

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 38412-033
August 2017

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

Dibrugarh Subproject:

Package-D2: Up-gradation of Oakland Dyke from Kanaigaon to Mothula and Bank Protection Work from Rohmorla to Nagaghuli

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

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 31 August 2017)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupees (INR/Rs)
INR1.00	=	\$0.0156
\$1.00	=	INR 63.9555

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADC	Additional Deputy Commissioner
AH	Affected Household
AIFRERMIP	Assam Integrated Flood and River Erosion Risk Management Investment Program
AP	Affected Person
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CPR	Common Property Resource
CO	Circle Officer
COI	Corridor of Impact
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
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
Kms	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
Rs	Indian Rupees
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). 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, raising & strengthening of Oakland dyke of Dibrugarh and raising & strengthening of Barahmaputra dyke including extension of the existing Brahmaputra dyke in Kaziranga 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 works would entail land acquisition and will impact residences and shops belonging to the non-titleholders. These two works will involve acquisition of 21.33 ha of private land, require transfer of 31.93 ha of government land and will impact 188 private structures. The impact to 188 private structures will cause physical displacement to 115 households, economic displacement to 4 households, physical and economic displacement to 8 households and non-significant impact to 25 households. There are 45 landowners and 5 tea estates from which land will be acquired and out of them 44 landowners will be losing 10 percent and more of their landholding and would also face economic displacement. In addition to this 14 common property resources will also be affected. In all, the package will cause impact to 196 households comprising of 921 persons out of which 171 households comprising 786 persons will experience major impact.

5. The objective of this 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 five villages viz. *Kanaigaon, Niz Kanaigaon, Oakland, Mothola and Kosuoni*. There are 45 landowners and 5 tea estates from which land is proposed to be acquired and loss of land for 44 landowners (41 private owner and 3 tea estate) the loss will be significant as they will be losing 10 percent and above of their total landholding.

7. Census and socio economic survey were undertaken from 13th June to 20th June 2016 based on the detailed design provided by WRD Dibrugarh Division. The survey identified 143 households losing 188 structures and 6 non-titleholder households losing trees and the socio-economic survey was also carried out amongst them. However, the information about 45 landowners and 5 tea estates losing their land was gathered from the land records available in the Circle Offices of Dibrugarh (East) and Chabua. 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.

8. The project intervention would impact 188 structure-owners, 45 landowners, 5 tea estates and 6 households owning trees in their occupied land. Amongst the structure-owners (188 DHs), 93 percent will be significantly impacted and the impact to the rest (7%) is non-significant. Sixty two percent of the structures are used for residential purpose, 3 percent are used for commercial purpose, 4 percent are used as residence cum commercial and 30 percent of the structures are used either as cattle shed, or grain storage or farm shelter etc. Significantly impacted residential structures account for 98 percent (115 APs out of 117 APs), significantly impacted commercial structures account for 80 percent (4 APs out of 5 APs) and significantly impacted residence cum commercial structures account for 100 percent (8 APs out of 8 APs). Though 83 percent of the other structures do face significant impact, it does not involve physical or economic displacement.

9. Twenty eight percent of the affected household will face economic displacement (56 AHs out of 196 AHs). The economic displaced household comprise of 12-households who will lose their livelihood due to loss of their commercial structure and loss of residence cum commercial structure. The 44-titleholders losing significant extent of their land will also face loss economic displacement. The Package-D2 of the Dibrugarh subproject will impact 14 common property resources (CPR) comprising of 3 Anganwadi Centres (AWC), 3 places of worship, 4 hand pumps, 2 public shelter house, 1 religious educational institute and 1 public facility.

10. The salient findings of the census and socio-economic survey are summarized and 85 percent of the households are headed by men and 15 percent of the households are women headed. Forty eight percent of the affected households belong to the general category, followed by 45 percent Other Backward Caste comprising largely of the former labourers from the tea garden and there is none falling in and scheduled tribe category. The average size of the affected household is 4.95 members or says 5 members. The worker participation rate of 39 percent amongst the affected persons is marginally higher than the State average (38.7%). The average annual income of the affected household is Rs.68,749.

11. There are 40.4 percent women headed household who qualify under vulnerable category, 53.85 percent each are below poverty line and 5.77 percent elderly headed household.

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 APs 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 APs 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 will also be disclosed to APs. The resettlement plan will be updated and disclosed to affected households and uploaded in the ADB and FREMAA website.

13. The Resettlement Plan has been developed 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 SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 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 INR 408 million.

15. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be 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 Deputy Executive Officer (Non Technical), one Social Safeguard Specialist and one AO-cum-Environmental Specialist 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. Non Technical Wing shall be strengthened by engaging three Resettlement Officers at three sub-projects, one Forest & Environment Officer at Dibrugarh sub-project and four Field Supervisors for three sub-projects as well as FREMAA. 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.

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

I. Project Description

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 (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). 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 are 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 Makadhuj area of 6.3 kms at Palasbari site; ii) Construction of sluice at Kalbhug river 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 1.95 km at DTP Dyke Area (2 locations) and ii) Pro siltation measures with RCC porcupine screens in the critical section of the river Brahmaputra in DTP Dyke area. iii) Up-gradation of existing Oakland dyke of 9.1 kms; iv) Bank protection works from Rohmoria to Nagaghuli of 2.7 kms; v) Pro siltation measures with porcupine screens at different locations; and vi) Plantation along DTP dyke Tranche 1 works

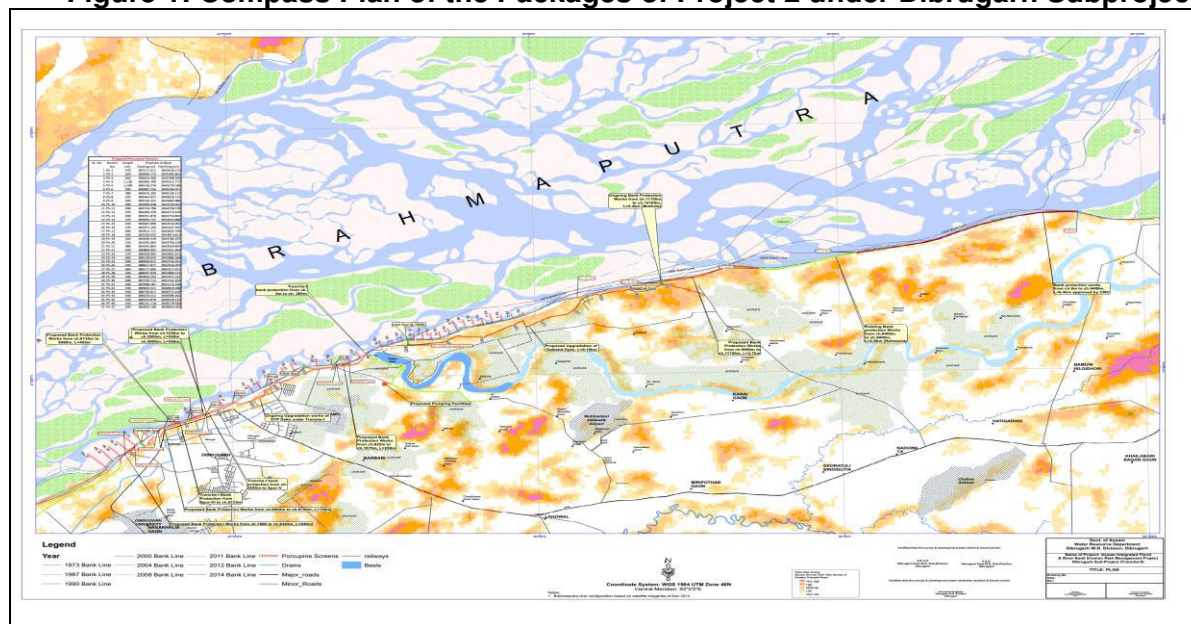
Sub-Project	Package Details
Kaziranga	i) Raising and strengthening of Brahmaputra Dyke from Moriaholla (Juganiati) to Agaratoli Forest Range Office of 12 kms; ii) Raising and strengthening of Brahmaputra Dyke from Agaratoli Forest Range Office to Diffaloopathar (Japoripathar) of 7.88 kms including three sluices; iii) New embankment along Diffaloo river from end point of existing embankment at Japoripathar to existing paved road of 4.5 kms; iv) New embankment along Diffaloo river from existing paved road at Diffaloopathar to NH 37 of 4.2 kms and v) Pro siltation measures with porcupine screens at different locations; (Note: this sub-project was proposed in Tranche I subsequently moved to Tranche II due to late receipt of environmental clearance from Gol)

3. Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) for Package-I of the Dibrugarh 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.

The Package

4. The Package-D2 of the Dibrugarh subproject involves up-gradation of existing Oakland dyke of 9.1 kms of Oakland dyke from Kanaigaon to Mothula and Bank protection works from Rohmoria to Nagaghuli of 2.7 kms respectively. The proposed improvements would entail land acquisition and will impact non-titleholders living along the corridor of impact (COI). Figure 1 shows the compass plan of the 3 packages under Dibrugarh.

Figure 1: Compass Plan of the Packages of Project 2 under Dibrugarh Subproject



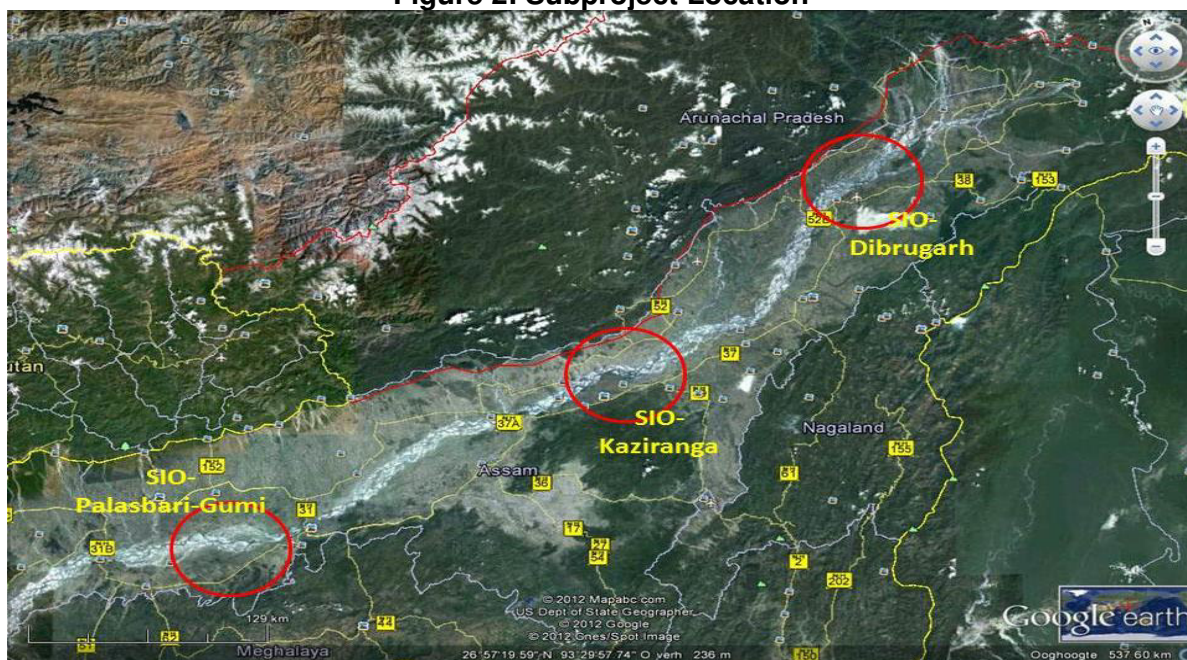
Source: WRD, Dibrugarh Division, Assam

Profile of the Project Area

5. The district of Dibrugarh with only one sub-division is situated in the eastern part of Assam. It is surrounded by Dhemaji district and a part of Lakhimpur district in the north, part of Sivasagar district and Arunachal Pradesh in the south, Tinsukia district in the East and Sivasagar district in the West. The river Brahmaputra flows throughout the north-western boundary of the district. The only tributary falling at Brahmaputra in the district is Buridihing tributary which divides the district from east to west. It touches the town Naharkatia in the East, Khowang in the middle and at the last part of its course forms the boundary line between Dibrugarh and Sivasagar districts. The entire district is flat with gradual slopes from the East Arunachal hills to the West.

6. As of 2011 India census, Dibrugarh had a population of 1,326,335. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Average literacy rate of Dibrugarh in 2011 were 76.05 compared to 68.96 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 82.82 and 68.99 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 77.30 and 59.95 in Dibrugarh District. With regards to Sex Ratio in Dibrugarh, it stood at 961 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 931. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. Economic Activities in the district is dominated by two major industries, oil & natural gas and tea production. Apart from this Dibrugarh district also has the highest amount of tea produced in India. There are several tea gardens dating back to the British era. Oil and tea are the major industries of the district. Headquarter of the Oil India Ltd. is located at Duliajan, at a distance of about 50 KM from Dibrugarh town. The Fertilizer Corporation of India and Assam Petro-Chemicals Ltd. at Namrup and the Assam Gas Co. at Duliajan, NEEPCO near Duliajan are some of the other major industries in the district. Apart from this Dibrugarh has also been famous for wood & wood works, plywood factories in Margherita, cane and bamboo furniture etc. Cottage industries specializing in production of Assam silk, *PhulamGamosa*, *MekhalaChadar* are also in vogue. Figure 2 shows the subproject location.

Figure 2: Subproject Location



Source: Google Earth

Subproject Package-D2 Impacts

7. Up-gradation of Oakland Dyke from Oakland to Mothula of 9.1 kms of Dibrugarh subproject will prevent flooding 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. The over water bank protection work from Rohmorla to Nagaghuli of 2.7 kms 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.

8. 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 21.33 ha of private land, require transfer of 31.93 ha of government land and will impact 188 private structures. The impact to 188 private structures will cause physical displacement to 115 households, economic displacement to 4 households, physical and economic displacement to 8 households and non-significant impact to 25 households. There are 45 landowners and 5 tea estates from which land will be acquired and out of them 44 landowners (41 private landowners and 3 tea estates) will be losing 10 percent and more of their landholding and would also face economic displacement. In addition to this 14 common property resources will also be affected. In all, the packages will cause impact to 196 households comprising of 921 persons. The involuntary resettlement impacts are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Package-1
Private Land Acquisition (ha)	21.33 ha
Government Land Required	31.93 ha
Displaced Households (DHs)	196
Physically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	115
Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	4
Economically Displaced Titleholders losing land	44
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	8
Non-Significant Impact ¹	25
Total Displaced Persons (DPs)	921
Titled DPs	238
Non-titled DPs	662
Total Displaced Persons (DPs) experiencing major impact	786
Titled DPs experiencing major impact	215
Non-titled DPs experiencing major impact	570
Affected employees	-
Affected Structures	188
Affected Private Trees	1439
Affected Common Property Resources	14

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

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 non-significant impacted DHs in these Packages includes 6 land/tea estate losing land, 2 residential structures, 1 commercial structure, 10 other structures and 6 DHs who lose only trees.

Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

9. Most improvements were proposed within the available right-of-way thereby minimising the additional land requirement. Further, by proposing the rehabilitation of the dyke across the existing dyke instead of shifting the alignment resulted in reduction of impact to land and private assets.

Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

10. The objective of this 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

Impacts of the Subproject Package

11. The proposed project activities in Dibrugarh subproject include 6-packages (Table-1) and this RP has been prepared for Package-D2 of the Dibrugarh subproject. The Package-D2 of the Dibrugarh subproject involves up-gradation of Oakland Dyke from Kanaigaon to Mothula of 9.1 kms at chainage 0 m at Kanaigaon to Mothula at 9100 m and over water bank protection work from Rohmoria to Nagaghuli of 2.7 kms at chainage 0 m at Rohmoria to Nagaghuli at chainage 2700 m. Due to raising and strengthening of the existing dyke and slope cutting along the Bank, additional land adjoining the existing dyke and river bank will be required and this would involve acquisition private land, transfer of government land and will impact squatters (Table 2).

Scope of Land Acquisition

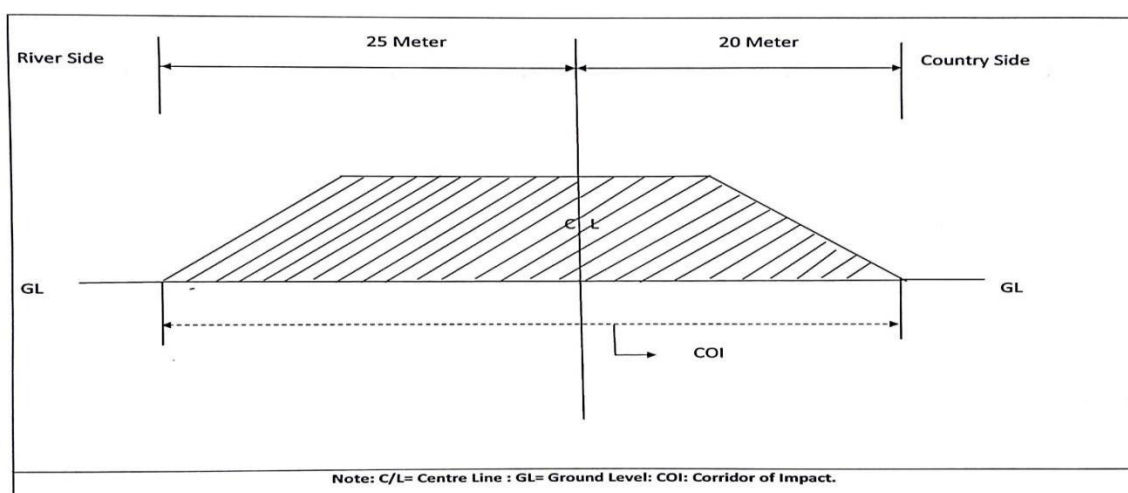
12. The proposed civil work under these two works involves acquisition of private land and transfer of government land for raising and strengthening of the existing Oakland dyke and slope cutting for over water bank protection work. The total land required for the improvements proposed under the packages is 53.26 ha. The work-wise extent of private land and government land required is given in Table 3. The private land to be acquired for this subproject is 21.33 ha and constitutes 40 percent of the total land required.

Table 3: Land Requirement

S.No	Classification of Land	Extent in Hectares		Total
		Oakland Dyke	Bank Protection	
1	Private Land	18.13	3.2	21.33
2	Government Land	27.1	4.83	31.93
	Total	45.23	8.03	53.26

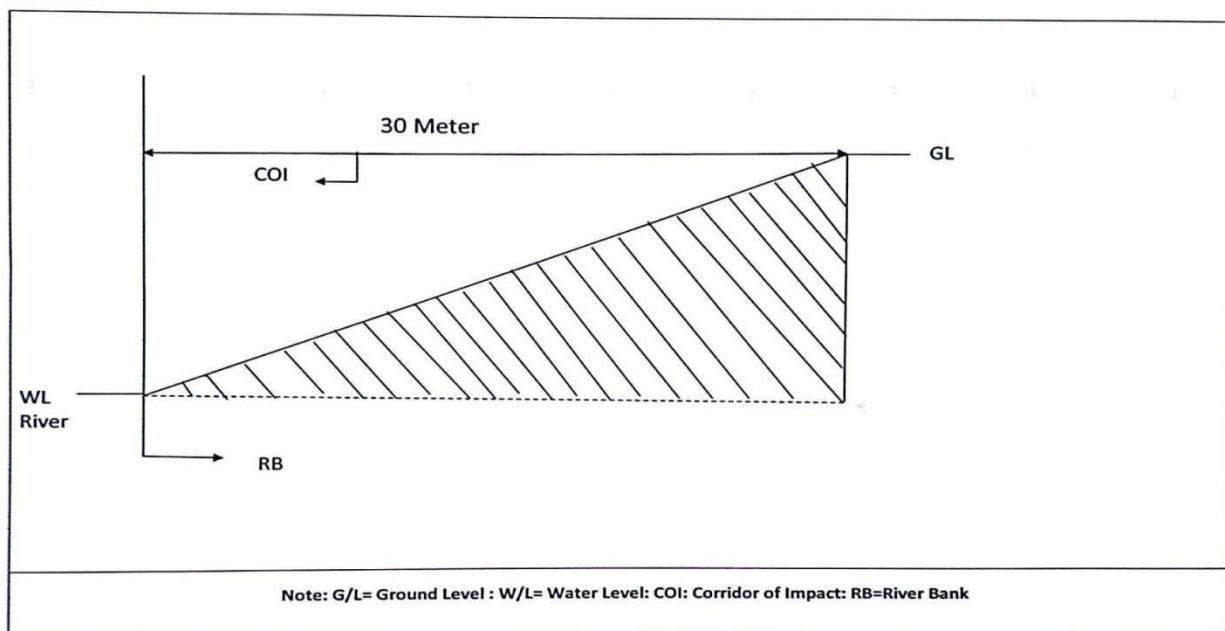
Source: Land Plan Schedule

Figure 3: Cross Section of Oakland Dyke Showing Corridor of Impact



Source: WRD Dibrugarh Division

Figure 4: Cross Section of Package-IV Showing Corridor of Impact



Source: WRD Dibrugarh Division

13. The private land required for these packages is spread across five villages, viz., *Kanaigaon, Niz Kanaigaon, Oakland, Mothula* and *Kosuoni*. The 45 landowners and 5 tea estates from whom land is proposed to be acquired is categorized village wise is presented in Table 4² based on the extent of land lost as a percentage to total land holding. Loss of land is non-significant to 12 percent of the landowners who will be losing less than 10 percent of their total landholding and for the remaining (88%), the loss will be significant as they will be losing 10 percent and above of their total landholding.

Table 4: Extent of Land Lost

Extent of Land Acquired	Kanaigaon	Niz Kanaigaon	Oakland	Mothula	Kosuoni	Total	Percentage
Less than 10%	3	1	0	2	0	6	12.0
≥10% and < 20%	4	2	1	2	1	10	20.0
≥20% and < 50%	5	3	1	0	9	18	36.0
≥50% and ≤ 99%	3	6	0	0	3	12	24.0
100%	1	1	0	0	2	4	8.0
Grand Total	16	13	2	4	15	50	100.0

Source: Circle Office, Dibrugarh East and Chabua, Assam

² The data has been compiled based on verification of the land records and land maps available in the Circle Office, Dibrugarh East and Chabua. 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.

14. The 21.33 ha of private land belonging to 45 landowners and 5 Tea Estates are used for agriculture and tea cultivation. As mentioned above, these land owners could not be identified during census survey as they are absentee landlords and the present land record in revenue office is very old. Actual landowner will be known once the land records are updated before land acquisition award. Advertisement in local and national News Papers will be published if anyone is not able to be reached. Further, amongst the 188 structure owners who are getting affected, 39 structure owners and accounting for about 28 percent, claimed that they have title for the property, but did not produce any documentary proof to establish their ownership. Many of them are having receipt of paying land revenue where the name does not match and some did not produce any documentary proof to establish their ownership. Since the ownership claim can be ascertained only after due verification by the revenue authorities, these 36 structure owners have been categorized as non-titleholders in this RP and on verification if they are found to be titleholders, they would be provided the entitlements as per their eligibility. 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	Kanaigaon	Niz Kanaigaon	Oakland	Mothola	Kosuoni	Total	Extent (in ha)
Agriculture	16	13	2	0	14	45	8.13
Commercial	-	-	-	4	1	5	13.20
Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	16	13	2	4	15	50	21.33

Source: Circle Office, Dibrugarh East and Chabua, Assam

Impact to Structures

15. The project intervention would impact 188 structure-owners, 50 landowners (45 private land owner and 5 tea estates) and 6 households owning trees in their occupied land. Amongst the structure-owners (188 DHs), 93 percent will be significantly impacted and the impact to the rest (7%) is non-significant. Sixty two percent of the structures are used for residential purpose, 3 percent are used for commercial purpose, 4 percent are used as residence cum commercial and 31 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 Strictures

Use of Structure	Significant	Non-significant	Total	Percentage
Residential	115	2	117	62.2
Commercial	4	1	5	2.66
Residential cum Commercial	8	0	8	4.26
Cattle shed, grain storage, farm shelter, etc	48	10	58	30.9
Grand Total	175	13	188	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

16. 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 98 percent (115 APs out of 117 APs), significantly impacted commercial structures account for 80 percent (4 APs out of 5 APs) and significantly impacted residence cum commercial structures account for 100 percent (8 APs out of 8 APs). Out of 2 AHs losing less than 10% of their residential structure, 1 is semi-permanent and 1 is temporary. These structures are still viable for habitation after partial affect; hence, option of acquiring their entire residential structure was not given/consulted. Though 83 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%	2	1	0	10	13
≥ 10% and < 20%	1	0	0	1	2
≥ 20% and < 50%	10	1	1	3	15
≥ 50% and < 100%	27	0	1	20	48
100%	77	3	6	24	110
Grand Total	117	5	8	58	188

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

17. Eighty seven percent of the structures getting affected are permanent in nature, followed by 8.5 percent that are temporary in nature and 4 percent are semi permanent structures. Amongst the residential structures, 93 percent are permanent in nature, followed by 4 percent that are temporary structures and 3 percent that are semi 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	Total	Percentage
Permanent	109	3	8	44	164	87.2
Semi permanent	3	1	0	4	8	4.3
Temporary	5	1	0	10	16	8.5
Grand Total	117	5	8	58	188	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

18. Fifty three percent of the structures are squatter-occupied, followed by 26 percent that are encroached and 21 percent reportedly 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	Total	Percentage
Owner	27	1	1	10	39	20.7
Squatter	65	3	7	25	100	53.2
Encroacher	25	1	0	23	49	26.1
Tenant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	117	5	8	58	188	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

19. Forty eight percent of the other structures getting affected comprise of cattle shed, followed by 29 percent hand pump, 12 percent farm shelter, 7 percent toilet and 3 percent grain storage. 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	Total	Percentage
Toilet	4	0	0	4	6.90
Grain Storage	1	0	1	2	3.4
Hand Pump	13	2	2	17	29.3
Cattle shed	25	1	2	28	48.3
Farm shelter	1	1	5	7	12.1
Concrete Well	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	44	4	10	58	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Loss of Livelihood

20. Twenty eight percent of the affected household will face economic displacement (56 AHs out of 196 AHs). The economic displaced household comprise of 12-households who will lose their livelihood due to loss of their commercial structure and loss of residence cum commercial structure. The 44-titleholders losing significant extent of their land will also face loss economic displacement due to loss of agricultural crop. There will be no impact on livelihood of the non titleholder affected person due to loss of agricultural produce/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	12	85
Commercial Tenants	-	-
Employees	-	-
Titleholders losing land	44	215
Total	56	300

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Common Property Resources

21. The Package-D2 of the Dibrugarh subproject will impact 14 common property resources (CPR) comprising of 4 community hand pumps, 3 AWC, 3 places of worship, 2 Public shelter house, 1 religious education centre and 1 public facility. Out of 3 affected temples 1 is permanent, 1 Semi-permanent and 1 is Temporary type. The members of the temples were consulted during the survey regarding the relocation site and they informed that temples 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	Religious Education Centre	Hand Pump	Public Facility	Shelter House	Total
Kachuwoni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanaigaon	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Niz Kanaigaon	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Oakland	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Mothola	1	3	-	3	1	1	10
Grand Total	3	3	1	4	1	2	14

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Impact to Trees

22. The Package-D2 will impact 1439 trees comprising 1073 timber trees and 366 fruit bearing will be impacted.

III.Socioeconomic Information and Profile

Involuntary resettlement Impacts

23. This Resettlement Plan is based on census and socio economic survey carried out from 13th June to 20th June 2016 based on the detailed design provided by WRD Dibrugarh Division. The survey identified 143 households losing 188 structures and 6 non-titleholders out of 143 households losing only trees and the socio-economic survey was also carried out amongst them. However, the information about 45 landowners (41 with significant impact and 4 non significant impact) and 5 Tea estates (3 with significant impact and 2 non significant impact) losing their land was gathered from the land records available in the Circle Office, Dibrugarh (East) and Chabua. 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.

Methodology

24. 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 45 meters in Package-III and 30 meters in Package-IV. 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 8.

25. The displaced households were categorised based on the severity of impact as significant (loss of 10 percent and above of the productive asset or structure) and non-significant (loss of less than 10 percent of the productive asset or structure). The summary of Displaced Households and the summary of Affected Common Property Resources are presented in

26.

27.

28. Appendix 2 and Appendix 3.

Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Households

Head of the Households by Sex

29. Eighty five percent of the households are headed by men and 15 percent of the households are women headed. Amongst all members of the family, 51 percent are men followed by 49 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	122	85.3
Female	21	14.7
Total	143	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Households by Religion

30. Eighty two affected households reported that they are Hindus and remaining 18 percent are Muslims. The household by religion is presented in the following table.

Table 14: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	118	82.5
Muslim	25	17.5
Christian	-	-
Total	143	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Households by Social Category

31. Forty eight percent of the affected households are comprise general catagory, followed by 45 percent Other Backward Caste comprising largely of the former labourers from the tea garden and there is none falling in scheduled caste and scheduled tribe Category. The social category of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 15: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	68	47.6
Other Backward caste	64	44.76
Scheduled caste	-	-
Scheduled Tribes	-	-
Others	11	7.69
Total	143	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Household by Size of Family

32. Ninety three percent of the affected households provided details of family members and the rest (7%) did not share the family details. Amongst those who provided details of individual family members, family of size 3 to 5 members account for 41 percent, followed by 25 percent with a family of size 6 or 7 members, above 6 member family account for 8 percent and 18 percent reported of a family of size 1 or 2 members. The average size of the affected household is 4.95 members or say 5 members

Table 16: Size of the household

Size of the Family	Number	Valid Percentage
Up to 2	26	18.2
3 to 5	59	41.3
6 to 7	36	25.2
Above 7	12	8.39
Not disclosed	10	6.99
Total	143	100
Average size of the family is 4.95		

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Affected Persons by Age Group

33. The percentage of women aged above 65 years is lower compared to men in the same age group. However, in the 21 and below age group the women account for 48 percent and men account for 40 percent. In all, 44 percent of the affected persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 29 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 16 percent in the age group of 36 and 50, 9 percent in the age group of 50 and 65 and 1.5 percent in the above 65 age group. The sex ratio is 978 and is higher 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	133	40.1	160	48.5	293	44.3
> 21 and ≤ 35	109	32.8	82	24.8	191	28.9
> 35 and ≤ 50	50	15.1	59	17.9	109	16.5
> 50 and ≤ 65	32	9.6	27	8.2	59	8.9
Above 65	8	2.41	2	0.61	10	1.51
Grand Total	332	100	330	100	662	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Socio-economic Profile

Educational Level of the Affected Persons

34. Thirty eight percent amongst females and 33 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 both male is poor and female is almost at par 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	66	19.88	78	23.6	144	21.8
6 th to 8 th	58	17.47	71	21.5	129	19.5
9 th to 10 th	77	23.19	43	13.0	120	18.1
11 th to 12 th	17	5.12	9	2.7	26	3.93
Diploma	1	0.30	-	0.00	1	0.15
Graduate	3	0.90	3	0.91	6	0.91
Post Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uneducated	110	33.13	126	38.2	236	35.6
Grand Total	332	100	330	100	662	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Occupation of the Affected Persons

35. Eighty percent amongst females and 44 percent amongst males are either unemployed or are 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 39 percent amongst the affected persons is marginally higher than the state average. Twenty three percent of the male who work casual labourer, followed by 20 percent involved in cultivation, 5 percent agricultural labourers and 3 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	4	1.20	0	0.00	4	0.60
Veg/Grocery shop	6	1.81	2	0.61	8	1.21
Self employed	10	3.01	2	0.61	12	1.81
Salaried/Pension	2	0.60	0	0	2	0.30
Fishing	2	0.60	0	0	2	0.30
Casual labourer	77	23.19	65	19.70	142	21.45
Cultivator	66	19.88	0	0.00	66	10.0
Agri labourer	17	5.12	0	0.00	17	2.57
Livestock	1	0.30	4	1.21	5	0.76
Unemployed/Not in workforce	147	44.3	257	77.9	404	61.0
Grand Total	332	100	330	100	662	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Income of the Affected Household

36. Fifty six percent of the household are earning between Rs.24,001 and Rs.48,000 per annum, followed by 49 percent who are earning above Rs.60,000, 12 percent earn between Rs.48,001 and Rs.60,000 and 8 percent earn Rs.24,000 and less. Fourteen percent of the affected household did not disclose the income details. The average annual income of the affected household is Rs.68,749.

Table 20: Annual Household Income

Income Range	Number	Percentage
Up to 24,000	11	7.7
24,001 to 48,000	23	56.6
48,001 to 60,000	18	12.59
>60,000	71	49.65
Not disclosed	20	14.0
Total	143	100
The average annual household income is Rs. 68,749		

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Vulnerable AHs

37. 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.

38. Twenty seven percent (52 AHs out of 193 AHs) 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 40 percent qualify under vulnerable category as they are women headed households, 54 percent households being living below poverty line and 6 percent elderly headed household. No landless households have been identified during census and socio-economic survey. 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	21	40.4
Scheduled tribes	-	-
Scheduled Caste	-	-
Disabled Member Household	-	-
Below poverty line ³	28	53.85

³ Below Poverty Line are those households whose annual earning is less than ₹52,260 i.e., ₹4355/family/month (at 2009-2010 rates, the latest figures available for Assam which is higher than the country rate of Rs.4080/family/month).

Elderly	3	5.77
Total	52	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Role of Women

Participation in Economic Activity

39. Women are primarily involved in household work and are not into any economic activity except a few who work as casual labourers, work on their land as cultivators, rear livestock and few self employed.

Decision making

40. Sixty one percent of the AHs reported that the women in the household participate in financial decisions and the rest reported that the women have no role to play. Eighty four percent of the affected household reported of water being collected for domestic use and amongst them 93 percent reported that the drinking water is fetched by the women or girl child in the household.

Institutional Delivery

41. Amongst those who reported of having given birth to a child (87%), 31 percent reported that they availed the facility of government hospital and 1.4 percent of private hospital for delivery during the last pregnancy. This is significantly lower than the State average of 70.6 percent⁴. Those who had not sought institutional facility and had delivered at home comprised of 29 percent who had delivered with the assistance of the village elder and another 25 percent with the assistance of the midwife.

Table 22: Child Delivery

Source	Number	Percentage
Government Hospital	44	30.8
Private Hospital	2	1.40
Midwife at Home	36	25.17
Village elder at Home	42	29.37
Not applicable	19	13.3
Total	143	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Gender Disaggregated Data

42. Fourteen percent of the households are headed by women and among members of household women account for 49 percent. The women DPs comprise of 48 percent who are below 21 years, 25 percent are in the age group of 22 to 35 years, 18 percent are in the age group of 36 to 50 years, 8 percent are in the age group of 51 to 65 and 1 percent are above 65 years old. Thirty eight percent of the females are uneducated, 23 percent each have studied up to primary and middle school, 13 percent have studied up to high school, 3 percent have studied up to higher secondary and 1 percent is graduates.

⁴ NFHS-4 (2015-16)

43. Seventy eight percent of the females are not in workforce and amongst the workforce (22%), casual labourers account for 19 percent, followed by 1 percent each managing petty/tea shop and livestock.

44. Seventy two percent of the women are involved in financial decisions of the household, women in 86 percent (123 out of 143) of the households are responsible for fetching drinking water, the institutional delivery is 31 percent and only 3 percent reported of having title for property (land or building).

Key Socio-economic Indicators

45. The key socio-economic indicators established based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out amongst the DHs during June 2016 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 = 123)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.6,861
	(N =143)		
2	Number of earners	Average	1.16
3	Business establishment	%	6.99
4	Cultivators (N = 662 APs)	%	0.8
b)	Housing/Shop Characteristics (N=188)		
5	Permanent	%	87.2
6	Semi-permanent	%	4.26
7	Temporary houses	%	8.51
8	Owners	%	20.7
9	Encroachers	%	52.7
10	Squatters	%	26.1
11	Tenant	%	0.5
	Standard of Living (N=143)		
12	Having Separate Kitchen	%	53.8
13	Having Separate Toilet	%	51.7
14	Houses Electrified	%	53.8
15	Access to Piped Water Supply (HSC/PT)	%	73.4
16	LPG as fuel for Cooking	%	6.29
c)	Demographic Characteristics (N=662)		
17	Family size	Average	4.63
18	Women headed household	%	3.2
d)	Assets Owned (N=143)		
19	Cycle	%	73.4
20	Motor cycle	%	14.0
21	Fishing boat	%	14.7
22	Fishing net	%	1.4
23	Pickup Van	%	1.40
24	Cart	%	0.70

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

Resettlement Preferences

46. The all 143 affected households were asked to indicate their preferred resettlement option. Ninety one percent have opted for cash assistance, followed by 5 percent who opted for project constructed house/shop and 4 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	19	3.79
Project assisted - House / shop	2	5.30
Self managed - Cash assistance	122	90.91
Total	143	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016

IV.Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

47. 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.

48. 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. 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

49. An essential part of the RP was the involvement of the APs throughout the entire process of planning. The consultations with the APs resulted in transparency in the process of identification and enumeration. Further, it helped in understanding better the requirements and expectations of the APs. 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. About 105 persons participated in the information disclosure and consultation meetings held and the location detail along with the number of participants is given in the following table. The attendance sheets of the participants are given in Appendix 7.

Table 26: Details of Consultations

Date	Venue	No of participants			Photograph
		M	F	T	
13-06-2016	Oakland Village	16	7	23	
14-06-2016	Panbari L.P. School	11	1	12	
17-06-2016	Kosuoni Village	13	0	13	
16-06-2016	Kanaigaon	14	2	16	
15-06-2016	Nagaghuli	13	3	16	

Date	Venue	No of participants			Photograph
		M	F	T	
18-06-2016	Mothula	10	4	14	
20-06-2016	Niz Kanaigaon	8	3	11	

Outcome of the Consultations

50. 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
13/06/2016	Oakland	<p>A BT road has been constructed in DTP dyke, whether there will be similar road after up-gradation of Oakland dyke? It was clarified that similar road will also constructed in this dyke;</p> <p>They wanted to know when the work is going to start. This was informed that as of date the proposed work start will be towards the end of 2017;</p> <p>The suggested that the work of the dyke should be of good quality. This was informed that work quality will be good.</p> <p>Whether the local men, women and youth can work as labourers during project work? It was informed that they can always work as labourers in project work in fact they are encouraged to do so;</p>
14/06/2016	Panbari	<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 labourers 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>
17/06/2016	Kosuoni	<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>

Date	Place	Queries and Responses
		<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 project will arrange disbursement in their villages itself;</p> <p>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.</p>
16/06/2016	Kanaigaon	<p>People wanted to know when the work will start. Clarified that work is likely to start in end 2017.</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>The work should be executed as planned. It was informed that the utmost care will be taken to stick to the work plan;</p> <p>They will cooperate with the project provided they are benefited.</p>
15/06/2016	Nagaghuli	<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> <p>What is the scope of them working as labourers. They were informed that they will get opportunity to work as labourers during construction.</p>
18/06/2016	Mothula	<p>They informed that they are very poor and life will be difficult in case they have to shift to other place at their own cost. It was clarified that they will be paid shifting, resettlement assistances in addition to their their structure without depreciation;</p> <p>The shop owners felt that their livelihood will be affected during construction work and post construction. They were informed that they will be paid before start of civil work; hence, they will be able to shift to another location.</p> <p>Whether the local men, women and youth can work as labourers during project work? It was informed that they can always work as labourers in project work in fact they are encouraged to do so;</p>
20/06/2016	Niz Kanaigaon	<p>People wanted to know how the improvement of the dyke is proposed. The technical staff from WRD present explained to them the work proposed and they will get the details after approval of the DPR;</p> <p>People were concerned that the work should be executed maintaining quality and they should get opportunity to also oversee the work. This was clarified that quality work will be ensured and they can always provide feedback the Engineers in case of any negligence;</p> <p>They wanted some idea on when the compensation will be paid. This was clarified that they will be paid once the land acquisition process is complete.</p>

Plan for further Consultation in the Project

51. 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.

52. 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 APs 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.

53. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalised by SIO for the subproject as per the tentative schedule given in the following table

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	Completed
Disclosure of Project details, GRM and mitigation measures of the impacts	FREMAA and PMC	August 2017	
Disclosure of RP in FREMAA, WRD and ADB website	FREMAA, WRD and ADB	August 2017	
Disclosure of list of APs and entitlements	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	September – October 2017	
Consultation with APs, 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	

Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

54. During public consultations information on the project details, likely impacts and benefits, stakeholders involved in project implementation, process of RP implementation, entitlements of AHs/APs 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 RP will be updated and disclosed to affected households and on the ADB and FREMAA website

55. Information will be disseminated to APs 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 APs 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 will also be disclosed to APs.

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

V. Legal Framework

Background

57. 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).

58. 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.

National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy

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

59. 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 provisions of RFCTLARR Act is discussed below.

60. 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.

61. 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.

62. 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.

63. 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 APs 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.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. 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.

GAPs and Project Specific Actions

67. 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 APs. The RFCTLARR bridges the gap between the GOI Policy and ADB Policy.

68. 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 recognise, 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.

Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

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

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Adopt measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by taking the following measures: (i) explore siting the subproject components in government land or locations which are less impacting; (ii) ensure use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; and (iii) modify the designs of subproject components to minimise land requirement and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (iii) Where displacement is unavoidable, improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) 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; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; and (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) 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.

- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Pay compensation and provide all resettlement entitlements before physical and/or economic displacement
- (xi) Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons.
- (xiii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement⁵ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (xiv) 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.

70. 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.

⁵ADB 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

Eligibility Criteria

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

72. In accordance with the principles adopted for this investment programme, 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.

73. The Package-D2 of Dibrugarh 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.

Entitlement Matrix

74. 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 programme. 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.

75. 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 AHs 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/APs with customary land right	Compensation at replacement value ⁶ or land-for-land where feasible.
			One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family
			The option of (i) One-time payment of Rs. 500,000 per displaced family or (ii) Annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 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

⁶Replacement 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%).

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
			<u>Housing benefit</u> ⁷ : 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. plinth area. In urban area if family is not willing to accept the constructed house then shall get onetime financial assistance of at least Rs. 150,000. In rural areas, the affected households shall get onetime financial assistance of Rs. 130,000 ⁸
			One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household
			All physically displaced families will receive One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.
			All physically displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 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 value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the AP. Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation
			One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family
			All displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.
			All displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000 for one year from the date of award
			Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets
		Squatters	Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter. Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation
			The project will provide suitable alternate site for relocation of residential squatters, in case required and subject to availability of suitable Govt.land with basic amenities in the site
			One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family
			All displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc

⁷ 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.

⁸ GOA in Panchayat and Rural Development Department rate for PMAY house in rural areas.

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
			All displaced families will receive monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs.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 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 Rs. 50,000 per affected household
			All physically displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.
			All physically displaced families will receive monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs.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 Rs. 50,000 per affected family
			All displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.
			All displaced families will receive a monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs.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 Rs. 50,000 per affected family

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
			All displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc
			All displaced families will receive a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.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 Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed
			Each affected family having petty shop shall get one time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000
			Each affected family having a grain storage shall get one time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 for construction of grain storage
Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder/ tenant/leaseholder/ sharecropper/non titled AP	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/tress and crops	Land/structure /assets attached to land/tress and crops	All affected household	Exemption from fees and taxes ⁹ related to all compensation
Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholder/ tenant/leaseholder/ non titled/employee of	One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000.

⁹There 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
		commercial structure, farmer/agricultural worker/artisan/ small trader/self employed	Income restoration and training to eligible APs Consideration for project employment.
Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	All impacted Vulnerable APs ¹⁰	One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid in addition to other assistances. Vulnerable APs 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 Rs. 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 APs	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 bankline protection and retired embankment work	Households affected by emergency work in terms of relocation and re-building	Temporary assistance shifting for	Shifting costs, cash compensation for reconstruction and assistance/support for temporary relocation, 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.

76. 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.

¹⁰The 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.

Cut-off Date

77. For the title holders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 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.

Revenue Village	Cut-off Date
Kanaigaon	June 13, 2016
Oakland	June 15, 2016
Niz Kanaigaon	June 16, 2016
Kosuoni and Mothula	June 17, 2016

78. 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

Provision for Relocation

79. 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.

Relocation Strategy

80. 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.

81. The census survey undertaken in this Package-D2 of the Dibrugarh subproject identified physical displacement for about 115 DHs (see Table 2 and Table 6). 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.

Development of Resettlement Sites

82. 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.

83. 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. Linkages to any welfare programs available for the APs and facilitate accessing any available housing schemes for vulnerable.

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. 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 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

Loss of Livelihood in these two Packages

87. The Package-D2 proposed under the Dibrugarh subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 4 DHs losing their place of business, 8 DHs losing their place of residence cum business and 39 land owners losing 10 percent and more of their productive land, in all totalling 51 (see Table 2 and 11).

Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

88. 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 losing business:
 - 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 Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- 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 Rs.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 Rs.3,000 for one year from the date of award;
 - f) shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- to the business owner, who is displaced, and
 - g) one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who is displaced.
- ii) Commercial squatters:
 - a) compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure;
 - b) right to salvage the affected materials,
 - c) one time resettlement allowance of Rs.50,000;
 - d) displaced families will receive a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000 for one year; and
 - e) displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs.

89. 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.

90. Further, provision of Rs.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 APs. In addition, training for income restoration of the economically displaced and the vulnerable APs, efforts will be made to link them with the existing GoA and GoI programmes on income generation and livelihood such as 'Stand Up India Scheme', 'Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna', 'Pradhan Mantri Kustha Vikash Yojna', 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna', 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna', 'National Rural Livelihood Mission' and 'Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission'.

IX. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

91. The resettlement cost estimate for Package D2 of the Dibrugarh 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 INR 408 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

Compensation for Land and Structure

92. 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. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for land has been taken as Rs.12,00,000 per hectare, being the highest rate for rural land from the Circle Office offices of Dibrugarh (East) and Chabua records. 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 Rs.48,00,000 per hectare including the multiplying factor and the solatium.

93. Structure: 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 as Rs.11,662 per sq.m. for permanent structure, Rs.10,080 per sq.m. for semi-permanent structure and Rs. 2,998 per sq.m. of temporary structure. Replacement cost for a budgetary provision of Rs.30,000/- per well has been made for private wells of maximum 3' wide and 20' depth. However, at the time of joint verification, the competent authority will value each and every structure to arrive at the replacement cost as per the latest SoR. The solatium of 100% on structure rate will be adopted for titleholders.

94. Community Assets and Government Structures: The unit cost for the place of worship has been budgeted at a lumpsum Rs.3,00,000, for AWC, Community shelter house and religious education centre at Rs.2,25,000 and Rs.2,50,000 for public facility to cover the cost of reconstruction which would be assessed and paid during implementation by SIO. Hand pumps have been budgeted at Rs.18,000 per unit.

R&R Assistances

95. 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 Rs.5,00,000 has been provided for significantly impacted titleholders assuming that this grant will be preferred in lieu of the annuity policy.

RP Implementation Cost

96. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting SIO in RP implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.80,00,000, for intermittent inputs and the RP implementation is expected to be completed in 30 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 Package-D2 of Dibrugarh subprojects will also come under Category-A, a budgetary provision of Rs.18,00,000 has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. The budgetary provision for meeting administrative expenses is included as part of the project cost. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs.2,50,000 to meet disclosure expenses, Rs.2,50,000 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.

Source of Funding and Fund Flow

97. 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.

Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

98. 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.

99. 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.

Resettlement Budget Estimates

100. 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-D2 is estimated at Rs.408 million. A detailed budget estimate for the package is given along with subproject wise cost break-up in the following table.

Table 30: Resettlement Budget

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	Compensation for Titleholder				
1.1	Market Value for Private Land (Multiplying Factor 2.00 and Solatium 100%)	Ha	4,800,000	21.33	102,384,000
2	Compensation for Non-Titleholder				
2.1	Temporary Structures	Sq.m	2,998	4,730	14,180,540
2.2	Semi-permanent Structures	Sq.m	10,080	111	1,118,880
2.3	Permanent Structures	Sq.m	11,662	15,449	180,166,238
2.4	Hand pump	Units	18,000	17	306,000
2.5	Fruit Bearing Trees	Units	4,000	366	1,464,000
2.6	Timber Trees	Units	7,600	1,073	8,154,800
2.7	Non-Perennial Crop	LS			2,000,000
3	R&R Assistance				
3.1	One time grant for land owners	One Time	500,000	44	22,000,000
3.2	One time resettlement allowance for Significantly impacted landowners, residential and commercial squatters and tenants	One Time	50,000	171	8,550,000
3.3	Subsistence allowance for Significantly impacted land owners, residential and commercial squatters and tenants	One Time	36,000	171	6,156,000
3.4	Shifting assistance Significantly impacted residential and commercial squatters and tenants	One Time	50,000	127	6,350,000
3.5	Alternate house for Significantly Impacted Residential Owners	One Time	130,000	0	-
3.6	One time Assistance for cattle shed	One Time	25,000	28	700,000

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
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	12	300,000
3.9	One time Subsistence allowance for employees	One Time	25,000	0	-
3.10	Vulnerable Household assistance	One Time	25,000	52	1,300,000
3.11	Training for Vulnerable household	One Time	25,000	52	1,300,000
3.12	Resettlement Site Development for Housing	LS			2,000,000
4	Community Assets				
4.1	Places of Worship	Unit	300,000	3	900,000
4.2	Hand pump	Unit	18,000	4	72,000
4.3	Anganwadi Centre, Community Shelter House and Religious Education Centre	Unit	225,000	6	1,350,000
4.4	Community Public Facility	Unit	250,000	1	250,000
5	Implementation Cost				
5.1	Training for SIO and EA Staff	LS			500,000
5.2	RP Implementation Support NGO	LS			8,000,000
5.3	External Monitoring	LS			1,800,000
5.4	GRC Related Cost	LS			250,000
5.5	Disclosure Related Cost	LS			250,000
	Sub Total				371,652,458
	Contingency 10%				37,165,246
	Grand Total				408,817,704
	INR in Million				408.8

X.Grievance Redressal Mechanism

101. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be 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 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.

102. 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.

103. 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.

104. 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 APs. 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.

105. 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 (APs) 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 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.

106. 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.

107. 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.

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

109. 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 Mechanism¹¹.

¹¹<http://www.adb.org/contact?target=Hmzj1lzfKqMSRDKA0C6/kg==&name=Complaint%20Receiving%20Officer&referrer=node/81970>

XI. Institutional Arrangements and Implementation

Introduction

110. 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 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.

Institutional Arrangement at State level

111. The Non Technical wing of FREMAA is headed by Executive Officer (Non Technical) and supported by one Deputy Executive Officer (Non Technical), one Social Safeguard Specialist and one AO-cum-Environmental Specialist 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. Non Technical Wing shall be strengthened by engaging three Resettlement Officers at three sub-projects, one Forest & Environment Officer at Dibrugarh sub-project and four Field Supervisors for three sub-projects as well as FREMAA Office.

Institutional Arrangement at SIO Level

112. 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.

113. 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.

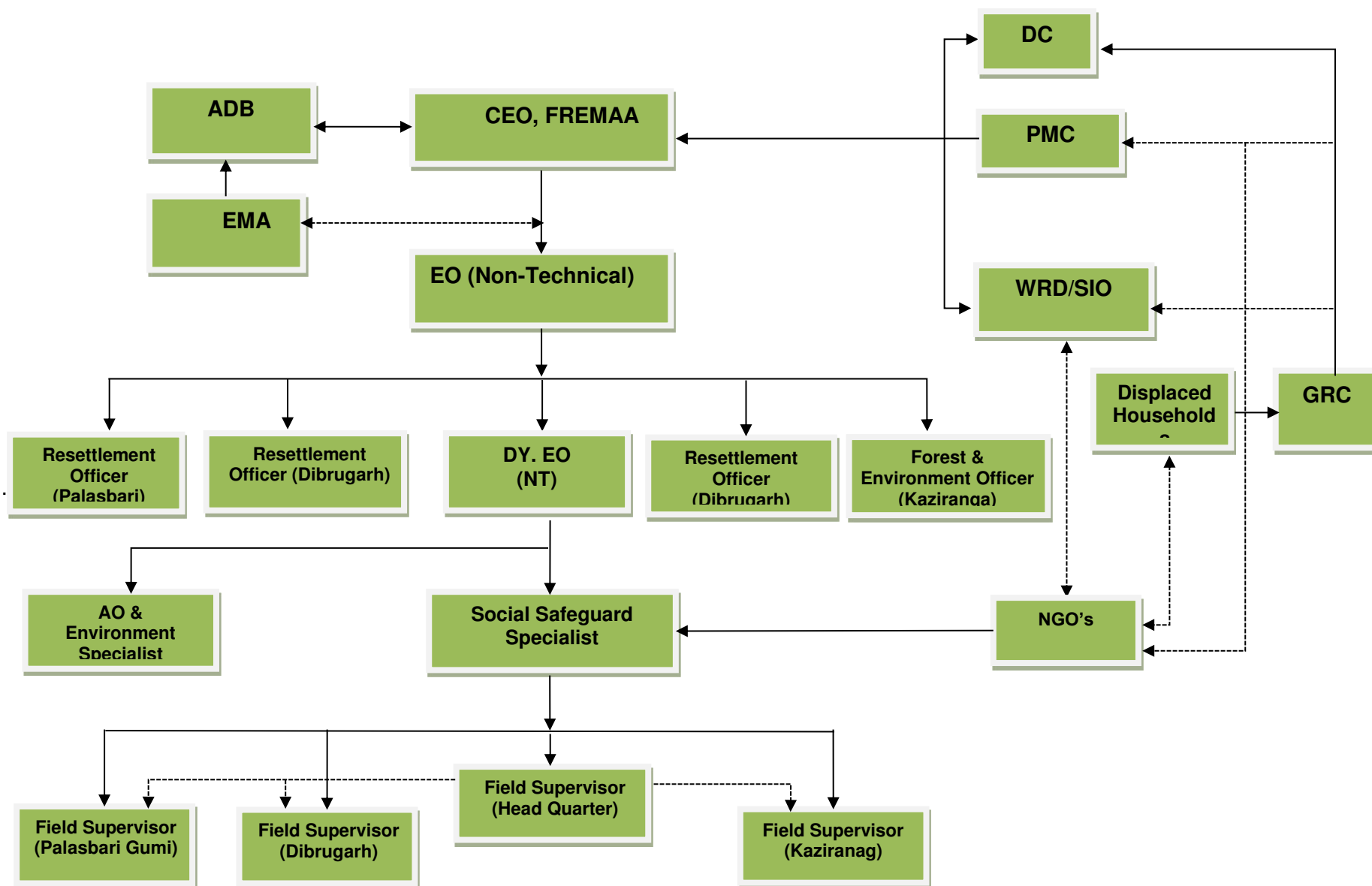
114. The Field Supervisors will be responsible for:

- (i) Ensure proper implementation of RP;
- (ii) Preparation of social safeguard requirements for the subproject as per the agreed framework and RP;
- (iii) Identify critical social issues;
- (iv) Guide, supervise and work closely with the RP implanting NGO;
- (v) Ensure issue of identity and Entitlement Card to PAPs;
- (vi) Ensure timely and transparent disbursement of resettlement assistance to affected

- households;
- (vii) Facilitate relocation and resettlement;
 - (viii) Coordinate with subprojects for assessment, monitoring and review as required and
 - (ix) To provide completion report of resettlement activities and timely disbursement of R&R assistances.
115. 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.
116. The NGO will be responsible¹² 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;
 - (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.
117. Figure 5 illustrates the institutional arrangements for RP implementation.

¹²ToR for RP Implementation Support NGO is at **Appendix 5**.

Figure 5: Institutional Arrangements for RP Implementation



Project Management Consultant (PMC)

118. The Project Management Consultant (PMC) is in place to assist FREMAA (the PMU) and their partner organizations, including the Water Resources Department (WRD), or Sub-project 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.

External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

119. 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 submit semi-annual report directly to the ADB. The draft ToR for EMA is at Appendix 6.

XII.Implementation Schedule

RP Implementation

120. This RP will be implemented starting prior to start of civil work from 2017 to 2019 after approval of Project 2 under Tranche II of the MFF by ADB. Figure 6 enumerates the RP implementation schedule.

Figure 6: Implementation Schedule

Implementation Schedule															
PROJECT COMPONENT & ACTIVITIES	YEAR 2015				YEAR 2016				YEAR 2017				YEAR 2018		
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3
A. Project Preparation Phase															
Initial Poverty & Social Assessment (Completed)															
Finalization of subproject design (completed)															
Census Survey of the subproject (Completed)															
Submission of draft RP as part of PFR for ADB approval of Tranche 2															
Review and approval of final RP															
Appointment of RP Implementing NGO															
LA Notification as per Land Act 2013															
Updating of RP based on final joint survey with revenue and initiation of LA process															
Establishment of GRC															
Information Campaign & Community Consultation															
B. LA Activity & RP Implémentation															
Final List of AP & distribution of ID cards															
Payment of compensation for land, structures and trees															
Payment of all other eligible assistance															
C. Monitoring and Evaluation															
Appointment of independent M&E consultant															
Internal Monitoring															
D. Project Construction															
Implementation of subprojects for 1 st year/ Commencement of Civil Works – After disbursement of all assistances and resettlement of physically displaced APs in non-LA sections and in LA sections, after payment of compensation for land															

XIII. Monitoring and Reporting

Need for Monitoring

121. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement in order to ameliorate problems faced by the APs 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.

Monitoring at EA Level

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

123. 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.

124. 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 APs before and after resettlement will be integral components of this monitoring activity.

125. 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 at **Appendix 6**. 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 APs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

126. The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring and evaluation of the project: (i) socio-economic conditions of the APs in the post-resettlement period; (ii) communication and reactions from APs 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 APs in the post resettlement period.

Reporting Requirements

127. 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.

128. 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	Very close to ADB requirements	RF (provides for consultation with displaced persons, NGOs and disclosure of the RPs

	<p>area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue to ascertain the views of the 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.</p> <p>Compensation given earlier will not be considered; if rates not</p>	No gap	N/A

	available floor price can be set.		
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 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.	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. The Second Schedule – Homeless entitled to constructed house, land for land in irrigation projects in lieu of compensation, in case 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.	No gap	N/A
Improve the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women to at least national minimum standards.	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.	No gap	N/A
Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal right to land are eligible for resettlement	The Act recognizes: Section: 3. (c) a family which does not own any land but	Close to ADB requirement	RF provides for cut-off-date as the date of start of census survey





assistance and compensation for loss of non land assets.	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 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,	No gap	RF provides for disclosure as per ADB requirement






	Municipality or Municipal Corporation and in website.		
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 of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements. 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.	Very close to ADB requirement	RF prepared as per ADB requirement
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.	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. Section 48-50 - Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress.	No gap	N/A

Appendix 2: Details of Displaced Persons

(pages 59-93; available upon request)

Appendix 3: Summary of Common Property Recourses

Name	Location	Usage	Photographs
Aanganwadi centre	Kanaigaon	Early Childhood and women care centre	
Panbari Mugtab	Niz kanaigaon	Place for religious education of Muslim community	
Community Hand Pump	Panbari	Source of drinking water	
Anganwadi centre	Panbari	Early Childhood and women care centre	

Community Hand Pump	Mothola	Source of drinking water	
Community Hand Pump	Mothola	Source of drinking water	
Shiv Mandir	Mothola	Place for community for Lord shiva	
Aithan & Hand Pump	Mothola	Place for community for Worship & Source of drinking water	
Aanganwadi centre	Mothola	Early Childhood and women care centre	

Public Facility	Mothola	Place for public civic facility	
Farm shelter	Mothola	Shelter for rest during farming season	
Farm shelter	Mothola	Shelter for rest during farming season	
Community Hand Pump	Mothola	Source of drinking water	
Aithan (Mandir)	Mothola	Place for Community for Worship	

Appendix 4 : Informal Consultation and Impact Area**View of the Impacted House of Oakland****Census and Socio economic Survey****View of the Existing Oakland Dyke****Card distribution to DPs****Bank Protection Site at Kosuoni****Verification of Land Recod at Circle Office**



Consultation during Survey



Measurement of Land and Structure

Appendix 5: Terms of Reference for RP Implementation Support NGO

A. THE PROJECT

1. The Government of Assam (GOA) has committed to implement the program to manage flood and protect erosion from Brahmaputra River. The Program, Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program, has implemented with financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) by using MFF lending modality. The MFF was approved in 25th October 2010 amounted US \$ 120 million for overall implementation 6 (six) years into 2 tranches. The First tranche amounted US \$ 56.9 million was approved at the same time with approval for the MFF. This was subsequently revised to US \$ 47.9 Million.
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 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 improvements of existing embankments; (iii) non structural measures such as forecasting and early warning systems, and preparedness; (iv) alternative measures such as community flood proofing in selected localities; and (iv) project management support.

Considering the limited capacity of WRD a Special Purpose Vehicle in the form of Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) has been established to independently manage and execute the project including the safeguard issues.

3. The activities under Project 2 (Tranche II) include strengthening flood embankment sand anti-erosion protection measures, including “emergency” work, in the form of bank protection as well as retired embankments in Palasbari and Dibrugarh. The work activities under Project 2 will also cover strengthening flood embankment and anti-erosion protection measures in Dibrugarh that has been shifted from Project 1 (Tranche I).

B. THE DIBRUGARH SUB-PROJECT

4. The activities under Dibrugarh sub-project includes 2 (TWO) packages that will require land acquisition and have an impact on involuntary resettlement. These packages are:

Up-gradation of Oakland dyke from Kanaigaon to Mothula of 9.1 kms;
Over Water Bank Protection work from Rohmoria to Nagaghuli of 2.7 kms.

5. The project intends to engage an experienced NGO/agency to assist in Resettlement Plan (RP) Implementation for all the above 2 (two) packages under Dibrugarh subproject for total 11.8 kms.

C. SCOPE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

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

The NGO will support FREMAA for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.

The NGO will also facilitate the land acquisition for the project activities but shall be, remain responsible for the implementation of relocation, disbursement of compensation and resettlement and Rehabilitation assistance, comprehensive livelihood system to facilitate the Affected Households (AHs) to take advantages of the options available as per the RP.

The process of implementation of RP will entail flow of information disclosure and meaningful consultations with affected persons (APs).

D. DETAILED TASKS

Detailed of task of the assignment is given below:

Conduct Census Survey within the COI

The NGO will be responsible for conduction 100% census survey of the Corridor of Impact (COI) to ascertain socio economic status of the people being affected, ascertain magnitude of impact on the people including loss of livelihood etc. The census survey will be carried out under the supervision of the SIO and guidance of the FREMAA and Project Management Consultant (PMC).

Conduct Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

The NGO shall be part of the team for conducting DMS along with the team of officials from departments of Revenue, PWD, Agriculture, Forest and WRD.

Support FREMAA in RP Preparation

NGO will support FREMAA in preparation of RPs by compiling the census survey data, DMS data and providing documents/information on all consultations, disclosure etc.

Dissemination of Information and Consultation

Key task is to provide full information to the APs on the R&R policy, provisions, and approach to land acquisition and R&R, time frame for implementation, roles and responsibilities of implementing agency and grievance redress mechanism. The NGO will inform and educate the APs on their rights, entitlements and obligations under the RP. It will disseminate information to the APs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant. It will explain to the APs the need for land acquisition, the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RP. This will include communication to the settlers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements. Provide information on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to APs. Prepare pamphlets, leaflets etc. in local language to disseminate information at household level on the provisions of RP, GRM and roles and responsibilities of implementing partners to ensure transparency and accountability.

Land Acquisition

The NGO will liaison with the Revenue Department to facilitate timely land acquisition and disbursement of compensation according to norms laid down in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation Resettlement 2013. The NGO will facilitate AHs in land acquisition process up to receipt of compensation in consultation with Deputy Commissioner (DC), FREMAA and Sub Project Implementation Office (SIO) of WRD. The NGO will support APs losing land to complete the required documents to access compensation. The NGO will facilitate disbursement of compensation in village meetings.

Verification

The NGO will undertake joint verification with the Field Officers of Revenue, FREMAA and SIO of the project affected persons to identify AHs eligible as per the cut-off date for R&R entitlement and will update the database accordingly. All verification has to be conducted jointly with the Field Offices of FREMAA, Revenue and SIO. The NGO will verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of APs and validate the same and make/ suggest suitable changes if required.

During the identification and verification of the eligible APs and AHs, the NGO will ensure that each of them are contacted and consulted. The NGO will conduct consultation with women from the AHs especially including women headed households.

Verification exercise will include actual measurement of the extent of total property loss/damage, and valuation of the same. Prepare & submit updated data base on individual losses required for preparation of micro-plans before FREMAA. After getting approval of the same from FREMAA, the NGO will display the list of eligible AHs in the affected villages for APs to verify. The AHs will be provided 15 days' time period to verify the list. This process will enable eligible AHs 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.

The NGO will identify and verify displaced families, private and community assets that is likely to be affected by the project falling within the COI.

Distribution of Identity Cards

After finalization of verification the NGO will distribute Identity Cards to all APs. The identity card should include a photograph of the head of the AHs, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and entitlement i.e. the mode of compensation and assistance, as applicable with necessary family details.

Prepare Micro Plan

The NGO will prepare Micro Plans with details of the category of APs, 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.

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 APs wherever required in establishing linkages with government programs. The NGO will identify the appropriate training institutes and coordinate with these institutes. The NGO will train APs losing their livelihood, design and implement suitable income restoration programs, depending on the skills and interest of the APs. The NGO will prepare individual Income Restoration Plan, as a part of the Micro Plan. The NGO will assist the APs to establish linkages with Government departments, district administration, etc., and ensure that the APs are included in the development schemes, as applicable especially with reference to vulnerable groups, in pension schemes for senior citizens, widow pensions, schemes for women or women headed households, schemes for differently abled persons etc.

Disbursement of Assistance and Delivery of Entitlements

The NGO will assist FREMAA in ensuring all the APs obtain their full entitlements as per the RP and relocation before being dispossessed. The NGO will assist the APs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how she/he can access the resources she/he is entitled to.

Relocation

The NGO will assist the project authorities in ensuring smooth transition, assist in allocation of houses, guiding and helping the AHs throughout the resettlement period. In consultation with the AHs, the NGO will inform the FREMAA, WRD and DC about the date of relocation dates as suggested by AHs within stipulated time given in notice in writing.

Other Activities

7. The NGO will advise the APs on utilization of how best to use any cash R&R benefits to create productive asset. Emphasis should be placed on using such funds in a sustainable way of livelihood up gradation or retaining of lost assets. The NGO will verify and prepare utilization certificates for the assistance disbursed to AHs. The funds will be disbursed against the approved plan for creating productive asset. The NGO will ensure proper utilization of the resettlement budget available for each of the project corridors. It will identify means and accordingly inform the DC, SIO and FREMAA for disbursement of entitlements to the eligible APs/AHs in a transparent manner and will report to the FREMAA and SIO on the level of transparency achieved in the project. Linkages to any welfare programs available for the APs and facilitate accessing any available housing schemes for vulnerables. Provide support to eligible APs/AHs in enrolling for BPL cards.

Grievance Redressal

The NGO will make APs aware of the GRM set out in the RP and will assist them to resolving the grievances. The NGO will help the APs to register grievances with SIO. The NGO will assist DC, SIO and AHs in the GRM process whenever necessary.

Coordination between APs, FREMAA, DC and SIO

The NGO will facilitate develop rapport consultation between the APs and FREMAA, District Administration & SIO and or concerned FREMAA & SIO staff. This will be achieved through regular monthly meetings with both the DC, FREMAA and SIO representatives at the field offices and the APs as and when necessary which will be documented. All meetings and decisions taken are to be documented. The NGO will participate in the village meetings. Besides contacting APs on an individual basis to regularly update the baseline information, the NGO will inform the project details at the Village meetings on a regular basis. The NGO will encourage participation of APs in such meetings by discussing their problems regarding Land Acquisition, Resettlement& Rehabilitation and other aspects relating to livelihood restoration.

Awareness Creation on Gender and other Social issues

The NGO will facilitate the implementation of the Gender Action Plan of the project. The NGO will assist FREMAA in ensuring that the Contractors comply with applicable labour laws (including prohibition of child labour). The NGO will assist the FREMAA in ensuring facilities for women labourers 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 centre - health problems of the female workers are taken care of through health centres temporarily set up for the construction camp where medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases are provided.

E. CONDITIONS OF SERVICES

Duration of Services- The time line for complete implementation of the RP from initiation to the submission of final reports will be 30 months for all four packages under Dibrugarh sub-project. The prime responsibility of the NGO will be to ensure that each and every eligible APs receive appropriate and due entitlement, relocated and livelihood is at least restored if not improved. Additionally, the NGO will help the DC, SIO and FREMAA in all other matters deemed necessary to implement the RP in its spirit and entirety.

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.

Location of NGO

The NGO will implement the RP and provide the services mentioned in the previous sections for the identified project intervention areas 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. The NGO can hire local experts, social workers or qualified data collectors to facilitate resettlement activities at various locations if the scope of the project and sub-project demand.

Reporting

Reports are to be submitted to FREMAA. All supporting documents such as photographs, video graphs, primary and secondary information collected, etc., taken during the assignment will be submitted in support of the reports, along with an electronic copy of the documents. Public Consultations/ hearings with affected persons and stakeholder meetings during the course of implementation must be submitted with audio and written transcripts with the reports.

The following deliverables have to be submitted:

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

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 monthly progress reports will include data on input and output indicators as required by the FREMAA, with work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RP implementation. All progress reports will include data on input and output indicators as required by the FREMAA. The NGO will also submit Quarterly progress report depicting all the aforesaid details. The monthly progress report will have to be submitted on or before 7th working day of following month. The quarterly progress report will have to be submitted on or before 7th of the first month in the following quarter.

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 current month clearly showing site visits, targets v/s achievements, and various other elements.

The NGO will document in full details, the consultation/FGDs/Community Meetings processes, and a full description of the training imparted (or facilitated) as part of the assignment. The progress achieved in land acquisition as per entitlements will be documented and will be submitted to the FREMAA as a part of the monthly progress report.

Status Reports: The NGO will prepare and submit the status report in consultation with FREMAA as and when asked by GoA besides at every ADB mission visit. The NGO will also prepare PowerPoint presentation on status report during ADB mission visit in consultation with FREMAA as and when required during the entire contract period.

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, the methods used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support, compensation and assistance given to the APs.

Final Report: The NGO will submit a final completion report complying all the remarks / comments of FREMAA on Draft Final Report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support, compensation and assistance given to the APs.

Participation in Periodic Review Meeting of FREMAA, DC and SIO: The NGO representative Team Leader will participate in the periodic review meetings of the FREMAA to discuss about the progress of the assigned tasks, issues and constraints in carrying out any specific task, etc.

Submission of Meeting Records: Minutes of the meeting will be prepared for all the meetings with FREMAA, DC, SIO and APs, Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) meetings, various consultations with the APs, consultations with respect to shifting of community assets, joint verification of affected land and structures, etc., will need to be recorded and submitted to the FREMAA.

Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client: The FREMAA will provide to the NGO copies of the RP, Gender Action Plan, AHs database, land acquisition details, and any other relevant and available reports/data related to the respective project corridors.

Support to be provided by Client

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 COI, Resettlement Plans prepared for 3 out of 4 civil work packages etc.

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

Team for the Assignment

The NGO will depute a team of professionals to the site with adequate qualifications and experience.

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

Appendix 6: 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, 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:

- To ascertain whether the resettlement plans meet the requirements of ADB, Government of India and Government of Assam;
- To ascertain whether the compensation was adequate to restore life of the affected families.
- To ascertain whether the resettlement and rehabilitation assistances were provided as per the agreed entitlement matrix;
- Review of internal monitoring process adopted by FREMAA and adequacy of the process adopted;
- To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultation process with affected APs, 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;
- Prepare proposal for FREMAA for improvement in land acquisition and resettlement implementation;
- Prepare reports on land acquisition and resettlement activities for submission to ADB;
- Documentation of lesson learnt and good practices in RP implementation of these sub-projects.

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
Bi-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:

- Issue necessary instruction to line department, revenue office, NGO and all other relevant agencies to cooperate with the expert;
- Access to document, records, information etc. relevant to the assignment; and
- Working space in FREMAA office.
- 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 7: Attendance Sheets of Consultations

11 male
4 F

Assam Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Program

Consultation for Resettlement Plan of Dibrugarh Sub-project
(Package 3/4)

Assam Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Program (Project 2)







ATTENDANCE SHEET

Date: 14/6/2017 Time: 11 am

Venue/Location: Pambori

Sl	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Moharam Ali		Moharam Ali
2	Chali Mahmed		Chali Mahmed
3	Rustam Idumkin		Jaimul Hussain
4	Jaimul Hussain		Jaimul Hussain
5	Shayiduddin Ali		Shayiduddin Hussain
6	Chafuruddin Hussain		Chafuruddin Hussain
7	Achirun Nisha		Chafur ALI
8	Chabur Ali		Chabur ALI
9	Nurjahan Begum		Ibrahim Ali
10	Ibrahim Ali		Mahar Ali
11	Mahar Ali		Alul Kamear
12	Alul Kamear		
13	P. Baruah, NES, PNC		
14	Prishna Jeka. FREMAA.		
15			
16			
17			
18			
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24			

AIFREMPAttendance Sheet.Public ConsultationPlace: KachawoniDate: 17/06/2016

<u>Sl.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Signature</u>
1.	Satnarayan Singh.	Sri Ram Singh.
2.	Pradip Karmakar.	 Dep Karmakar
3.	Gangu Karmakar.	গাঙ্গু কর্মকার
4.	Matka Garait.	
5.	Budru Karmakar.	বুদ্রু কর্মকার
6.	Ratan K.	রতন কর্মকার
7.	Mongal Singh. Bhumij	Bilash Bhumij
8.	Tulshi Mori Kondadhra	
9.	Bolram Bhumij	Balendray Bhumij
10.	Ramnath Karmakar	
11.	Montu Bhumij.	
12/	Asit Gogoi, SA, WRD	Asit Gogoi
13.	P. Baruah, NPS, PMC-FREMAA	

Assam Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Program

10 M
4 FConsultation for Resettlement Plan of Dibrugarh Sub-project
(Package 3/4)

Assam Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Program (Project 2)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Date: 18/6/2017

Time: 4.30 pm

Venue/Location: Mothola

Sl	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Birchi Karmakar		Birchi Karmakar
2	Ganesh Karmakar		Ganesh Karmakar
3	Sassan Karmakar		Sassan Karmakar
4	Chuban Mura		Chuban Mura
5	Basu Tanti		Basu Tanti
6	Chuba Mahili		Chuba Mahili
7	Churesh Tanti		Churesh Tanti
8	Prami Tanti		Prami Tanti
9	Jamuna Mahili		Jamuna Mahili
10	Shayam Kalondi		Shayam Kalondi
11	Debaru Bhakta		Debaru Bhakta
12	Suven Mura		Suven Mura
13	Renu Majhi		Renu Majhi
14	Mina Singh		Mina Singh
15	P. Banerjee, NRS, PMC		P. Banerjee
16	Krishna Deka, FREMIA		Krishna Deka
17			
18			
19			
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21			
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23			
24			

Assam Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Program

8 M
3 FConsultation for Resettlement Plan of Dibrugarh Sub-project
(Package 3/4)

Assam Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Program (Project 2)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Date: 20/6/2017

Time: 5, 30 pm

Venue/Location: Niz Kanaigraon

Sl	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Sharat gogoi		Sharat gogoi
2	Thamela Khatun		Thamela Khatun
3	Dilakar Hussain		
4	Ismail Hussain		ইসমাইল হুসাইন
5	Shiv Karmakar		Shiv Karmakar
6	Dilakar Hussain		দিলাকার হুসাইন
7	Amin ulla		AMIN ULLA
8	Amima Khatun		Amima Khatun
9	Jyoti Konwar		Jyoti Konwar
10	Rimul Haque		
11	Minuddin Ali		
12	P. Sammah, W.P., P.M.C.		
13	Shishna Jeka. FREMAA.		
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Assam Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Program

3 - M
3 - FConsultation for Resettlement Plan of Dibrugarh Sub-project
(Package 3/4)

Assam Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Program (Project 2)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Date: 15/6/2017

Time: 3.30 pm

Venue/Location: Nagaphuli

Sl	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Santosh Tanti		Santosh Tanti
2	Bisoy Mura		বিজয় মুরা
3	Rafik Ali		Rafik Ali
4	Salpaait Mura		
5	Mithu Naik		Mithu Naik
6	Sunil Mura		Sunil Mura
7	Mangara Naik		মংগরা নাইক
8	Jaglal Mura		Jaglal Mura
9	Mimati Kaymakar		
10	Birachi Kaymakar		Birachi Kaymakar
11	Balari Mura		
12	Raghu Katandi		Raghu Katandi
13	P. Somesh, Naz, PMC		
14	Krishna Deba. FREMAA		
15			
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Assam Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Program

14 M
2 F

Consultation for Resettlement Plan of Dibrugarh Sub-project
(Package 3/4)
Assam Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Program (Project 2)
ATTENDANCE SHEET

Date: 16/6/2017

Time: 12.30 pm

Venue/Location: Kanaigaam

Sl	Name	Contact No.	Signature
1	Prasanna Komisar		
2	Bilun Gogoi		Prasanna Komisar
3	Biren Gogoi		Biren Gogoi
4	Lakhim Komisar		
5	Bahaji Komisar		Bahaji Komisar
6	Arup Gogoi		Arup Gogoi
7	Rajendra Komisar		Rajendra Komisar
8	Rangki Komisar		Rangki Komisar
9	Bikubor Gogoi		Bikubor Gogoi
10	Hem ch. Khanikar		Hem ch. Khanikar
11	Bismud Mura		Bismud Mura
12	Kanamching Mura		
13	Deben Mura		Deben Mura
14	Sagar Mura		Sagar Mura
15	Mina Mura		Mina Mura
16	Prem Mura		Prem Mura
17	S. Banerjee, NES, PMC		
18	Prishna Jeka PREMAA.		
19			
20			
21			
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Appendix 8: Questionnaire for Survey

Assam Integrated Flood and River Erosion Risk Management Investment Program

Census and Socio Economic Survey

Date	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 Commercial - 2 Res & Com - 3 Agriculture / Cultivation - 4 Cattle Shed - 5 Grain Storage - 6 Others (specify.....) - 7	
2.3 Type of structure		Permanent - 1	Semi-Perm - 2 Temporary - 3 None - 4 (Land only)
2.4 Year of Construction		If Building	
2.5 Tenure		Owner (Legal Titleholder) - 1 Encroacher-2 Squatter (Own cum Occupier) - 3 Squatter (structure owner) - 4 Squatter/Encroacher - Tenant - 5 Owner (Legal Titleholder) - Tenant-5	
		Length (parallel to river)	Breadth (perpendicular to river) Number of Storeys
2.6 Dimension of Main Structure	Total		
	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 No - 2

Other affected assets

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	
2.12 Asset type							Grain Storage - 1 Hand pump - 2 Open well - 3 Bore well - 4 CW - 5 Cattle Shed - 6 Toilet - 7 Other (specify) - 8
2.13 Tree Classification	Fruit Bearing		Timber				
	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)
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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
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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 Business / trade - 2 Medical Exp - 3 Wedding / family function - 4 House construction / repair – 5 Education - 6 Others (specify)..... - 7	
9.4 Private loan outstanding (Money lenders, relatives, etc) (in Rs)		Monthly Rate of Interest	
9.5 Purpose of Private loan		Agriculture - 1 Business / trade - 2 Medical Exp – 3 Wedding / family function - 4 House construction / repair - 5 Education - 6 Others (specify)..... - 7	
9.6 Asset Pledged (specify)			

10. Household members

10.14 Income per year	Suppleme ntary									
	Main									
10.13 Physical / Mental disability (if any)										Specify
10.12 Place of work (main activity)										Same village/town – 1 Other (specify) - 2
10.11 Why no occupation in last year (if 10.10 answer is 13 or 14)										Work not available-1 Lack of skill-5 Old age-2 Student-6 Invalid / Handicapped-3 Housewife-7 Child-4 Others-8
10.10 Supplementary occupation in last year										Petty / Tea shop-1 Casual labourer-9 Eatery-2 Cultivator-10 Repair/Spare part-3 Agricultural labourer-11 Veg/Grocery shop -4 Livestock / dairy - 12 Self employed - 5 Unemployed-13 Salaried / Pension- 6 Not in workforce-14 Professional-7 Fishing– 8
10.9 Main occupation in last year										
10.8 If >6 and <18 yrs										Currently studying - 1 Discontinued - 2
10.7 Educational Qualification										Up to 5 th - 1 Graduate - 6 6 th - 8 th - 2 Post Graduate - 7 9 th – 10 th - 3 None - 8 11 th – 12 th - 4 Diploma - 5
10.6 Literacy >6yrs										Can read and write-1 Cannot read and write-2
10.5 Marital status										Married-1 Separated-3 Unmarried-2 Widowed-4
10.4 Age										Completed Years (less than 1 year old child will be 0)
10.3 Sex										Male-1 Female-2
10.2 Relationship to H of household		1								Spouse-2 Parent-7 Son/Daughter-3 Grand Child-8 Son/Daughter in law-4 Other rel-9 Brother/Sister-5 Other non rel-10 Brother/Sister in law-6
10.1 Names of family members										
		HH	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

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
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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 - 5 (specify).....	
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	
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