the State average of 958.

Table 17: Age Group of DPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 21	60	27.8	58	32.4	118	29.9
> 21 and ≤ 35	62	28.7	50	27.9	112	28.4
> 35 and ≤ 50	43	19.9	42	23.5	85	21.5
> 50 and ≤ 65	38	17.6	22	12.3	60	15.2
Above 65	13	6.0	7	3.91	20	5.06
Total	216	100.0	179	100	395	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

D. Socio-economic Profile

1. Educational Level of the Affected Persons

27. Fourteen percent amongst females and 12 percent amongst males are uneducated. When compared with the State literacy level of 78 percent amongst males (Rural 75%) and 66 percent amongst females (Rural 63%), the level of educational attainment amongst male is low and female is high with State literacy level. High School is the highest level of educational attainment for most of the females with the number of females beyond high school declining. The educational level of the members of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 18: Educational level of DPs

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 5 th	33	15.28	42	23.5	75	19.0
6 th to 8 th	39	18.06	25	14.0	64	16.2
9 th to 10 th	52	24.07	48	26.8	100	25.3
11 th to 12 th	40	18.52	18	10.1	58	14.68
Diploma	12	5.56	9	5.03	21	5.32
Graduate	8	3.70	8	4.47	16	4.05
Post Graduate	6	2.78	3	1.68	9	2.28
Uneducated	26	12.04	26	14.5	52	13.2
Total	216	100	179	100	395	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

2. Occupation of the Affected Persons

28. Ninety three percent amongst females and 48 percent amongst males are either unemployed or not in workforce, with the not in workforce comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and females who do not go for work. The State average of worker participation rate being 38.4 percent (Rural 38.7%), the worker participation rate of 59 percent amongst the affected persons is higher than the state average. Twenty nine percent of the male who work casual laborer, followed by 3 percent in cultivation, 1 percent agricultural laborers and 7 percent as self-employed. The occupation of the members of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 19: Occupation of DPs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty/Tea shop	2	0.93	0	0.00	2	0.51
Veg/Grocery shop/	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Self employed	25	11.57	3	1.68	28	7.09
Salaried/Pension	6	2.78	0	0	6	1.52
Fishing	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Casual laborer	63	29.17	9	5.03	72	18.23
Cultivator	13	6.02	0	0.00	13	3.3
Agri laborer	1	3.00	0	0.00	1	0.25
Livestock/ Business	2	0	0	0	2	0
Unemployed/Not in workforce	104	48.1	167	93.3	271	68.6
Total	216	100	179	100	395	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

3. Income of the Affected Household

29. Fifty six percent of the household are earning between ₹24,001 and ₹48,000 per annum, followed by 13 percent who are earning less than ₹24,000, 28 percent earn more than ₹60,000 and 27 percent between ₹48,001 and ₹60,000. Six percent of the affected household did not disclose the income details. The average annual income of the affected household is ₹57,602.

Table 20: Annual Household Income

Income Range	Number	Percentage
Up to 24,000	14	13.5
24,001 to 48,000	26	56.6
48,001 to 60,000	28	26.92
>60,000	29	27.88
Not disclosed	7	6.7
Total	104	100
The average annual household income is ₹57,602		

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

4. Vulnerable DHs

30. Certain sections of the society are often excluded from the development process due to a wide variety of reasons and thus are unable to enjoy the benefits of the same. These reasons include gender, caste, poverty, age, and other similar classifications. These populations are considered 'vulnerable' and require additional guidance and support. The vulnerable group for AIFRERMP comprises of: (a) those that live below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC) and scheduled tribes (ST); (c) women-headed households (WHH); (d) elderly; (e) landless and those without legal title to land; and (f) households with disabled persons.

31. Seventy six percent (79 DHs out of 104 DHs) of displaced households are vulnerable. The vulnerability in the order of priority as presented in the following table and without duplication (mutually exclusive) indicates that 19 percent qualify under vulnerable category as they are women headed households, 55 percent households being living below poverty line, 6 percent scheduled caste and 12 percent (10 DHs) qualify as vulnerable being landless and those without legal title to land. The vulnerable status of significantly impacted DHs in the package, which is mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table is given below

Table 21: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage
Women Headed Household	15	19.0
Scheduled tribes	0	0.0
Scheduled Caste	5	6.3
Disabled Member Household	0	0.00
Below poverty line	44	55.70
Elderly	5	6.33
Landless	10	12.66
Total Vulnerable	79	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

5. Role of Women

Participation in Economic Activity

32. Women are primarily involved in household work and are not into any economic activity except some who work as casual and agricultural labourers.

Decision making

33. Forty six percent of the DHs reported that the women in the household participate in financial decisions and the rest reported that the women have no role to play. Ninety one percent of the affected household reported of water being collected for domestic use and amongst them 97 percent reported that the drinking water is fetched by the women or girl child in the household.

Institutional Delivery

34. Amongst those who reported of having given birth to a child (93%), 86 percent reported that they availed the facility of government hospital for delivery during the last pregnancy. This is significantly higher than the State average of 4 percent. Those who had not sought institutional facility and had delivered at home comprised of 4.8 percent who had delivered private hospital and 2 percent who had delivered with the assistance of the village elder.

Table 22: Child Delivery

Source	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Government Hospital	90	86.5	93.3
Private Hospital	5	4.8	
Midwife at Home	0	0	
Village elder at Home	2	1.92	
Not applicable	7	6.7	
Total	104	100	

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

6. Gender Disaggregated Data

35. Fourteen percent of the households are headed by women and among members of household women account for 45 percent. The women DPs comprise of 32 percent who are below 21 years, 28 percent are in the age group of 22 to 35 years, 23 percent are in the age group of 36 to 50 years, 12 percent are in the age group of 51 to 65 and 4 percent are above 65 years old. Fifteen percent of the females are uneducated, 27 percent each have studied up to high school, 23 percent have studied up to primary and middle school, 5 percent have studied up to Diploma, 4 percent graduates and 2 percent have studied up to Post Graduate.

36. Ninety three percent of the females are not in workforce and amongst the workforce (7%), casual labourers account for 5 percent, followed by 2 percent agricultural labourers.

37. Forty Six percent of the women are involved in financial decisions of the household, women in 91 percent (162 out of 179) of the households are responsible for fetching drinking water, the institutional delivery is 91 percent and only 4 percent reported of having title for property (land or building).

38. The 15 female-headed households will be adversely impacted due to project activity that may cause mental stress and agony to them. The RP implementation NGO shall facilitate these female-headed households in receiving compensation and assistances also in shifting and relocation. The NGO will also organize special counseling sessions with these female-headed households.

39. All female-headed households will be included within the Gender Action Plan, which will assess female headed households' livelihood needs and provide additional support, including training, and necessary linkages to start income generation.

7. Key Socio-economic Indicators

40. The key socio-economic indicators established based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out amongst the DHs during June 2016 and January 2018 is presented below. These indicators would form the baseline indicators that would be compared with the evaluation carried out by the independent external evaluation agency.

Table 23: Key Socio-economic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Economic Indicators (N =104)		
1	Monthly family income	Average in Rupees	5,514
	(N =104)		
2	Number of earners	Average No. of people	1.08
3	Business establishment	%	1.04
4	Cultivators (N = 395 DPs)	%	3.3
b)	Housing/Shop Characteristics (N=41)		
5	Permanent	%	7.3
6	Semi-permanent	%	60.98
7	Temporary houses	%	31.71
8	Owners	%	2.4
9	Encroachers	%	43.9
10	Squatters	%	53.7
11	Tenant	%	0.0
	Standard of Living (N=104)		
12	Having Separate Kitchen	%	32.7
13	Having Separate Toilet	%	14.4
14	Houses Electrified	%	19.2
15	Access to Piped Water Supply (HSC/PT)	%	56.7
16	LPG as fuel for Cooking	%	14.42
c)	Demographic Characteristics (N=359)		
17	Family size	Average	3.45
18	Women headed household	%	4.2
d)	Assets Owned (N=104)		
19	Cycle	%	83.7
20	Motor cycle	%	11.5

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
21	Fishing boat	%	2.8
22	Fishing net	%	1.9
23	Pickup Van	%	0.00
24	Cart	%	0.00

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

E. Resettlement Preferences

41. The affected households were asked to indicate their preferred resettlement option. Ninety one percent have opted for cash assistance, followed by 5.30 who opted for project constructed house/shop and 3.79 percent wanted land for land. The resettlement preference of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 24: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Land for Land	23	3.79
Project assisted - House / shop	5	5.30
Self-managed - Cash assistance	76	90.91
Total	104	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016 and January 2018

IV. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

42. The RP has been prepared in close consultation with all the stakeholders and consultations with affected persons and stakeholders will continue to be held throughout the implementation period through formal meetings, informal meetings with small groups, focus group discussions. During RP preparation, consultation and discussions were held in the major habitations and villages along the river reaches involving project affected families and other stakeholders such as Gaon Bura (village headmen), panchayat members, women and vulnerable groups.

43. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the subproject and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and meetings were undertaken amongst the various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders, during the census and socio-economic survey that was carried out in June 2016 and January 2018. The various methods employed during the consultation process are given in the following table.

Table 25: Consultation Methods


Stakeholders	Method
Affected Persons	Census and Socio-economic Survey / Focus Group Discussions
Local communities	Individual Interviews, field level observations, transect walk, community consultations and meetings
<i>Gaon Burha</i> (local village headman)	Brief discussions/ individual interview
Women and Children	Consultations
Other vulnerable groups (ST, Poor)	Focus Group Discussions
SDO (Civil), Circle Officer, BDOs	Individual meetings
Elderly	Individual consultations

44. An essential part of the RP was the involvement of the DPs throughout the entire process of planning. The consultations with the DPs resulted in transparency in the process of identification and enumeration. Further, it helped in understanding better the requirements and expectations of the DPs. Consultations were undertaken throughout the RP preparation stage and all relevant aspects of subproject design, benefits out of project interventions, details of land required and impact to private property, declaration of cut-off date, proposed provisions on compensation for land, structures, trees/crops as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013, proposed provisions for payment of resettlement assistances and the implementation arrangement were discussed with the affected communities. The date, sex disaggregated data and the location detail along with the number of participants of the major consultations is given in Table 26. Total 127 persons participated in the intensive consultations carried out during census and socio-economic survey. However, information disclosure and consultation were carried out in each of the project affected households during census and socio-economic survey. The importance of ongoing consultation and future consultation and disclosure plan is adequately described in para 47 and para 48. The attendance sheets of the participants are given in Appendix 8.

Table 26: Details of Consultations

Date	Venue	No of participants			Photographs
		M	F	T	
09-06-2016	Dokhola	9	8	17	
11-06-2016	Guimara	14	5	19	
11-06-2016	Simina	6	34	40	

Date	Venue	No of participants			Photographs
		M	F	T	
11-06-16	Mokadhuj	9	6	15	
10/06/2016	Sulikata	7	3	10	
17/01/2018	Nahira	5	10	15	

Date	Venue	No of participants			Photographs
		M	F	T	
18/01/2018	Karipara	6	5	11	

A. Outcome of the Consultations

45. The issues and concerns raised during the consultations are summarised and presented in the following table.

Table 27: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Date	Place	Queries and Responses
09/06/2016	Dokhola	<p>People wanted to know when the work will start. Whether the local People can work as laborers during project work? They were informed that they will get opportunity to work as laborers during construction</p> <p>They wanted to know the purpose of the survey. The purpose of the survey was explained to them;</p> <p>They wanted to know whether the squatters and encroachers will get compensation or not. This was clarified that the non-titleholder will get compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement allowances;</p> <p>Whether the improved dyke will become a road so that their mobility is eased. They were informed that there will be a BT road in the dyke.</p>
11/06/2016	Guimara	<p>Whether they will be paid for the trees? It was clarified that they will get compensation for trees as well as structures</p> <p>Whether they will able to construct house close to the dyke? This was clarified that they will not be able to construct any house in the land acquired for the dyke.</p> <p>Will there be employment for the local people. They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill;</p> <p>Are the non-titleholders entitled for the benefits? It was clarified that non-titleholders will get the benefits except for the cost of land.</p>
11/06/2016	Simina	<p>They wanted to know whether the earth available after slope cutting can be used for raising the road very close to the work site. They were informed that WRD is considering this option as that will also control flood, however, it is yet to be finalized;</p> <p>Where they have to go to get the compensation and assistances. It was informed that for compensation they have to go to Deputy Commissioner's office at Dibrugarh and for other assistances the</p>

Date	Place	Queries and Responses
		project will arrange disbursement in their villages itself; Contractor will be from local area or outside? It was clarified that there is a different tender procedure and only qualified contractors are allowed to participate. If there is any such local contractor, they can submit tender but one has to qualify.
11/06/2016	Mokadhuj	People wanted to know when the work will start. Clarified that work is likely to start in end 2017. Whether they can do vegetable and rice cultivation this year? It was informed that they can cultivate in the affected land this season without fear; They expressed happiness that such work has been taken up that will not only protect them from flood, loss of agriculture due to flood but also improve the transportation of agricultural produce; The work should be executed as planned. It was informed that the utmost care will be taken to stick to the work plan; They will cooperate with the project provided they are benefited.
10/06/2016	Sulikata	They wanted to know the purpose of the survey. The purpose of the survey was explained to them; They wanted to know whether the squatters and encroachers will get compensation or not. This was clarified that the non-titleholder will get compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement allowances; What is the scope of them working as laborers. They were informed that they will get opportunity to work as laborers during construction.
17/01/2018	Nahira	They wanted whether the payment will be made by cash or cheque and what will be the procedure for disbursement of payment. It was clarified that cash payment is not allowed and they will get payment either through cheque or ECS method. People wanted to know when the work will start. Whether the local People can work as laborers during project work? They were informed that they will get opportunity to work as laborers during construction
18/01/2017	Karipara	People wanted to know whether they will be getting any compensation for the loss of their land and other assets. This was informed that they will get the compensation and assistances as per the provision of law and ADB policy. They shown concern about maintaining the quality of work and they were informed that all possible measures will be taken to ensure quality and standard of the work. In case of any complain from the community they should immediately inform the SIO for action.

B. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

46. Involving the affected persons and other stakeholders from the project concept stage and through design stage and execution will provide an opportunity to the stakeholders to share their views and concerns about the project. This will help in addressing the concerns as and when they arise than letting it escalate resulting in implementation delays and cost overrun.

47. Further, successful implementation of the RP is directly related to the degree of involvement of the affected persons in the identification of impacts, planning the mitigation measures and in implementing the proposed mitigation measures. The subproject Implementation Office (SIO) and the implementing support NGO will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following.

- (i) In case of any change in project design, the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimize resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the RF of AIFRERMIP.
- (ii) The SIO, with the assistance of the NGO, will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- (iii) During the implementation of RP, NGO will organize consultation meetings, and will appraise the affected persons about the schedule/progress in the implementation of civil works, including awareness regarding flood and river protection activities being undertaken and HIV AIDS prevention.
- (iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed households, ST and SC to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

48. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan is provided in **Table 28**

Table 28: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Agency Responsible	Period	Status
Transect walk along the corridor of impact and identification of stakeholders	FREMAA, SIO and PMC	September 2014	Completed
SIA, Initial Public Consultations and interaction with Village Headman	FREMAA, SIO and PMC	December 2015 to May 2016	Completed
Census Survey and Public Consultations	FREMAA, SIO and PMC	June 2016 and January 2018	Completed
Disclosure of Project details, GRM and mitigation measures of the impacts	FREMAA and PMC	ongoing	
Disclosure of RP in FREMAA, WRD and ADB website	FREMAA, WRD and ADB	February 2018	
Disclosure of list of DPs and entitlements	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	February– March 2018	
Consultation with DPs, stakeholders, vulnerable	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	Entire period of RP implementation	
Disclosure of RP implementation details	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	Entire period of RP implementation	
Disclosure of monitoring reports	FREMAA, WRD and ADB	Entire period of RP implementation	

C. Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

49. During public consultations information on the project details, likely impacts and benefits, stakeholders involved in project implementation, process of RP implementation, entitlements of DHs/DPs proposed, payment procedure etc. have been disclosed. The Final RP will be disclosed by FREMAA by uploading the same the FREMAA and WRD website along with the gist of the RP translated in local language. The translated gist of the RP would provide details of the project, magnitude of impact to land and assets, eligibility and entitlement, institutional arrangement and grievance redressal process. Hardcopies of the gist of the RP in local language will be made available at the local level public offices such as Block, Circle and Deputy Commissioner's Offices and Gram Panchayats. This updated RP will be disclosed to affected households and on the ADB and FREMAA website.

50. Information will be disseminated to DPs at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the SIO with assistance of the NGO hired for assisting in RP implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to DPs as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Assamese. The Assamese version of executive summary of RP along with Entitlement Matrix and structure and process of GRC has been disclosed to DPs.

51. Electronic version of the RP will be placed on the official website of the FREEMA and WRD. In addition, all safeguard documents including the quarterly progress reports and concurrent monitoring reports, impact evaluation reports, list of eligible DPs will be disclosed. RPs will be maintained in the website throughout the life of the project.

V. Legal Framework

A. Background

52. The Assam Integrated Flood and River Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (AIFRERMIP) is a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) which requires a Resettlement Framework (RF) which describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementing subprojects proposed under AIFRERMIP. The Resettlement Framework (RF) is in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS).

53. The Resettlement Framework and entitlements adopted are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy

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

54. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR Act is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that, the affected persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. This act came into effect on January 01, 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The salient provision of RFCTLARR Act is discussed below.

55. The RFCTLARR Act applies to acquisition of land for a public purpose, as defined in the act. The act provides for consultation with and involvement of local self-government in undertaking a Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The SIA is reviewed by an Expert Group to assess if the potential benefits of the project outweigh the social cost and adverse social impacts. The expert group can recommend either for or against proceeding with the project. The appropriate government is not bound by the decision of the expert group and can decide otherwise.

56. The act prohibits acquisition of multi crop land for any project, however on exceptional cases allows acquisition of multi crop land, wherein the State specific threshold of acquiring such land is not exceeded and equivalent waste land is developed for agricultural purpose. The competent authority while determining the market value of the land has to consider the higher value of the land arrived at by 3-methods of valuation viz: (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. In case of rural areas, the market value of land so determined is multiplied by a factor, to be decided by the appropriate government. A solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and all immovable properties or assets, trees and plants.

57. The collector shall take possession of the land only after ensuring that compensation as well as R&R entitlements are paid to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and six months for R&R from the date of award. In case of relocation, families will not be displaced from the land till the relocation sites are ready for occupation.

58. A Resettlement and Rehabilitation award detailing the entitlements to be provided as per the Second Schedule of Act is passed by the competent authority. Possession of land can be taken only after payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as detailed in Second Schedule and Third Schedule. The details of amenities to be provided in a resettlement site are detailed in the Third Schedule. The benefits to be offered to the affected families include land for land to the extent government land available in the resettlement areas, preference for employment in the project subject to availability and suitability of the person, training/capacity building for job/self-employment wage employment in project construction work to the willing DPs and housing benefits including houses for those losing houses and the landless and those without legal title to land displaced families. No income tax should be deducted from the compensation and no stamp duty shall be charged.

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

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

60. The involuntary resettlement safeguards policy covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of: (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

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

3. GAPS and Project Specific Actions

62. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 effective from 1st January 2014 represents a significant milestone in the development to address LA and R&R collectively in India. The RFCTLARR has also laid down similar principles like SPS, 2009 and focuses on avoiding or minimizing involuntary impacts and restoring/enhancing the quality of life of DPs. The RFCTLARR bridges the gap between the GOI Policy and ADB Policy.

5. The key difference between the Government and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy is with regard to the cut-off date for determining the eligibility for compensation and R&R assistance to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the ownership title to the land. As per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for title holders is the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] and for non-titleholders affected by the acquisition of such land, they should have been living/working three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land. To bring the RF for the Project in line with ADB's requirements, the RF mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of notification will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, whom the act does not recognize, the cut-off date will be the start date of the subproject census survey. In case of all affected non-title holders, suitable compensation (ex-gratia payments) for loss of assets and R&R assistance is proposed in the entitlement matrix. The RFCTLARR Act provides for compensation for land and structure at market rate, a 100 per cent solatium and 12 percent additional amount on market rate to all titleholders. Further, in addition to compensation the title holders are entitled for resettlement allowance, substance allowance and shifting allowance. This meets ADB SPS requirement. Furthermore, the titleholders who lose their house will be entitled for a built house or cash in lieu of house and this benefit can also be extended to those who do not have any other house site provided they have been residing in the affected area for the preceding three years. A comparative matrix of the GOI and ADB policies is at Appendix 1.

4. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

63. Based on the review of both ADB SPS and RFCTLARR Act, the policy principles for the Project includes the following elements:

- (v) Screen the project early, to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a census and socio-economic survey of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (vi) Adopt measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by taking the following measures: (a) explore siting the subproject components in government land or locations which are less impacting; (b) ensure use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; and (c) modify the designs of subproject components to minimize land requirement and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (vii) Where displacement is unavoidable, improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (a) land-based resettlement strategies, where possible, when affected livelihoods are land based, and when loss of land is significant, or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; and (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored.
- (viii) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- (ix) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at replacement value.
- (x) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.
- (xi) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless and those without legal title to land, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- (xii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (xiii) Disclose a resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- (xiv) Pay compensation and provide all resettlement entitlements before physical and/or economic displacement
- (xv) Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xvi) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons.
- (xvii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement³ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (xviii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

64. The above principles and resettlement procedural guidelines shall apply to this project under the loan in compliance with the RFCTLARR Act and ADB SPS so as to ensure that persons affected by land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement will be eligible for appropriate compensation and rehabilitation assistance.

³ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

VI. Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

A. Eligibility Criteria

65. The entitlement, assistance and benefits to the DHs is based on the policy principles adopted for this investment program (AIFRERMIP) which is line with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

66. In accordance with the principles adopted for this investment program, the affected persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance:

- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
- (ii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national/state laws; and
- (iii) Those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

67. The Package-P1 and Package-P2 of Palasbari-Gumi Subproject will have two types of affected persons i.e.: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; and (ii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all these two types of affected persons.

B. Entitlement Matrix

68. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all affected 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 affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration, if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the RF for this investment program. The affected persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Alternate housing or cash in lieu of house to physically displaces households;
- (v) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- (vi) Rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities.

69. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with RFCTLARR Act and ADB SPS. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the DHs and the same is being reviewed and would be endorsed by Government of Assam.

Table 29: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
Loss of Private Land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/DPs with customary land right	Compensation at replacement value ⁴ or land-for-land where feasible.
			One time resettlement allowance of ₹50,000 per affected family
		The option of (i) One-time payment of ₹500,000 per displaced family or (ii) Annuity policy that shall pay ₹2,000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL (Consumers price index for Agricultural Labourers)	
		All displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award	
Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not)/share cropper	Share of the crop loss between owners and sharecroppers/tenants/ lease holders as per the agreement		
	All displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award,		
Loss of Government Land	Agricultural and homestead land	Encroachers	60 days advance notice to shift from encroached land.
		Squatters	60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land. All displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award,
	Government land without being used by anybody	N/A	Transfer of land through inter government department
Loss of residential structure	Residential structure	Legal titleholders	Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable). Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation
			<u>Housing benefit</u> ⁵ : If house lost in rural areas, constructed house as per Indira Awas Yojana (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna) specifications. If in urban area, house of minimum 50 sq. m.

⁴Replacement cost for land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. Compensation at 1 to 2 times of the market value of the land. Market value to be multiplied by factor 1 for land in urban area, 1 to 2 in rural area depending on the distance from urban area with an additional 'Solatium' equal to the amount of compensation (100%).

⁵ The housing benefit shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area

Type of Loss	application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
			<p>plinth area. In urban area if family is not willing to accept the constructed house then shall get onetime financial assistance of at least ₹150,000. In rural areas, the affected households shall get onetime financial assistance of ₹130,000⁶</p> <p>One time resettlement allowance of ₹50,000 per affected household</p> <p>All physically displaced families will receive One time Shifting assistance of ₹50,000 towards transport costs etc.</p> <p>All physically displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award</p> <p>Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value</p>
		Tenants and leaseholders	<p>Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the DP. Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation</p> <p>One time resettlement allowance of ₹50,000 per affected family</p> <p>All displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of ₹50,000 towards transport costs etc.</p> <p>All displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award</p> <p>Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets</p>
		Squatters	<p>Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter. Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation</p> <p>The project will provide suitable alternate site for relocation of residential squatters, in case required and subject to availability of suitable government land with basic amenities in the site</p> <p>One time resettlement allowance of ₹50,000 per affected family</p> <p>All displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of ₹50,000 towards transport costs, etc</p> <p>All displaced families will receive monthly Subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award..</p>

⁶ GOA in Panchayat and Rural Development Department rate for PMAY house in rural areas.

Type of Loss	application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
			Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets
		Encroachers	Replacement cost of the affected structure constructed by the encroacher. Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation
			60 days advance notice to shift from encroached structure.
			Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets
Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure	Legal titleholders	Replacement cost (without depreciation) for lost frontage/structure; affected person shall be allowed to take salvaged material from the demolished structure at no costs.
			One time resettlement allowance of ₹50,000 per affected household
			All physically displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of ₹50,000 towards transport costs etc.
			All physically displaced families will receive monthly Subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award,
			Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
		Tenants and leaseholders	Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the total structure. Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation.
			One time resettlement allowance of ₹ 50,000 per affected family
			All displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of ₹50,000 towards transport costs, etc.
			All displaced families will receive a monthly Subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award,
			Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
		Squatters	Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter. Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation
			One time resettlement allowance of ₹50,000 per affected family

Type of Loss	application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
			All displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of ₹50,000 towards transport costs, etc.
			All displaced families will receive a monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award.
			Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets.
		Encroachers	Replacement cost of the affected structure constructed by the encroacher. Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation
			60 days advance notice to shift from encroached structure.
			Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets.
Loss of Cattle shed / Grain Storage	Cattle shed / Petty Shop/ Grain Storage	All affected households	Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one time financial assistance of ₹25,000 for construction of cattle shed
			Each affected family having petty shop shall get one time financial assistance of ₹25,000
			Each affected family having a grain storage shall get one time financial assistance of ₹50,000 for construction of grain storage
Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder/ tenant/leaseholder/ sharecropper/non titled DP	60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior. If notice cannot be given, lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department.
			Compensation for timber trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Agriculture/Horticulture Department for fruit bearing trees.
Loss of land/ structure/ assets attached to land/ trees and crops	Land/structure /assets attached to land/trees and crops	All affected household	Exemption from fees and taxes ⁷ related to all compensation

⁷There shall be no TDS on compensation paid for land or structure or any assets attached to land including trees and crops. This is in accordance with Sec 96 of RFCTLARR Act ('No income tax or stamp duty shall be levied on any award or agreement made under this Act, except under section 46 and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same')

Type of Loss	application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholder/ tenant/leaseholder/ non-titled/employee of commercial structure, farmer/agricultural worker/artisan/ small trader/self employed	One time financial assistance of minimum ₹25,000.
			Income restoration and training to eligible DPs
			Consideration for project employment.
Impacts on vulnerable DPs	All impacts	All impacted Vulnerable DPs ⁸	One time lump sum assistance of ₹25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid in addition to other assistances.
			Vulnerable DPs will receive preferential income restoration training program under the Project
			Consideration for project employment.
Impact to SC and ST in Scheduled area	Schedule Caste / Scheduled Tribe	All SC / ST displaced household	Additional assistance to SC/ST households from scheduled areas will receive onetime payment of ₹50,000 if they have to relocate due to the project
Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction activities	Legal titleholders, non-titled DPs	Provision of rent for titleholders either in a gross sum of money or by monthly or by other periodical payments for period of occupation
			Compensation for assets lost at replacement value.
			Restoration of land to previous or better quality
Loss of common resources	Common properties	Community	Replacement value excluding depreciation of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc. without depreciation. All community facility and utility replacement is compensated and also re-built following SPS principles and this RF.
Emergency bank line protection and retired embankment work	Households affected by emergency work in terms of relocation and re-building	Temporary assistance for shifting	Shifting costs, cash compensation for reconstruction and assistance/support for temporary relocating, allowances for loss of workdays due to shifting and relocation as per entitlement matrix
Any other loss not identified	-	-	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the RF.

⁸The group of population are considered 'vulnerable' comprise of – (i) those who are below poverty line (BPL), (ii) those who belong to SC or ST, (iii) women headed households, (v) elderly (female above 58 years and male above 60 years), (vi) disabled persons and (vii) landless and those without legal title to land.

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

C. Cut-off Date

71. For the title holders, the date of Notification under Section 9 (1) of Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1964 will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject, as given in the table below, will be the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established. The cut-off date for Titleholders and that for Non-titleholders are shown in **Table 30**.

Table 30: Cut-off Date for Titleholders

Revenue Village	Cut-off Date
Dakhala	October 06, 2017
NDHira	October 06, 2017
Karipara	October 06, 2017
Guimara	October 06, 2017
Sapathuri	October 06, 2017
Sulikata Pathar	November 6, 2017

Cut-off Date for Non-titleholders

Revenue Village	Cut-off Date
Dakhala	January 17, 2018
NDHira	January 17, 2018
Karipara	January 18, 2018
Guimara	January 19, 2018
Sapathuri	January 20, 2018
Sulikata Pathar	January 20, 2018

72. Non-title holders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and any R&R assistances. However, they will be given sufficient advance notice (60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. During census survey, all of the affected assets have been enumerated and in case of absentee households, the affected assets were still recorded. Hence, the census database will form the basis to check further influx, if any. Further, photographs and videography have been taken to document all impacted structures/ assets inside of the COI and each impacted structure have been marked with a unique identification code. Any claim made (apart from those listed during census enumeration) shall be verified by FREMAA with assistance from the RP implementing NGO.

VII. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

A. Provision for Relocation

73. The SIO will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected land and structure in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 to the title holders. Further, compensation for partially damaged structures, along with cost of restoration has been included and shifting assistance has also been provided for the displaced households in the entitlement matrix. Compensation to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as residential structures and shops have been provided for in the entitlement matrix.

B. Relocation Strategy

74. The physical displacement of non-title holders will be a challenge in developing a suitable resettlement site as not only choices and options will have to be obtained from the DPs, but also it requires to be ascertained on the extent of availability of land. This will be a factor in deciding on developing suitable resettlement sites for small groups of physically displaced households as those who have adequate land remaining will be encouraged to go for in-situ construction. As part of the implementation activity, the SIO with the help of the implementation support NGO would consult all physically displaced households and will obtain their choice based on the options available to them. Further, during the implementation their preference to move into the nearest resettlement site would also be ascertained.

75. The census survey undertaken in this Package P1 and P2 of the Palasbari-Gumi subproject identified physical displacement for 15 DHs (see Table 2 and Table 6). Given the small number of DHs facing physical displacement, the identification and development of resettlement site should take into consideration of their specific requirements and as far as possible should provide individual houses close to their current settlement.

76. The project will ensure short transitional period so that rental assistance and rental housing for the DPs not required. It will also be ensured that house demolition will not happen prior to construction of relocation houses. The executing agency is confident that rental assistance is not required based on the experience of Tranche 1.

C. Development of Resettlement Sites

77. SIO will ensure that the resettlement site is suitable for housing purpose and will verify the ownership. Only those sites which are suitable for housing and amenable for issue of titles will be selected. The suitability of sites for housing will be confirmed from the District Administration and title will be issued to the DPs prior to the commencement of construction of houses. In case of resettlement sites, the minimum facilities described in Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be provided. Consultations with the displaced families will be held to ascertain their acceptance.

78. The NGO hired for RP implementation support, during the verification stage, will consult all DPs eligible for alternate housing, and seek their preference on whether they would like to move into a resettlement site, developed in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, or would want support for in-situ construction or would prefer to relocate themselves to their place of choice. Upon obtaining the choice from the eligible DPs and if adequate number of DPs have opted for moving into a resettlement site, the NGO in consultation with SIO will estimate the requirement for resettlement site and the same will be submitted by FREMAA to the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner. The preference of the DPs is required to be obtained again during joint verification as during the census and socio-economic survey majority of the DPs (91%) had opted for self-managed relocation as at that time the location of the resettlement site was not known and was not disclosed.

79. The jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner will take efforts to identify suitable government land free from encumbrance for resettlement site and if no land is identified within 1-month, the SIO will request the jurisdictional Circle Officer to initiate steps to purchase suitable land for the same and make necessary funds available with the Circle Officer.

80. The land obtained/purchased for resettlement site will be provided with all amenities and facilities as stipulated in the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act. Plots will be allotted to the DPs through public draw of lots and title will be issued to the DPs.

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

VIII. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

A. Loss of Livelihood in these two Packages

82. The Package-P1 and Package-P2 proposed under the Palasbari-Gumi subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 2 DHs losing their place of business and 43 land owners losing 10 percent and more of their productive land, in all totalling 45 (see Table 2 and 11).

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

83. The displaced persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level. The subproject entitlements for loss of livelihood include the following entitlements in accordance with the EM of AIFRERMIP.

- (i) Loss of livelihood to title owner due to loss of productive land:
 - (a) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structure at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100 percent solatium on market value of land and structure;
 - (b) onetime payment of ₹5,00,000/- for each affected household or annuity policy that shall pay ₹2,000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL for physically displaced persons due to more than 10 percent loss of land.
 - (c) right to salvage affected materials;
 - (d) one time assistance of ₹25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has been displaced;
 - (e) displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award;
 - (f) shifting assistance of ₹50,000/- to the business owner, who is displaced, and
 - (g) one time Resettlement Allowance of ₹50,000/- for affected household who is displaced.
 - (h) The eligible and willing DPs will be provided project generated employment.
- (ii) Loss of livelihood to squatters:
 - (a) compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure;
 - (b) right to salvage the affected materials,
 - (c) one time resettlement allowance of ₹50,000;
 - (d) displaced families will receive a monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year; and
 - (e) displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of ₹50,000 towards transport costs.
 - (f) The eligible and willing DPs will be provided project generated employment.

84. Effort will be made by the SIO with the support of the NGO to assist the DP in their effort to restore their income. If the DP so desires, the resettlement allowance can be utilized to deliver suitable income restoration activities by leveraging existing schemes and skills of the DP.

85. The DPs losing livelihood due to economic displacement will receive an amount of ₹136,000 for loss of livelihood, shifting assistance and resettlement allowance. The artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has been displaced will be getting another ₹25,000 and vulnerable DPs will get another ₹50,000 as vulnerable assistance. The RP budget provides for ₹25,000 per vulnerable DHs for skill/income restoration training. This amount of assistances will facilitate to restore the livelihood at least to the pre-project level and will improve living standard of vulnerable DPs.

86. Further, provision of ₹25,000 per economically displaced household has been made in the resettlement budget for skill training. Further, the same provision has been extended to the vulnerable DPs. In addition, training for income restoration of the economically displaced and the vulnerable DPs, efforts will be made to link them with the existing GoA and Gol programmes on income generation and livelihood such as 'Stand Up India Scheme', 'Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna', 'Pradhan Mantri Kushal Vikash Yojna', 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna', 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna', 'National Rural Livelihood Mission' and 'Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission'.

87. The RP Implementation Support NGO will plan and implement capacity building program on livelihood restoration for the affected households. In addition to providing assistance given in the entitlement package, the NGO will be responsible for training and assistance of APs wherever required for income restoration of the AHs. The NGO will have to train APs losing their livelihood and design and implement suitable income restoration programs, depending on the skills and interest of the APs. The NGO will also take the responsibility of overall livelihood enhancement of the all affected families. The NGO will prepare individual Income Restoration Plan, as a part of the Micro Plan. The broad activities to be carried out by the NGO are described in **Table 31**.

Table 31: Brought Activities to be carried out by NGO in Different Stages

Sl	Activity	Period
Pre-Planning Stage		
1	Identify vulnerable, SHGs, Women Society and existing groups for focal point of the capacity building program	Within one month of their mobilization
2	Conduct Training Need Assessment Survey	Within 45 days of their mobilization
3	Consultations, FGDs etc. with the affected persons to further consolidate of the type of training, skill development etc. appropriate as per their interest/needs.	Within 45 days of their mobilization
Planning Stage		
4	Analysis of the outcome of the need assessment survey and consultations	Within 50 days of their mobilization
5	Identification of institutions/agencies for imparting the training/skill development program	Within 60 days of their mobilization
6	Preparation of a capacity building program	Within 60 days of their mobilization
Implementation Stage		
7	Organize various training and skill development program in coordination with the nodal	Starting from 2 nd month of their mobilization for a year as per

	institutions/agencies identified	requirement
8	Identification of agencies for certification of the participants and coordination with the identified agencies	Starting from 2 nd month of their mobilization
9	Identification of agencies for placement of the target group in their respective trade/business and coordination with the identified agencies	Starting from 3 rd month of their mobilization
10	Formation of common interest groups for running the trade/business and capacity building of the groups	Starting from 6 th month of their mobilization
Post Implementation Stage		
11	Facilitate opening of bank accounts by the groups and individuals	Starting from 6 th month of their mobilization
12	Establish linkage with financial institutions	Starting from 6 th month of their mobilization
13	Support to the target group	Ongoing
14	Evaluation of the outcome of the capacity building programs	After 1 year of starting of the capacity building programs
15	Preparation and submission of the report on the capacity building program	Quarterly and annually

IX. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

88. The resettlement cost estimate for Package-P1 and P2 of the Palasbari-Gumi subprojects include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act and by adopting the multiplying factor stipulated in the Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015. The compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistances to titleholders in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the EM contained in the RF of AIFRERMIP and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is ₹237 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

A. Compensation for Land and Structure

89. Private Land: The compensation for private land has been calculated as an average of replacement cost of land in the subproject area. The replacement cost was gathered during census survey in discussion with local community and the elected local body representatives. The multiplying factor as per State Rules is 1.5 to 2.0, based on the distance from the nearest urban centre, and for budgeting purpose, the highest of the multiplying factor of 2.0 has been taken and along with the 100% solatium. Thus, the land cost has been taken as ₹9,000,000 per hectare for agricultural land, ₹13,500,000 for residential land and ₹16,200,000 for commercial land including the multiplying factor and the solatium.

90. Assets attached to the land: The compensation for structures have been arrived at based on PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR), 2016 for building works, material and labour. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for structure without depreciation has been taken from the approved rate of the Deputy Commissioner as per assessment of the PWD department. The compensation for trees have been arrived at based on Forest/Agriculture department approved rates and the cost of trees have been considered for the budget purpose without depreciation as the approved rate of the Deputy Commissioner as per assessment of the Forest/Agriculture department. The solatium of 100% on assets attached to the land rate has been adopted for calculating the cost in budget.

91. Community Assets and Government Structures: The unit cost for the place of worship has been budgeted at a lump sum ₹3,00,000, for AWC at ₹2,25,000 and ₹18,000 for public hand pump to cover the cost of reconstruction.

B. R&R Assistances

92. All other unit rates have been adopted as per the minimum provisions contained in RFCTLARR Act for titleholders and as per the approved EM for non-titleholders. For budgeting purpose, the onetime grant of ₹5,00,000 has been provided for significantly impacted titleholders assuming that this grant will be preferred in lieu of the annuity policy.

C. RP Implementation Cost

93. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting SIO in RP implementation has been provided with a budget of ₹12,108,000 for intermittent inputs and the RP implementation is expected to be completed in 24 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under RFCTLARR Act. A budgetary cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged, as this investment programme is a Category-A for IR and also the Packages P1 and P2 of Palasbari-Gumi subprojects will also come under Category-A, a budgetary provision of ₹1,800,000 has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. The budgetary provision for meeting administrative expenses is included as part of the project cost. Further, a lump sum provision of ₹250,000 to meet disclosure expenses, ₹250,000 for GRC related expenditure and a lump sum provision of Rs.5,00,000/- for staff training, in particular the SIO staff involved in RP implementation, has also been budgeted.

D. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

94. Government of Assam will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, R&R assistances and RP implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of the FREMAA at the beginning of the financial year. The CEO, FREMAA, being the EA for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances in a timely manner to the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner. The SIO will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the RP. The NGO under the SIO will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to displaced persons will be that of SIO.

E. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

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

96. The NGO and SIO, while collecting bank particulars from the DPs, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. If the account is *Jan Dhan* type, NGO will assist the DP to have it converted to a regular savings account to enable payment of compensation and R&R assistances to the account. The bank account particulars of the DP as part of the disbursement micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner for disbursement.

F. Resettlement Budget Estimates

97. The budget for this sub-project is based on data and informed collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted in June 2016. The unit rates for structure have been worked out from the SoR. The total budget for Package-P1 and P2 is estimated at ₹237 million. A detailed budget estimate for the package is given along with subproject wise cost break-up in the following table.

Table 32: Resettlement Budget

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	Compensation for Titleholder				
1.1	Market Value for Private Land (Agriculture) (Multiplying Factor 2.00 and Solatium 100%)	Ha	9,000,000	4.13	37,170,000
1.2	Market Value for Private Land (Residential) (Multiplying Factor 2.00 and Solatium 100%)	Ha	13,500,000	5.63	76,005,000
1.3	Market Value for Private Land (Commercial) (Multiplying Factor 2.00 and Solatium 100%)	Ha	16,200,000	0.67	10,854,000
	Sub Total				124,029,000
2	Compensation for Zirat (Assets attached to land)				
2.1	Temporary Structures	LS	-	-	1,251,543
2.2	Semi-permanent Structures	LS	-	-	9,241,082
2.3	Permanent Structures	LS	-	-	1,389,425
2.4	Hand pump	Units	18,000	4	72,000
2.5	Fruit Bearing Trees	Units	-	9,766	5,410,503
2.6	Timber Trees	Units	-	493	706,342
2.7	Non-Perennial Crop	LS	-	-	2,000,000
	Total Zirat				20,070,895
	Sub Total with 100% solatium				40,141,790
3	R&R Assistance				

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
3.1	One time grant for land owners	One Time	500,000	43	21,500,000
3.2	One time resettlement allowance for Significantly impacted landowners, residential and commercial squatters and tenants	One Time	50,000	60	3,000,000
3.3	Subsistence allowance for Significantly impacted land owners, residential and commercial squatters and tenants	One Time	36,000	60	2,160,000
3.4	Shifting assistance Significantly impacted residential and commercial structures	One Time	50,000	17	850,000
3.5	Alternate house for Significantly Impacted Residential Owners	One Time	130,000	15	1,950,000
3.6	One time Assistance for cattle shed	One Time	25,000	2	50,000
3.7	One time assistance for grain storage	One Time	50,000	2	100,000
3.8	One time assistance for loss of trade/self employment	One Time	25,000	2	50,000
3.9	One time Subsistence allowance for employees	One Time	25,000	-	-
3.10	Vulnerable Household assistance	One Time	25,000	79	1,975,000
3.11	Training for Vulnerable household	One Time	25,000	79	1,975,000
3.12	Resettlement Site Development for Housing	LS	-	-	2,000,000
4	Community Assets				
4.1	Places of Worship	Unit	300,000	1	300,000
4.2	Hand pump	Unit	18,000	1	18,000
4.3	Anganwadi Centre	Unit	225,000	1	225,000

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
5	Implementation Cost				
5.1	Training for SIO and EA Staff	LS			500,000
5.2	RP Implementation Support NGO	LS			12,108,000
5.3	External Monitoring	LS			1,800,000
5.4	GRC Related Cost	LS			250,000
5.5	Disclosure Related Cost	LS			500,000
	Sub Total				215,481,790
	Contingency 10%				21,548,179
	Grand Total				237,029,969
	INR in Million				237.02

X. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

98. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) has been established at three-levels, one at the project level, another at the District level and the third at EA level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints and grievances. The sub-project and district level GRC notification issued via Notification No. No. FREMAA (P)PROJ/209/2017/4 Dated:- 28/08/2017 which is in **Appendix 5** for all three sub-projects. The GRC at district level constituted with the following members:

- (i) Deputy Commissioner – Chairman
- (ii) Additional deputy Commissioner (LA) – Member-Secretary
- (iii) Revenue Circle Officer(s) - Member
- (iv) Executive Engineer, W R Department – Member
- (v) Assistant Executive Engineer of SIO – Member
- (vi) Panchayat/ULB representative – Member
- (vii) Representative of Affected Persons – Member
- (viii) Representative from Local NGO - Members

99. Notification provides guidelines for district level GRC as described below:

- (i) The GRC will meet regularly at least once a month on a prefixed date;
- (ii) All grievances of the people will be reviewed and resolved within six weeks of the date of submission;
- (iii) The complainant/petitioner will have the right to be heard by the GRC before the committee gives its decision;
- (iv) Communication in writing should be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the GRC sitting;
- (v) It should be made known to the complainant/petitioner that he/she is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will not be entertained;
- (vi) Communication will also be sent through implementation support NGO to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of the GRC sitting;
- (vii) Decision of the District Level GRC will be final, unless an appeal is preferred with the CEO, FREMAA;
- (viii) If the committee is unable to arrive at a decision through consensus, the matter will be referred to the appellate authority with a note on opinion of the committee members;
- (ix) The complaint/concern will be redressed in four weeks time and written communication should be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.

100. The GRC will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRC will address affected persons concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons and other stakeholders.

101. The three-level GRC has been proposed based on the experience of RP implementation in Tranche 1. Further, for title-holders, the GRC will provide an opportunity to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State level LARR Authority, constituted by Government of Assam in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

102. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The response time prescribed for the GRCs would be four weeks. Since the entire resettlement component of the project should be completed before the construction starts, to resolve the pending grievances, the GRC at District Level will meet at least once every month in the first year of RP implementation and once in two months thereafter. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues, on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving eligibility, valuation, all resettlement and rehabilitation benefits, relocation and payment of assistances. The RP implementation support NGO will assist displaced persons in registering their grievances and being heard. The three-levels of GRC is discussed in the following paragraphs.

103. First Level of GRC: SIO/WRD would nominate one official to oversee the RP implementation and to provide response to the grievances raised by the community and DPs. A Grievance Register will be maintained at the SIO level by this designated official to document the date and type of grievance received, the date of personal hearing provided to the complainant, the date when grievance was redressed or if not redressed date of forwarding the grievance to the GRC. This will serve as the First Level of Grievance resolution and all grievances that cannot be resolved at the SIO level and in cases where the complainant is not satisfied with the decision, will be referred to the District level GRC.

104. Second Level of GRC: The Second Level Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) would be established under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner or his representative of the concerned district; Additional Deputy Commissioner looking after LA as Member Secretary and Revenue Circle Officer, Executive Engineer and Assistant Executive Engineer of SIO, representative from local NGO, members of the Panchayat/ULB, and representatives of affected persons (DPs) as members. The GRC will meet regularly, at least once a month, on a prefixed date. All the grievances of the people will be reviewed and resolved within 6 weeks of the date of submission. The complainant / petitioner will have the right to be heard by the GRC before the committee gives its decision. Communication, in writing should be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the GRC sitting and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will be not be entertained. Communication will also be sent through implementation support NGO so as to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of GRC sitting.

105. Decision of the District Level GRC will be final unless an appeal is preferred with the CEO, FREMAA. If the committee is unable to arrive at a decision through consensus, the matter will be referred to the appellate authority with a note on opinion of the committee members. The complaint/concern will be redressed in four weeks time and written communication should be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.

106. Third Level of GRC: The CEO, FREMAA will function as an appellate authority. The complainant/petitioner, if not satisfied with the decision of the GRC can appeal to the Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA.

107. The complainant can access the jurisdictional court of law or the LARR Authority, at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC.

108. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make an effort in good faith to solve their problems through the GRC and also by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism⁹.

⁹<http://www.adb.org/contact?target=Hmzj1lzfKqMSRDKA0C6/kg==&name=Complaint%20Receiving%20Officer&referrer=node/81970>

XI. Institutional Arrangements and Implementation

A. Introduction

109. Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) has already implemented 2 RPs in Palasbari and Dibrugarh and their by capacity to implement this RP is already in place. The existing arrangement to implement RP for Tranche 1 will be strengthened by taking into account the limited capacity of WRD and Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA). Therefore, for subprojects proposed under Tranche 2, additional resources have been proposed. The Executing Agency and Implementing Agency for Project 2 is Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA), GoA and Water Resource Department (WRD), GoA respectively.

B. Institutional Arrangement at State level

110. The Executing Agency and Implementing Agency for Project 2 is Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA), GoA and Water Resource Department (WRD), GoA respectively. The Non-Technical wing of FREMAA is headed by Executive Officer (Non-Technical) and supported by one Rehabilitation & Resettlement Officer, one Social Safeguard Specialist, one AO-cum-Environmental Specialist, one Forest & Environment Officer, one Senior Field Supervisor and two Field Supervisors, for addressing and managing social and environment issues. The Non-Technical Wing will have the resources and authority to manage the resettlement planning and implementation. The primary role of Non-Technical wing will be to ensure that projects undertaken meets all social and environment safeguard policy requirement of GoI, GoA and ADB and carry out internal monitoring during RP implementation. In addition to Non-Technical wing at FREMAA level, there will be a Social and Environment Implementation Officer (SEIO) to be designated by SIO at each subproject level. The role of SEIO will be to handle land acquisition and RP implementation at subproject level. The SEIO will be supported by the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Officer and Field Supervisors appointed by FREMAA and a NGO recruited specially for this purpose at each subproject level.

C. Institutional Arrangement at SIO Level

111. In addition to Non-Technical wing at FREMAA level, there will be a Social and Environment Implementation Officer (SEIO) to be designated by SIO at each subproject level. The role of SEIO will be to handle land acquisition and RP implementation at subproject level. The SEIO will be supported by the Resettlement Officers and Field Supervisors appointed by FREMAA for each subproject and a local NGO recruited specially for this purpose at each subproject level.

112. The SEIO will be responsible for:

- (i) Timely ground survey in coordination with the technical, revenue and NGO team to prepare Land Acquisition Plan for all affected assets;
- (ii) Work closely with district revenue authority for timely notification of LA;
- (iii) Aware the affected households about LA and compensation disbursement procedures;
- (iv) Ensure timely and transparent disbursement of compensation to affected households; and
- (v) Provide completion report of LA and timely disbursement of compensation.
- (vi) The Field Supervisors will be responsible for:
- (vii) Ensure proper implementation of RP;
- (viii) Preparation of social safeguard requirements for the subproject as per the agreed framework and RP;
- (ix) Identify critical social issues;
- (x) Guide, supervise and work closely with the RP implementing NGO;
- (xi) Ensure issue of identity and Entitlement Card to PDPs;
- (xii) Ensure timely and transparent disbursement of resettlement assistance to affected households;
- (xiii) Facilitate relocation and resettlement;
- (xiv) Coordinate with subprojects for assessment, monitoring and review as required and
- (xv) To provide completion report of resettlement activities and timely disbursement of R&R assistances.

113. The Resettlement Officers will be responsible for:

- (i) Facilitate SIOs in demarcating the Resettlement Corridor of Impact;
- (ii) Facilitate preparation of Land Acquisition proposal;
- (iii) Coordinate with Land Acquisition branch of office of the Deputy Commissioner/ Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) and Circle Office on all land acquisition matters;
- (iv) Support field staff of Circle Office in verifying the land status, records and updating of land records;
- (v) Facilitate disbursement of compensation;
- (vi) Facilitate resolution of disputes relating to land ownership and compensation.

114. The NGO will be responsible¹⁰ for:

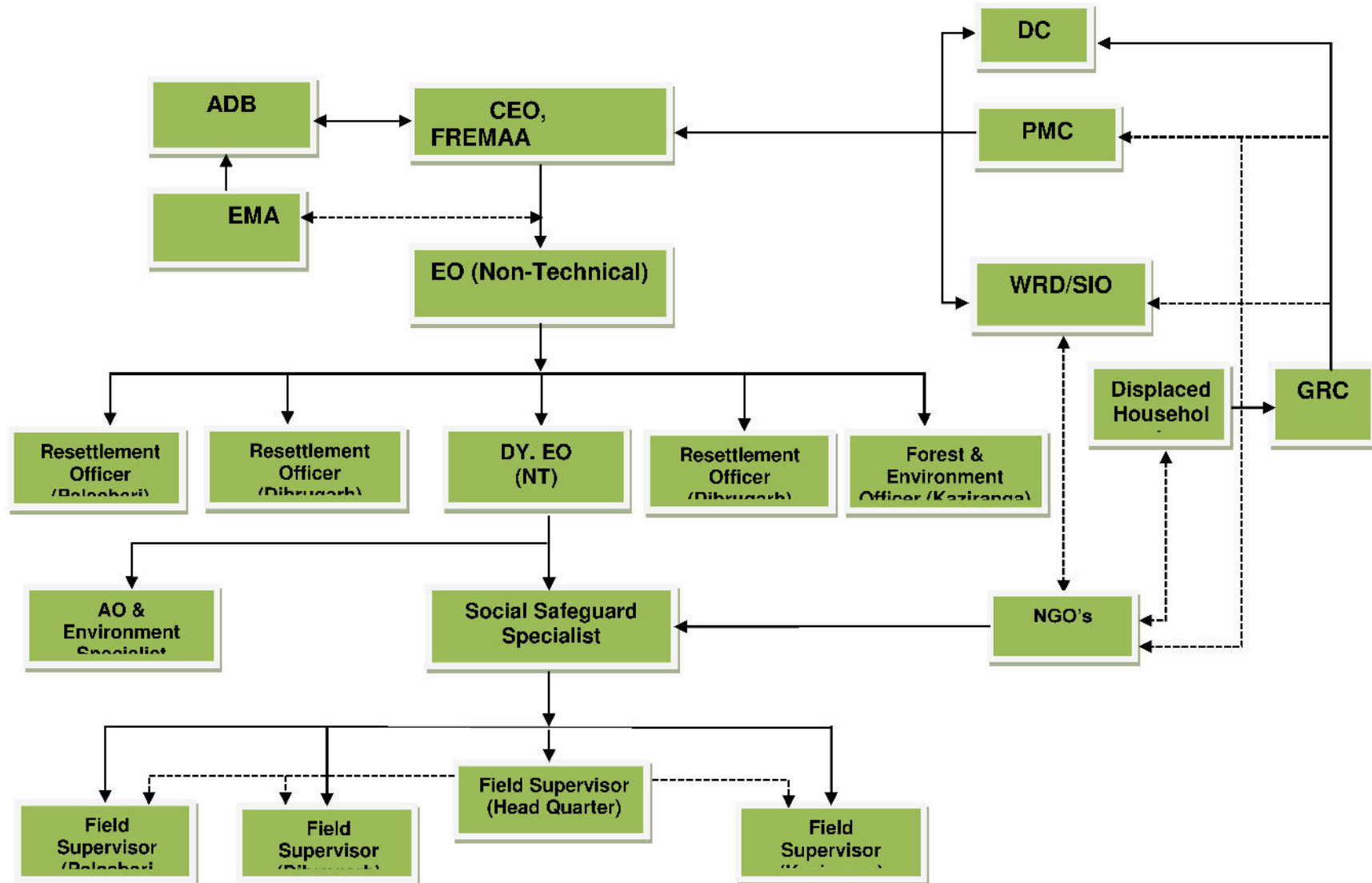
- (i) Work closely with the affected community for awareness generation, consultations, disclosure and identifying critical social issues;
- (ii) Conduct Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and census survey;
- (iii) Documentation and presentation of the findings of SIA and census survey;
- (iv) Prepare inventory of loss land and other non land assets;
- (v) Work closely with the technical, revenue and SEIU team in conducting the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS);
- (vi) Facilitate implementation of RP and disbursement of compensation, R&R assistance and relocation;

¹⁰ ToR for RP Implementation Support NGO is at Appendix 6.

- (vii) Take lead responsibility in planning and implementing livelihood activities under the project;
- (viii) Ensure gender sensitivity and safeguard interest of the vulnerable groups; and
- (ix) Facilitate preparation of completion report of LA and resettlement activities by LAO and RIO.

115. Figure 4 illustrates the institutional arrangements for RP implementation.

Figure 4: Institutional Arrangements for RP Implementation



D. Project Management Consultant (PMC)

116. The Project Management Consultant (PMC) is in place to assist FREMAA (the PMU) and their partner organizations, including the Water Resources Department (WRD), or subproject implementation office (SIO) and other line departments, to implement the RP. The International Resettlement Specialist, National Resettlement Specialist and Social Development Specialist of the PMC are entrusted with the responsibilities of guiding the NGOs to effectively work with the WRD/SIOs and district administration officials to identify land acquisition requirements and resettlement impacts and work with affected communities.

E. External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

117. It is important that an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) is selected to assess the status and outcomes of the project in order to ensure that the objectives of the ADB Social Safeguards policy are met. The EMA will report directly to the ADB. The draft ToR for EMA is at Appendix 7

XIII. Monitoring and Reporting

A. Need for Monitoring

118. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement in order to ameliorate problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. It facilitates change and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going, whereas evaluation is a summing up activity at the end of the project assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes. In other words, M&E apparatus is a crucial mechanism for measuring project performance and fulfilment of the project objectives.

B. Monitoring at EA Level

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

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

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

122. To function effectively, the consultant/agency responsible for external monitoring will be independent of the governmental agencies involved in resettlement implementation. The consultant/agency will provide an independent periodic assessment of resettlement implementation and impacts to verify internal monitoring, and to suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. The external monitor will submit bi-annual review directly to ADB and the EA to determine the effectiveness of RP implementation. The monitoring consultant/agency will be selected within three months of loan approval by the EA with ADB concurrence. A draft TOR for external monitoring is enclosed as Appendix 7. The monitoring will be carried out every year during the RP implementation. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- Review and verify the internal monitoring reports prepared by EA;
- Review of socio-economic baseline census information of pre-displaced persons;
- Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;
- Consultation with DPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

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

C. Reporting Requirements

124. Internal Monitoring: RP implementing NGO to prepare monthly reports on the progress of RP Implementation based on the field activities under the guidance of SIO and Field Coordinator, FREMAA. Executive Officer (Non-technical), FREMAA with support from the Social Safeguard Specialist, FREMAA and National Resettlement Specialist, PMC will review the monthly reports to assess the progress and results of RP implementation and adjust work programme where necessary, in case of delays or problems. Social Safeguard Specialist, FREMAA with support of National Resettlement Specialist, PMC will be responsible for preparation of quarterly progress report on RP implementation for submission to ADB and Executive Officer (Non-technical), FREMAA will review the quarterly report and submit the same to ADB.

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

Appendix 1: Comparative Matrix of ADB SPS, 2009 and RFCT in LARR Act, 2013

ADB SPS (2009)	RFCT in LA Act (2013)	GAPs	GAP Mitigations through RF and Entitlement Matrix
Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	Section 4 (4) (e) – whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible.	No gap	N/A
If unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring design alternatives	Section 4 (4) (d) – whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project.	No gap	N/A
Enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real times relative to pre-project levels	Complied	No gap	N/A
To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups	Complied	No gap	N/A
Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks	While the Act does not specify any requirement for screening the project at early stage for resettlement impacts and risks, as per Section 16 carrying out of social impact assessment before any proposal of land acquisition	Very close to ADB requirements	Screening of all sub-projects in line with ADB SPS for identification of resettlement impacts and risks
Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specially related to resettlement impacts and risks	Section 16 (1) & (2) – Carry out census of affected people and their assets to be affected, livelihood loss and common property to be affected.	No gap	N/A
Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Section 4 (1) – Consultations with the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultations with them. Section 5 – Public hearing at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue to ascertain the views of the	Very close to ADB requirements	RF (provides for consultation with displaced persons, NGOs and disclosure of the RPs

	<p>affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA report.</p> <p>Section 6 (1) – SIA report is made available in local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of District Collector, the Sub Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected area.</p>		
Establish grievance Redressal mechanism	Section 51 (1) and Section 64 – Establish a LA and R&R authority for disposal of disputes related to LA and R&R.	No gap	RF provides for establishment of GRC
Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase	SIA is must before taking final decision on acquisition of land followed by preparation of R&R scheme	Very close to ADB requirements	N/A
<p>Improve or restore livelihoods of all displaced persons through Land based settlement strategies</p> <p>Prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value</p> <p>Prompt compensation at full replacement cost of assets that could not be restored, and</p> <p>Additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</p>	<p>Section 31 and The Second Schedule – Land for land in every project to land owners belong to SC and ST community. Provision for housing units in case of displacement. Offer for land development. Provision for employment, fishing rights, annuity policy etc.</p> <p>Section 26 and The First Schedule – Recognizes 3 methods for fixing market value and whatever is higher will be considered which will be multiplied by a factor given in The First Schedule. Compensation given earlier will not be considered; if rates not available floor price can be set.</p>	No gap	N/A
If there is relocation, secure tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and	<p>Section 31- A family as a unit will receive R&R grant over and above the compensation and those who are not entitled for compensation.</p> <p>The Second Schedule – Homeless entitled to constructed house, land for land in irrigation projects in lieu of compensation, in case</p>	No gap	N/A

<p>socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities, provide transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required.</p>	<p>of acquisition of urbanization 20% of developed land reserved for owners at a price equal to compensation jobs or onetime payment or annuity for 20 years subsistence grant, transportation, land and house registered on joint name of husband and wife. Section 32 and The Third Schedule – Provision for infrastructural amenities in resettlement areas.</p>		
<p>Improve the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women to at least national minimum standards.</p>	<p>Section 16 (2) – landless and those without legal title to land people are considered and eligible for R&R grants. Section 3 (m) – Widows, divorcees, abandoned women will be considered as separate family and entitled to R&R provisions. The Second Schedule – Homeless entitled to constructed house. Section 41 – Special provision for SC & ST. Special provision for vulnerable.</p>	<p>No gap</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal right to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non land assets.</p>	<p>The Act recognizes: Section: 3. (c) a family which does not own any land but belong to the family of an agricultural labourer, tenant, share-croppers, or artisans or working in affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land Family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen A family residing or earning livelihoods on any land in the urban</p>	<p>Close to ADB requirement</p>	<p>RF provides for cut-off-date as the date of start of census survey</p>

	areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land		
Prepare a resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategies, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time bound implementation schedule.	Section: 16. (1) and (2) - Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation. Section 41 - Separate development plans to be prepared.	No gap	N/A
Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place in a form and languages understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.	Section: 16. (4) - The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme prepared shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and discussed in the concerned Gram Sabhas or Municipalities and in website. Section: 18 - The approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and in website.	No gap	RF provides for disclosure as per ADB requirement
Include the full costs of measures proposed on the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project costs and benefits.	Section: 19. (2) and Section 95. (1) - The requiring body shall bear the cost of acquisition covering compensation and R&R cost.	No gap	N/A
Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	Section: 38. (1) - The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid within three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part	Very close to ADB requirement	RF prepared as per ADB requirement

	<p>of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements.</p> <p>Section: 38 (2) - The Collector shall be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects before displacing the affected families.</p>		
<p>Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results and the results of resettlement monitoring reports.</p>	<p>Section: 45. (1) - The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post implementation social audits in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas.</p> <p>Section 48-50 - Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress.</p>	No gap	N/A

Appendix 2: Details of Displace Persons
(available upon request)

Appendix 3: Summary of Common Property Resources

Name of CPRs	Location	Usage	Photographs
Community Hand Pump	Dakhala	Source of drinking water	
Aanganwadi centre	Guimara	Place for pre-Education	
Manasa Mandir	Guimara	Place for community for Lord shiva	

Appendix 4: Information Consultation and Impact area



View of the impacted house of Palasbari



Census and socio economic Survey



View of Existing palasbari



Bank Protection site at Palasbari

Appendix 5: GRC Notification

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
ASSAM FLOOD AND RIVERBANK EROSION RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
NAYANTARA SUPERMARKET BUILDING, 4TH FLOOR, SIX-MILE, GUAHATI-22

NO. FREMAA(P)/PROJ/209/2017/4

Date:- 28/08/2017

NOTIFICATION

In pursuance of the provisions in the Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plans for Palasbari, Kaziranga and Dibrugarh sub-projects, Grievance Redressal Committee are formed at three levels, viz, (i) Project level, (ii) District level, and (iii) Executing Agency level -to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of the affected person's concerns, complaints and grievances. The GRCs will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project and will address affected persons concerns and complaints promptly making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons and other stakeholders.

1. PROJECT LEVEL GRC:

1. PROJECT LEVEL GRC:

The concerned SIO/WR Department will nominate one official to oversee the RP (Resettlement Plan) implementation and to provide response to the grievances raised by the community and APs.

A Grievance Register will be maintained at the SIO level by this designated official to document the date and the type of grievance received, the date of personal hearing provided to the complainant, the date when grievance was redressed or if not redressed, the date of forwarding the grievance to the GRC. This will serve as the First Level of Grievance resolution and all grievances that cannot be resolved at the SIO level and in cases where the complainant is not satisfied with the decision will be referred to the District level GRC.

The SIO/WRD will take steps immediately for nominating a designated officer in this regard and intimate FREMAA.

2. DISTRICT LEVEL GRC:

2. DISTRICT LEVEL GRC:

The District Level Grievance Redressal Committee are formed with following members with immediate effect:

1	Deputy Commissioner of the District or his representative	Chairman
2	Additional deputy Commissioner (LA)	Member- Secretary
3	Revenue Circle Officer(s)	Member
4	Executive Engineer, WR Department	
5	Asstt Executive Engineer of SIO	Members
6	Representative from Local NGO	Member
7	Members of the Panchayat/ULB	Members
8	Representative of Affected Persons	Members

1. The GRC will meet regularly at least once a month on a prefixed date;
2. All grievances of the people will be reviewed and resolved within six weeks of the date of submission;
3. The complainant/petitioner will have the right to be heard by the GRC before the committee gives its decision;
4. Communication in writing should be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the GRC sitting;
5. It should be made known to the complainant/petitioner that he/she is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will not be entertained;

6. Communication will also be sent through implementation support NGO to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of the GRC sitting;
7. Decision of the District Level GRC will be final, unless an appeal is preferred with the CEO, FREMAA;
8. If the committee is unable to arrive at a decision through consensus, the matter will be referred to the appellate authority with a note on opinion of the committee members;
9. The complaint/concern will be redressed in four weeks time and written communication should be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.

Nitin Khade, IAS
Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA


Nitin Khade, IAS
Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA


Memo No. FREMAA(P)/PROJ/209/2017/4

Date:- 28/08/2017

Copy to:-

1. The P.S to the Principal Secretary to the Govt of Assam, Water Resources Department, etc, Dispur, Guwahati-6 for kind information of the Principal Secretary.
2. The Secretary to the Govt of Assam, water Resources Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6.
3. The Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Kamrup (R) with request to provide names of the elected representatives of the concerned Panchayats/Municipality and representatives of the stakeholders to the undersigned.
4. The Additional Deputy Commissioner & Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Bokakhat. He is requested to provide above information in respect of the Kaziranga sub-project falling under his jurisdiction.
5. The Executive Engineers/SIOs of Dibrugarh, Kaziranga and Palasbari-Gumi sub-projects with request to take steps as indicated above.
6. The Executive Officer (Non-technical), / The Executive Officer (Technical) for information and necessary action.
7. All other officials of FREMAA working in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement activities in the 3 sub-projects. They are to update draft RPs where necessary and get approval of ADB for necessary follow up actions.

Nitin Khade, IAS
Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA


Nitin Khade, IAS
Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA

Appendix 6: Terms of Reference for RP Implementation Support NGO

A. THE PROJECT

1. The Government of Assam (GOA) is committed in implementing the program to manage flood and protect riverbank erosion by Brahmaputra River. The Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program, (AIFRERMP) is under implementation with financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) by using Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) lending modality. The MFF was approved in 25th October 2010 which amounted US \$ 120 million for overall implementation for over a period of 6 (six) years in 2 tranches. The First tranche amounting to US \$ 56.9 million was approved at the same time with approval for the MFF. This was subsequently revised to US \$ 48.5 Million. Tranche I of the project is ongoing and Tranche II is under preparation. The project financing amount of Tranche II is US \$ 89.38 Million out of which ADB will finance US \$ 71.4 Million.

2. The program aims to improve key infrastructure for flood and riverbank erosion management including improvement and rehabilitation of embankments, riverbank protection, and flood proofing works along the Brahmaputra River to protect vital state economic interests and to improve the socio- economic conditions of the flood plain inhabitants, including poverty reduction of the poorer and vulnerable groups in the project area. Thus, the proposed program has been expected to enhance the security against flood sand riverbank erosion through provision of comprehensive interventions comprising of mitigations, institutional strengthening and capacity building of state and local level agencies of the Water Resources Department (WRD).The Program activities involve (i) construction of river bank protection in selected high priority/sub project areas; (ii) strengthening and improvement of existing embankments; (iii) construction of new embankments; (iv) non structural measures such as forecasting and early warning systems, and preparedness; (v) alternative measures such as community flood proofing in selected localities; and (vi) project management support.

3. A Special Purpose Vehicle in the form of Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) has been established by GOA to independently manage, monitor and execute the project including the safeguard issues considering the limited capacity of WRD.

4. The activities under Project 2 (Tranche II) include strengthening/construction of flood embankments and anti-erosion protection measures that include “emergency” work, in the form of bank protection as well as retired embankments in Dibrugarh, Kaziranga and Palasbari subprojects.

B. THE DIBRUGARH SUB-PROJECT

5. Civil work under Dibrugarh sub-project include 3 (three) packages that will require land acquisition having an impact on involuntary resettlement. These packages are:

- Riverbank Protections along DTP Dyke area (1050 m);
- Upgrading of Oakland Dyke (9100 m); and
- Riverbank Protection from Rohmorja to Nagaghuli (2700m).

6. The Package-wise¹¹ affected households and affected persons are detailed in the table below:

Package-wise Affected Households (DHHs) and Affected Persons

Dibrugarh DTP Dyke			
SL.NO.	village/ Town/ Ward	Affected Households	Affected Persons
Package I: Riverbank Protections along DTP Dyke area (1950 m)			
1	Khaliamari	3	12
	Sub Total	3	12
Dibrugarh Oakland Dyke			
Package II: Upgrading of Oakland Dyke (9100m)			
1	Kanaigaon	27	130
2	Mothola	71	334
3	Nagaghuli	47	211
4	Okland	25	147
5	Panbari	40	200
	Sub Total	210	1022
Package III. Riverbank Protection from Rohmoria to Nagaghuli (2700m)			
1	Kachuwoni	41	98
	Sub Total	41	98
	Grand Total	254	1132

7. FREMAA intends to engage an experienced NGO/agency to assist in Implementation of 2 (Two) Resettlement Plans (RP) for all the above packages Dibrugarh sub-project for total 13.75 kms under Project 2 for a period of 24 months from the date of agreement.

C. SCOPE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

8. The general scope of the assignment is as below:

- The NGO will support FREMAA for the implementation of the 2 (Two) Resettlement Plans.
- The NGO will also facilitate the land acquisition for the concerned packages but shall remain responsible for the implementation of relocation, disbursement of compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistance and shall provide comprehensive livelihood system to the Affected Households (DHHs).
- The process of implementation of RP will entail disclosure of information and meaningful consultations with affected persons (DPs).
- The NGO will also their responsible to support FREMAA in implementation of Project 2 GAP implementation.

D. DETAILED TASKS

¹¹ There will be 1 (one) Resettlement Plan for Package II and Package III.

9. Details of task of the assignment are given below:

- (i) **Dissemination of Information and Consultation.** Disseminate information to the DPs on the Resettlement Plans, land acquisition and R&R, entitlements, procedure for disbursement of compensation and other assistances, time frame for implementation, roles and responsibilities of various agency and grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Preparation of IEC materials like posters, banners, pamphlets, leaflets etc. in local language to disseminate information on the provisions of RP, GRM and roles and responsibilities of implementing partners to ensure transparency and accountability.
- (ii) **Land Acquisition.** Liaison with the Revenue Department to ensure timely land acquisition and disbursement of compensation. Support DHHs in land acquisition process up to receipt of compensation in consultation with Deputy Commissioner (DC), FREMAA and Sub Project Implementation Office (SIO) of WRD. Support DPs losing land to prepare the documents required to access compensation and disbursement of compensation in village meetings.
- (iii) **Verification.**
 - (a) Undertake joint verification with the Field Officers of Revenue, FREMAA and SIO of the project affected persons to identify DHHs eligible as per the cut-off date for R&R entitlement and update the database accordingly. Verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of DPs and make/ suggest suitable changes if required.
 - (b) During the identification and verification of the eligible DPs and DHHs, the NGO will ensure that each one of the DPs are contacted and consulted. The NGO will conduct consultation with women from the DHHs, especially women headed households.
 - (c) Display the list of eligible DHHs in the affected villages for DPs to verify. The DHHs will be provided 15 days' time period to verify the list. This process will enable eligible DHHs left out to be included in the list. The NGO will accordingly update and finalize the list, if required in consultation with FREMAA and inform the affected accordingly.
- (iv) **Distribution of Identity Cards.** Distribute Identity Cards to all DPs with a photograph of the head of the DHHs, the extent of loss and entitlement.
- (v) **Prepare Micro Plan.** Preparation of Micro Plans with details of the category of DPs, assets lost, compensation and all types of assistance, indicating category of entitlement; alternate livelihood options; details of resettlement, replacement of structures, land details; specific training requirement for skill up-gradation and institutions responsible for training. A separate plan has to be prepared for relocation and shifting of community assets and common property resources.
- (vi) **Training and Support for Income Restoration.** In addition to providing assistance given in the entitlement package, the NGO will be responsible for training and assistance of DPs wherever required for income restoration of the DHHs. Train DPs losing their livelihood, design and implement suitable income restoration programs, depending on the skills and interest of the DPs. The NGO will prepare individual Income Restoration Plan, as a part of the Micro Plan. The NGO will assist the DPs to establish linkages with Government departments, district administration, etc., and ensure that the DPs are included in the development schemes, as applicable especially with reference to vulnerable groups, in pension schemes, widow pensions, schemes for women or women headed households, schemes for differently abled persons etc.

- (vii) **Disbursement of Assistance and Delivery of Entitlements.** Assist FREMAA in ensuring all the DPs obtain their full entitlements as per the RP including relocation and assist the DPs in opening bank accounts.
- (viii) **Relocation.** Assist the project authorities in ensuring smooth transition, assist in allocation of houses, guiding and helping the DHHs throughout the resettlement period. The NGO will inform the FREMAA, WRD and DC about the date of relocation as suggested by DHHs within stipulated time given in notice in writing in consultation with the DHHs.
- (ix) **Other Activities.** Facilitate utilization of cash R&R benefits in creating productive assets by DPs. Ensure proper utilization of the resettlement budget available for each of the project corridors. Identify means and accordingly inform the DC, SIO and FREMAA for disbursement of entitlements to the eligible DPs/DHHs in a transparent manner.
- (x) **Grievance Redressal.** Make DPs aware of the GRM set out in the RP, assist them in registering complains and resolving the grievances. Assist DC, SIO and DHHs in the GRM process whenever necessary.
- (xi) **Coordination between DPs, FREMAA, DC and SIO.** Facilitate consultation between the DPs and FREMAA, District Administration & SIO and/ or concerned FREMAA & SIO staff. This will be achieved through meetings with the DC, FREMAA and SIO representatives at the field offices and the DPs as and when required which will be documented. Participate in the village meetings besides contacting DPs on individual basis to regularly update the baseline information. Encourage participation of DPs in such meetings by discussing their problems regarding Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement and other aspects relating to livelihood restoration.
- (xii) Ensure Compliance of Social Safeguard issues at work site:
 - (a) Facilitate the implementation of the project ensuring equity and inclusiveness throughout the project implementation. Assist FREMAA in ensuring that the Contractors comply with applicable labour laws (including prohibition of child labour). Assist FREMAA in ensuring facilities for labourers especially women at labour camps such as (i) temporary housing and day care facilities - during the construction the families of labourers/workers are provided with suitable accommodation and facilities for other civic requirements, particularly health and sanitation; (ii) health care - health problems of the workers are taken care of through health services and provide First Aid Box for first-aid in case of any accident/illness or minor accidental cases.
- (xiii) Awareness on Gender and Support in Project 2 GAP implementation:
 - (a) The NGO will conduct 48 numbers of Public awareness campaigns over a period of 24 months in the project villages cluster wise basis and ensure eligible participants with 30% of women community members.
 - (b) Coordination with women SHGs and Mahila Samities to conduct 96 numbers of awareness camps and implementation of need-based skill/livelihood trainings with minimum 30% women participation in all the programs.
 - (c) Carry out training need assessment survey in RCOI of the concerned civil work packages.

- (d) The NGO will support FREMAA in implementation of need-based skill development training¹². In addition to skills training, apprenticeship with local employers and workshops, on the job training and counseling will be incorporated. The training may be organized into batches over the project period. Wherever possible the NGO should facilitate placement agreements with local employers and formulate the skill training in demand in market. The intervention would have the following salient features:
1. Exposure visits to the potential employers' sites would help trainees discover for themselves the work environments which they need to work in, understand to an extent the tasks they would be expected to perform.

E. CONDITIONS OF SERVICES

10. Duration of Services- The time line for complete implementation of the RP from initiation to the submission of final reports will be 24 months for all packages under Dibrugarh sub-project.

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

1. Location of NGO

12. The NGO will implement the RP and provide the services mentioned in the previous sections for the identified project intervention areas with Head Quarter at Dibrugarh Town under Dibrugarh District of Assam. In order to carry out the above tasks, employees of the NGO are to be stationed at a sub-project location.

2. Reporting

13. Reports are to be submitted to FREMAA with all supporting documents such as photographs, video graphs, minutes of the meetings/consultations with outcome, primary and secondary information collected, etc.

14. **The following deliverables have to be submitted:**

- (i) **Inception Report**: The NGO will submit to FREMAA an inception report detailing plan of action, manpower deployment, time schedule, and detailed methodology within 7 days of the commencement of the assignment.

- (ii) **Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports:** The NGO will also submit monthly progress reports on the activities carried out and proposed activities for the next month. The NGO will also submit Quarterly progress report depicting all the aforesaid details. The monthly and Quarterly progress report will include status of update of DPs data, progress achieved in land acquisition, disbursement of compensation and assistances, details of training imparted/facilitated etc. The monthly progress report will have to be submitted on or before 7th working day of following month and the quarterly progress report on or before 7th of the first month in the following quarter.
- (iii) **Monthly Work Plan:** The work plan for the each coming month will have to be submitted in the monthly meeting along with that of the activities of the current month clearly showing site visits, targets v/s achievements, and various other elements.
- (iv) **Status Reports:** The NGO will prepare and submit the status report in consultation with FREMAA as and when required. The NGO will also prepare Power Point presentation on status report during ADB mission visit in consultation with FREMAA as and when required during the entire contract period.
- (v) **Draft Final Report:** The NGO will submit a Draft Completion Report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, achievement of the tasks assigned, the methods used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support, compensation and assistance given to the DPs.
- (vi) **Final Report:** The NGO will submit a final report complying all the remarks / comments of FREMAA on Draft Final Report at the end of the contract period.
- (vii) **Participation in Periodic Review Meeting of FREMAA, DC/SDO (Civil) and SIO:** The Team Leader/ NGO representative will participate in the periodic review meetings of FREMAA, DC/SDO (Civil) and SIO to discuss about the progress of the assigned tasks, issues and constraints in carrying out any specific task, etc.
- (viii) **Submission of Meeting Records:** Minutes of the meeting will be prepared for all the meetings with FREMAA, DC/SDO (Civil), SIO and DPs, Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) meetings, various consultations with the DPs, consultations with respect to shifting of community assets, joint verification of affected land and structures, etc. will be recorded and submitted to FREMAA.
- (ix) **Submission of Quarterly Report on GAP Implementation:** The NGO will submit quarterly report on activities carried out during the quarter for implementation of activities carried out against GAP in a format to be prescribed by FREMAA.

3. Support to be Provided by Client

15. Access to relevant documents like Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) reports; information, maps and data on technical designs, materials prepared by Project 1 NGOs, data on socio economic survey of the RCOI, copies of the Resettlement Plans, DHHs database, land acquisition details, and any other relevant and available reports/data related to the respective project corridors.

16. Facilitate coordination with the DC, SDO (Civil), Circle Officer and SIO by issuing necessary instruction.

4. Team for the Assignment

17. The NGO will depute a team of professionals to the site. The constitution of the Team with man- months, required qualification, experience and responsibility is at .

18. Deployment of the personnel will be subject to progress of land acquisition and civil work as assessed by FREMAA.

Appendix 7: Draft Terms of Reference of External Monitoring Agency

Part I: Background Information and Project Description

Background

The Assam Integrated Flood & River Bank Erosion Risk Management Program is supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project aims at protecting river banks from progressive erosions in two priority reaches (subprojects) along the Brahmaputra River, and to protect the areas from flood inundation. It will protect local communities from loss of crops, assets and displacement. Project activities include (i) construction of riverbank protection works; (ii) strengthening of existing embankments and construction of new embankments to restore washed away portions of the existing embankment system; and (iii) community flood management in selected localities. The project covers two subproject areas – Palasbari and Dibrugarh in Assam. The Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA), anchored to the Water Resources Department and Assam State Disaster Management Authority Government of Assam, is the executing agency (PMU) of the project.

Rehabilitation of existing embankments, construction of new embankments and over water bank protection works in subprojects of Dibrugarh, and Palasbari-Gumi are likely to entail land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation under Project 2. Resettlement Plans (RPs) needs to be prepared for all the subprojects as per the provisions of the National Laws and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement for all works that entail land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation.

The project intends to engage one external agency/individual/NGO to monitor and evaluate the resettlement plan implementation in all subprojects where resettlement plans needs to be prepared.

Part 2: Terms of Reference (TOR)

Objectives:

The objective of this service is to verify the ongoing implementation of resettlement plans and advise FREMAA on safeguard compliance issues for the project to ensure that the implementation comply with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, the resettlement plan, and government's requirements. FREMAA was assisted by the implementing Nongovernment organizations (NGOs) for implementing the resettlement plans. An experienced external monitoring expert will be engaged to undertake the external monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation as independent party.

Scope of work

General:

The scope of work will require the expert to undertake the following general tasks, among others:

- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation;
- To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of FREMAA, Subproject Implementation Offices (SIOs) and the implementing NGOs in the resettlement plan implementation.
- To assess whether the involuntary resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of displaced persons have been restored or enhanced;
- To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.
- To assess adverse impacts of the resettlement plan implementation on the indigenous people and the effectiveness of mitigation measures undertaken;

Specific:

- (i) To ascertain whether the resettlement plans meet the requirements of ADB, Government of India and Government of Assam;
- (ii) To ascertain whether the compensation was adequate to restore life of the affected families.
- (iii) To ascertain whether the resettlement and rehabilitation assistances were provided as per the agreed entitlement matrix;
- (iv) Review of internal monitoring process adopted by FREMAA and adequacy of the process adopted;
- (v) To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultation process with affected DPs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these;
- (vi) Prepare proposal for FREMAA for improvement in land acquisition and resettlement implementation;
- (vii) Prepare reports on land acquisition and resettlement activities for submission to ADB;
- (viii) Documentation of lesson learnt and good practices in RP implementation of these sub-projects.
- (ix) Monitoring of project compliance and in case of any non-compliance, prepare a corrective action plan in coordination with the project authority and get the CAP implemented to ensure compliance.

Duration:

24 months (extendable depending upon the project requirement)

Reporting:

The schedule of reports to be submitted to FREMAA is given below. The external monitor expert will prepare all reports in English language in MS Office format. For all reports, one soft copy and five hard copies of all report should be submitted to FREMAA. Final Report will be submitted after incorporating comments of FREMAA on the draft version of each report.

Report	Time frame
Initial monitoring report	15 days after signing of agreement
Monthly monitoring report	10 th of every succeeding
semiBi-annual RP implementation progress report	Six monthly after for each RP implementation as per ADB calendar year
Draft Final resettlement plan implementation progress report	Upon completion of the assignment
Final resettlement plan implementation progress report	Upon comments and approval of FREMAA

For day to day activities and progress, the Expert will report to the Executive Officer (non-technical) or its officer- in-charge of FREMAA.

Support to be provided by the Client:

- (i) Issue necessary instruction to line department, revenue office, NGO and all other relevant agencies to cooperate with the expert;
- (ii) Access to document, records, information etc. relevant to the assignment; and
- (iii) Working space in FREMAA office.
- (iv) Support staff may be engaged as per budget provision.

Supports under the contract:

The expert may engage support staff for the purpose of field data collection and data entry as per the requirement as and when required.

Payment Schedule:

Installment	Percentage	Reporting Requirement
1st Installment	10%	Upon signing agreement
2nd Installment	10%	Upon submission of inception report
3rd Installment	30%	Upon submission of monthly monitoring report
4th Installment	30%	Upon submission of draft final report
5th Installment	20%	Upon approval of final report

Required qualifications of the expert:

The expert should hold minimum graduate degree preferably post graduate degree in relevant social science and should have extensive experience of at least 10 years of work experience, out of which 5 years or longer for monitoring and evaluation, and/or implementation of resettlement plans for infrastructure projects. Experiences in land acquisition and involuntary resettlement matters under externally funded agencies like ADB, World Bank, IFAD etc. will be given advantage. Experience in Assam or North Eastern States will be advantageous. Knowledge of Assamese language will be an added advantage.

Appendix 8: Attendance Sheets of Consultations

(available upon request)

Appendix 9: Questionnaire for Survey
Assam Integrated Flood and River Erosion Risk Management Investment Program

Census and Socio-economic Survey

Date	D. Interviewer	Supervisor

1. Identification

1.1 Name of Subproject			
1.2 District Name			
1.3 Circle Name			
1.4 Name of Revenue Village			
1.5 Hamlet/Settlement/Location Name			
1.6 Panchayat / Municipality Name			
1.7 Name of head of household		Age (as on 01.01.2016)	
1.8 Name of Father / Husband			
1.9 ID Card Type		Pan Card - 1 Ration Card - 3 Driving License - 5	Voter ID - 2 Aadhar Card - 4 Bank Passbook - 6
1.10 ID Card Number			
1.11 Name of the respondent		1.12 Age of Respondent (as on 01.01.2016)	
1.13 Relationship to HH			
1.14 Street Name		1.15 Door No	
1.16 Contact Number (Mobile/Landline)			
1.17 Chainage		Existing in km (in 3 decimals)	
1.18 Offset		(from existing river side slope edge)	
1.21 Structure No.		1.19 Toe-to-toe (in meters + 2 decimals)	
1.22 Dag No		1.23 Patta No	

2. List of private assets affected (wholly or partly) by proposed project

2.1 Impact Category			Private Land - 1	Govt Land - 2
2.2 Use of structure / property			Residential - 1 Agriculture / Cultivation - 4 Grain Storage - 6 Others (specify.....) - 7	Commercial - 2 Cattle Shed - 5 Res & Com - 3
2.3 Type of structure			Permanent - 1 3	Semi-Perm - 2 None - 4 (Land only) Temporary - 3
2.4 Year of Construction			If Building	
2.5 Tenure			Owner (Legal Titleholder) - 1 Squatter (Own cum Occupier) - 3 Squatter (structure owner) - 4 Squatter/Encroacher - Tenant - 5 Owner (Legal Titleholder) - Tenant-5 Encroacher-2	
			Length (parallel to river)	Breadth (perpendicular to river)
2.6 Dimension of Main Structure		Total		Number of Storeys
		Affected Portion		
2.7 Dimension of Other Structure		Total		
		Affected Portion		
2.8 Dimension of Other Structure		Total		
		Affected Portion		
2.9 Length of Compound Wall		In running meters		
2.10 Extent of Loss	(i) Land	sq.m	(ii) Structure	sq,m (iii) %
2.11 Is the remaining part of the Structure sufficient to continue to live / do business				Yes - 1 2 No -

Other affected assets

2.12 Asset type	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Grain Storage - 1 Open well - 3 CW - 5 Toilet - 7	Hand pump - 2 Bore well - 4 Cattle Shed - 6 Other (specify) - 8
	Fruit Bearing		Timber					
2.13 Tree Classification	Type	No	Type	No	Indicate TYPE and NUMBER of affected trees			

2.14 Do you have legal document to establish ownership of the affected land		Yes – 1 2	No –
If YES, specify what			

2.15 Name of the Land Owner as per records			
2.16 If different from 1.7 (HH), then relationship to HH			

3. Overall Impact

3.1 Overall Impact		Significant – 1	Non Significant – 2
3.2 Vulnerability		Yes - 1	No - 2
3.3 If Yes, category		WHH - 1 SC - 2 ST - 3 BPL - 4 Household with Disabled Member - 5 Elderly HH - 6	
3.4 Marginal Farmer / landless and those without legal title to land		Yes - 1	No - 2 (Only for those losing agricultural land)
3.5 Settlement Classification		Urban - 1	Rural - 2
3.6 Is affected HH a Tenant		Yes - 1	No - 2
3.7 If Yes, Q.No of Owner			

4. Bank Account Details (to be filled ONLY during joint verification for implementation)

4.1 Name as in bank account		Write in BOLD letters
4.2 Account Number		15-digit or 11-digit account number
4.3 Bank Name		
4.4 Branch Name		
4.5 Branch Address		
4.6 Branch IFSC Code		

5. General Particulars

5.1 Religion		Hindu – 1 Muslim – 2 Christian – 3 Others – 4 (specify)
5.2 Mother tongue		Assamese -1 Bodo -2 Bengali -3 Hindi -4 Missing-5 Others – 6 (specify.....)
5.3 Social Category		General – 1 OBC – 2 MOBC - 3 SC – 4 ST - 5

5.4 Specify Caste/ Tribe (SC & ST mandatory)		
5.5 Number of years living in this place		completed years
5.6 Annual Family Income (in Rs)		
5.7 Have Ration Card		Yes, Antyodaya (.....) – 1 Yes, Yellow – 2 Yes, White – 3 No – 4
5.8 HH Having Voter ID card		Yes - 1 No - 2
5.9 HH having Bank account		Yes - 1 No - 2
5.10 HH having Aadhar Card		Yes - 1 No - 2
5.11 HH having Passport		Yes - 1 No - 2
5.12 HH having PAN Card		Yes - 1 No - 2
5.13 HH having MGNREGA Card		Yes - 1 No - 2

6. Affected Business (Commercial) activity

Specify..... (name of shop/business)

6.1 Nature of Business		Eatery – 1 Tea stall – 2 Petty Shop – 3 Repair/Workshop – 4 Vegetable – 5 Grocery - 6 Others..... - 7
6.2 No. of partners		
6.3 No. of employees/family workers	Employee	Family Workers
		Excluding the shop owner
6.4 Investment in Business		Initial investment on goods & shop
6.5 Working Capital in Business		Monthly
6.6 Annual Net Income		Total income excluding expenses
6.7 Do you have record of your income		Yes - 1 No – 2 If Yes, Specify Income Tax Returns / Sales Tax Returns / Other
6.8 Is this the primary source of income		Yes - 1 No - 2
6.9 If NO, what is the OTHER Source of Income		Other Annual Income
6.10 Is there any outstanding loan taken for this business		Yes – 1 No - 2 If Yes, How Much

6.11	Name of Employees (not for family members)	Age	Sex	Monthly Salary	No of years working here	Family Size	No. of earning members including self in family
a							
b							

c							
d							
e							

7. Family Income (Household Income from all Sources)

7.1 Income from affected shop/business		Month
7.2 Rental Income from affected property		Month
7.3 Income from affected Agricultural Land		Month
7.4 All other income		Month

7.5 Total Income		Month
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7.6 Provide an estimate of loss of income due to affected asset / land	(i) Amount in Rs		(ii) % of Total Income	
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8. Expenditure

8.1 Expenditure on Food		Month
8.2 Expenditure on Education		Month
8.3 Expenditure on Health		Month
8.4 Other Expenditure		Month

8.5 Total Monthly Family Expenditure		Month
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9. Indebtedness

9.1 Do you have any debt		Yes - 1	No - 2
9.2 Loan outstanding in Banking institutions (in Rs)		Monthly Rate of Interest	
9.3 Purpose of Bank loan		Agriculture - 1 Medical Exp - 3 House construction / repair - 5 Others (specify)..... - 7	Business / trade - 2 Wedding / family function - 4 Education - 6
9.4 Private loan outstanding (Money lenders, relatives, etc) (in Rs)		Monthly Rate of Interest	
9.5 Purpose of Private loan		Agriculture - 1 Medical Exp - 3 House construction / repair - 5 Others (specify)..... - 7	Business / trade - 2 Wedding / family function - 4 Education - 6

11. Economic indicators (house where the DP is living)

11.1 Roof type of the house (currently) living		Thatched -1	Tin - 2	Concrete - 3
11.2 Wall type of the house		Thatched / Wooden / Tin - 1	Mud - 2	Brick - 3
11.3 Ownership of the house		Own - 1	Rented - 2	
11.4 Do you have a separate kitchen		Yes -1	No - 2	
11.5 Do you have a toilet		Yes -1	No - 2	
11.6 Do you have a bathroom		Yes -1	No - 2	
11.7 Do you have electricity connection		Yes -1	No - 2	
11.8 Access to drinking water		HSC - 1	Public tap/Hand pump - 2	
		Own bore/open well-3	Common well - 4	
		Pond/Lake/River - 5	Other (specify) - 6	
11.9 Fuel for Cooking		LPG Gas - 1	Gobar Gas - 2	
		Kerosene-3	Firewood - 4	Others
		(specify) - 5		
11.10 How long have you been staying in this house		In completed years. If less than one year indicate it as '0'		

Do you have the following			
11.11 TV		Yes -1	No - 2
11.12 Fridge		Yes -1	No - 2
11.13 Washing Machine		Yes -1	No - 2
11.14 Cycle		Yes -1	No - 2
11.15 Motor Cycles / Moped		Yes -1	No - 2
11.16 Car		Yes -1	No - 2
11.17 Fishing boat		Yes -1	No - 2
11.24 Fishing Net		Yes -1	No - 2
11.18 Telephone		Yes -1	No - 2
11.19 Mobile phone		Yes -1	No - 2
11.20 Cattle		Number	
11.21 Buffalo		Number	
11.22 Goat / Sheep		Number	
11.23 Cart		Yes -1	No - 2
11.24 Pick-up van		Yes -1	No - 2

12. Gender Aspects

12.1 Is the lady of the household / girl child involve in financial decisions of the household		Yes - 1 No - 2
12.2 Who fetches drinking water for the house		Lady of the house - 1 Girl child - 2 Other (specify) - 3.....
12.3 Wages per day	Male	Female
12.4 Where did the child-delivery take place		Govt Hospital - 1 Private Hospital - 2 Midwife at home - 3 Village elder at Home - 4 Other (specify)..... 5
12.5 Does the women have title for land or house		
(i) Land		Yes - 1 No - 2
(ii) House		Yes - 1 No - 2
(iii) Others (specify)		Yes - 1 No - 2

13. Health and Sanitation

13.1 Was any member of your family affected by serious disease in the last 1-year		Yes - 1 No - 2 (if No, go to 13.4)
if Yes, Who was affected		Disease
13.2 Where did you take treatment		Govt Hospital - 1 Private Clinic-2 Traditional healing-3 Medical shop-4 Did not take treatment-5
13.3 Was the treatment covered through health Insurance		Yes - 1 No - 2
13.4 Have you heard of HIV AIDS		Yes - 1 No - 2
If YES		
13.5 Do you know how it spreads		Yes - 1 No - 2
13.6 Are you aware of AIDS prevention methods		Yes -1 No - 2
13.7 If Yes, what was the source of information		Print Media-1 Radio-2 TV-3 Govt Campaign-4 NGO-5 Other (specify) - 6

14. Resettlement Preferences

Due to improvements proposed, if your land / shop / house is affected and you have to relocate, and If the government proposes to provide assistance, what would be your preference		
14.1 Relocation Options		Land for land, if feasible - 1 Project constructed - House/Shop - 2 Self managed - Cash assistance-3 Undecided - 4 Other (specify) - 4
14.2 If project constructed, preferred location (if answer to 14,1 = 2)		Same settlement - 1 Anywhere - 2 Other (specify) - 3
14.3 Preferred Income Restoration Activity (only for livelihood loss category)		

15. Any other information which DP wants to share which is not covered in the questionnaire

Signature of the Head of Household or Respondent	
Signature of Interviewer	
Signature of R&R Expert	
Signature of AE, SIO, WRD	

Appendix 10: RP Disclosure in Local Language

ক্ষতিপূৰণ সাহায্যৰ নিৰ্ধাৰক সূচী

ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ	প্ৰয়োগ	সাহায্যৰ যোগা ব্যক্তি	প্ৰাপ্য ক্ষতিপূৰণ
ব্যক্তিগত ভূমিৰ ক্ষতি	খেতিৰ মাটি, বসবাসৰ মাটি বা মুকলি মাটি	আইনগত প্ৰদৰ্শীকাৰ/নীতিগত ভূমি অধিকাৰ থকা অনুমোদিত ব্যক্তি/উপাৰ্জনৰ বাবে সেই মাটিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল পৰিয়াল	সত্ত্বৰ অনুযায়ী বিকল্প মাটিৰ মূল্য বা মাটিৰ সলনি মাটিৰ দ্বাৰা ক্ষতিপূৰণ।
			প্ৰতিটো পৰিয়াললৈ ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ পুনঃ সংস্থাপনৰ বাবে এককালীন সাহায্য।
			ইচ্ছানুযায়ী (১) প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়াললৈ ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এক কালীন সাহায্য, অথবা (২) বিশ বছৰৰ বাবে প্ৰতিমাহে ২০০০ টকাকৈ পোৱাকৈ বছৰেকীয়া আঁচনি, যি কৃষি শ্ৰমিকৰ গ্ৰাহক মূল্য সূচাংকৰ দ্বাৰা যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ অক্ষত হ'ব।
			প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে সাহায্যৰ যোগ্যতা পোৱা দিনৰ পৰা এবছৰলৈকে মাহে ৩০০০ টকাকৈ বৰ্তি থকাৰ আশ্বাস পাব।
চৰকাৰী ভূমিৰ ক্ষতি	খেতিৰ মাটি, বসবাসৰ মাটি বা মুকলি মাটি	ভাড়াভাৰী আৰু মাটিৰ চুক্তিধাৰী (lease-holders) লিখিত ভাড়াৰ চুক্তি বা মাটি চুক্তিৰ (lease-document) থকা বা নথত/অধিবাস	চুক্তি অনুযায়ী মূল্যক আৰু ভাড়াভাৰী/মাটিৰ চুক্তিধাৰী/অধিবাসৰ কৃষি উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ।
			প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে সাহায্যৰ যোগ্যতা পোৱা দিনৰ পৰা এবছৰলৈকে মাহে ৩০০০ টকাকৈ বৰ্তি থকাৰ আশ্বাস পাব।
চৰকাৰী ভূমিৰ ক্ষতি	খেতিৰ মাটি, বসবাসৰ মাটি বা মুকলি মাটি	সংলগৰী	দখল কৰা মাটিৰ পৰা উঠি যাবলৈ ৬০ দিনৰ আগতীয়া জাননী।
			প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে সাহায্যৰ যোগ্যতা পোৱা দিনৰ পৰা এবছৰলৈকে মাহে ৩০০০ টকাকৈ বৰ্তি থকাৰ আশ্বাস পাব।

ডিব্ৰুগড় সংযুক্তি - ২

কার্যকৰী সাৰাংশ

- ১। অসম চৰকাৰে বানপানী আৰু বড়খহনীয়া বিপদাশংকা ব্যৱস্থাপনা অধিক নিৰ্ভৰযোগ্য আৰু সাৰ্থক কৰি তুলিবলৈ অসম প্ৰান্তৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ পাৰে পাৰে অসম সম্বন্ধিত বান আৰু নদীপাৰ খহনীয়া বিপদাশংকা ব্যৱস্থাপনা বিনিয়োগ কাৰ্যক্ৰম (Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Programme - AIFRERMIP) কাৰ্যায়ণ কৰিবলৈ লৈছে। এই কাৰ্যক্ৰমৰ বাবে অসমৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ বান সংশ্লিষ্ট অঞ্চলত বাস কৰা বাসিন্দা সকল প্ৰত্যক্ষ আৰু পৰোক্ষভাবে উপভুক্ত হ'ব। এই কাৰ্যক্ৰমৰ কাৰ্যায়ণ কৰা হৈছে এচিৰ ম ডেভেলপমেণ্ট বেংক (ABD)ৰ বহু অংশিক অর্থনৈতিক সুবিধা (Multi Tranche Financing Facility-MFF) ৰ জৰিয়তে। অসম বান আৰু নদী খহনীয়া ব্যৱস্থাপনা সংস্থা (Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam) হৈ বৰ্তমান অংশ ১ ৰ অধীনত উপ-প্ৰকল্প সমূহ কাৰ্যায়ণ কৰি আছে আৰু অংশ - ২ ৰ উপ-প্ৰকল্প কাৰ্যায়ণ কৰাৰ আঁচনি কৰিছে।
- ২। এই কাৰ্যক্ৰমৰ উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল বান আৰু খহনীয়া ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ মূল গাঁথনি উন্নত কৰা, যেনে- মথাউৰিৰ উন্নতিৰূপণ আৰু পুনৰ্নিৰ্মাণ, সীমাৰ সংৰক্ষণ আৰু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ বান নিৰোধ কাম-ক ৫, ২ৰ দ্বাৰা বজাৰমৰ অর্থনৈতিক ব্যৱস্থা সুৰক্ষিত হ'ব আৰু বান বিংগত অঞ্চলৰ বাসিন্দা সকলৰ সামাজিক-অর্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা উন্নত হ'ব তথা কাৰ্যক্ৰমৰ অন্তৰ্গত অঞ্চলবোৰত বৃথীয়া আৰু অসুৰক্ষিত গোষ্ঠী সমূহৰ দৰিদ্ৰতা হ্রাস পাব। এই কাৰ্যক্ৰমৰ ফল স্বৰূপে বান আৰু নদীপাৰ খহনীয়াৰ পৰা সুৰক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা উন্নত হ'ব, যাক কাৰ্যকৰী কৰা হ'ব প্ৰশাসন, জল সম্পদ বিভাগ (WRD) নাজিক আৰু স্থানীয় সংস্থাবোৰৰ প্ৰতিস্থানিক সবলতা আৰু সক্ষমতা নিৰ্মাণৰ সৰ্বাঙ্গক সংহেপন দ্বাৰা কাৰ্যক্ৰমৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হ'ব—
 - (ক) অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ উদ্ভিত নিৰ্মাণিত/উপ-প্ৰকল্প অঞ্চলত নদীপাৰৰ সুৰক্ষা নিৰ্মাণ,
 - (খ) ইতিমধ্যে থকা মথাউৰিবোৰ অধিক শক্তিশালী আৰু উন্নত কৰা,
 - (গ) নতুন মথাউৰি নিৰ্মাণ,
 - (ঘ) নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য জড়িত কেহোবা ব্যৱস্থা, যেনে বতৰৰ অগ্ৰেজননী আৰু অগ্ৰতীয়াৰ বিপদ-সংক্ৰান্ত দিয়া ব্যৱস্থা আৰু পূৰ্ব প্ৰস্তুতি,
 - (ঙ) বিচ্ছন্ন ব্যৱস্থা, যেনে- নিৰ্মাণিত অঞ্চলত সমজুৰা বান নিৰোধ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু
 - (চ) প্ৰকল্প ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ সংযোগ।

অংশ - ২ (Tranche II) ৰ অধীনত প্ৰস্তাৱিত তিনিটা উপ-প্ৰকল্প আৰু প্ৰতিটো উপ-প্ৰকল্পৰ অধীনত প্ৰস্তাৱিত অনুযায়ণ গাঁথনিৰ বিস্তৃত বিৱৰণ তলত দিয়া হৈছে।
- (৩) পলাশবাৰী আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় দুয়ো ঠাইতে পানীৰ কামত খহনীয়াৰ প্ৰতিৰোধ, ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ অধিনেত্ৰ মথাউৰিৰ উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি আৰু শক্তিশালীকৰণ, ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ মথাউৰিৰ উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি আৰু শক্তিশালীকৰণ, লগতে কাজিৰঙাৰ বৰ্তমান ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ মথাউৰিৰ সম্পৰকে এইবোৰ গড়কাপ্তানী কামৰ বাবে জুমি অধিগ্ৰহণৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব আৰু তদৰ প্ৰতিৰূপ প্ৰভাৱ উপ-প্ৰকল্পৰ পূৰ্বস আৰু পূৰ্বপ্ৰতিষ্ঠান সংক্ৰান্ত বিষয়ত পৰিব।