

Consultancy Services for preparation of DPR for development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes to improve the efficiency of freight movement in India under Bharatmala Pariyojana (Lot-1) Package 1A (Bilasipura – Chapar – Tulungia – Jogighopa – Gendera – Paikan – Dudhnoi – Guwahati Road (Length 225.000 km) in the State of Assam)

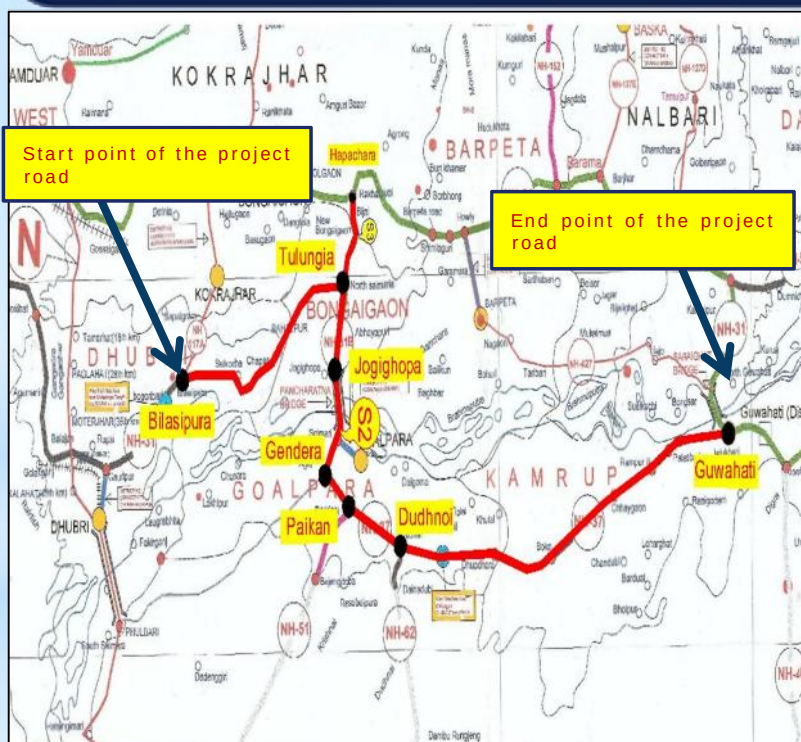
FINAL DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

VOLUME – IV : RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

FOR PACKAGE-5: EX CH. FROM 52.740KM TO 71.500KM AND DESIGN CH. FROM 48.655KM TO 67.556KM

FOR PACKAGE-6: EX CH. FROM 75.330KM TO 88.000KM AND DESIGN CH. FROM 71.800KM TO 84.100KM

FOR PACKAGE-7: EX CH. FROM 88.000KM TO 99.650KM AND DESIGN CH. FROM 84.100KM TO 95.730KM



Submitted To

National Highways & Infrastructure
Development Corporation Ltd.

PTI Building, 3rd Floor, 4, Parliament Street,
New Delhi-110001

Consultant

C. E. Testing Company Pvt. Ltd.

124-A, NSC Bose Road, Kolkata 700092

CETEST
Engineering Consultants

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ACRONYMS

ARO	:	Assistant Resettlement Officer
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
BDO	:	Block Development Officer
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BSR	:	Basic Schedule of Rates
CALA	:	Competent Authority for Land
CBO	:	Community Based Organizations
CPR	:	Common Property Resource
DGM	:	Deputy General Manager
DP	:	Displaced Person
EA	:	Executing Agency
FGD	:	Focus group discussions
GoI	:	Government of India
GoA	:	Government of Assam
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GRC	:	Grievance Redressal Committee
GSB	:	Granular sub base
HIV/AIDS	:	Human Immunodeficiency virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IA	:	Implementing Agency
IP	:	Impacted Person
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
KII	:	Key Informant Interview
MT	:	Motorized traffic
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NH	:	National Highway
OBC	:	Other Backward Castes
M&E	:	Monitoring and evaluation
NHIDCL	:	National Highway Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMT	:	Non-motorized traffic
PHC	:	Primary health centre
PIA	:	Project Impacted Area
PMU	:	Project Monitoring Unit
PT	:	Pedestrian traffic
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RCD	:	Road Construction Department
RFCTLARR	:	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement & Rehabilitation
Rs	:	Rupee, Indian currency
R&R	:	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SC	:	Scheduled Castes
SIA	:	Social Impact Assessment
SH	:	State Highway
ST	:	Scheduled Tribes
	:	
ULB	:	Urban Local Body

CHAPTER-1A

SIA & RAP

PACKAGE-5 (CH.48.660 KM TO CH.67.560KM)

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. THE PROJECT

Assam is located south of the eastern Himalayas situated between 8905/-960 1/ East Longitude and 2403/-27058/ North Latitude. It can be divided into three principal geographical regions: the Brahmaputra Valley in the north; the Barak Valley in the south; and the KarbiAnglong and Cachar Hills that divide the two regions with a total area of 30,285 square miles (78,440 km²). Assam is surrounded by six of the other Seven Sister States: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and Meghalaya. Assam is the sentinel of north-east India and gateway to the North-Eastern States. Assam also shares international borders with Bhutan and Bangladesh.

The state is the rich, green land of rolling plains and dense forests is the gateway to the north eastern part of India. The mighty Brahmaputra river that has its origins in Tibet charts its majestic course through this state. This mystic land of eternal blue hills and beautiful rivers is renowned for its tea, rich flora and fauna, the world famous one horned rhinoceros and other rare species of wildlife on the verge of extinction. Barring Africa, there is perhaps no part of the world where such a variety of wildlife exists.

Assam is well connected by a network of national highways and other roads to important places within the state and other major cities in the country. Assam comprises of approximately 40342 km of road network including 2841 km of national highway.

Guwahati, the capital of Assam has good quality roads that are accessible and connected with major cities and towns in India. The National Highway Number 31, 37, 38, 40 and 52 links the state of Assam with other states and cities.

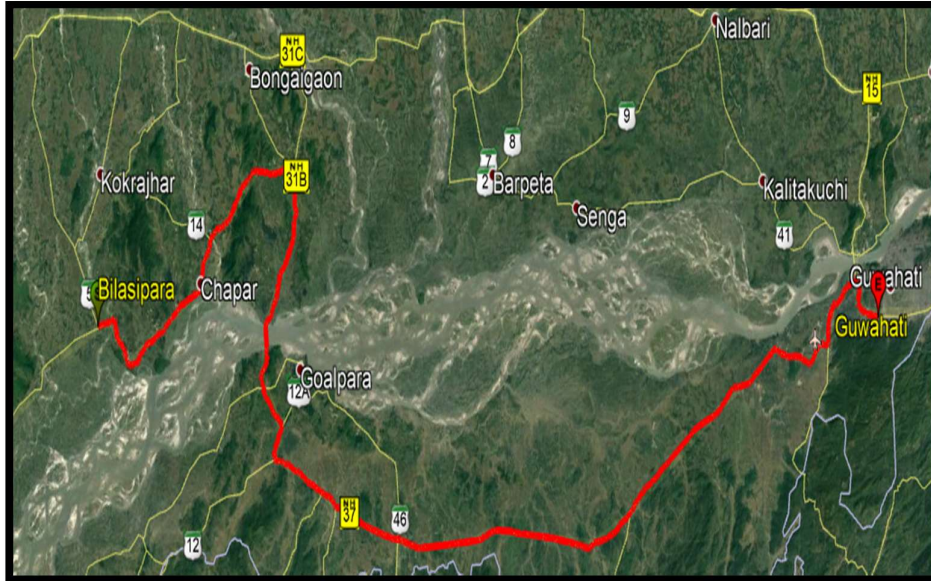
The Whole Stretch divided into sixteen Packages.

TABLE 1. 1 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT ROAD

Sl. No	Description	Design Chainage(km)	District
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1.	Package 1	0+000-13+500	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon
2.	Package 2	13+500-21+850	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon
3.	Package 3	21+850-38+700	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon
4.	Package 4	38+700-48+655	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon
5.	Package 5	48+655-68+400	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon.
6.	Package 6	71+300-84+100	Goalpara
7.	Package 7	84+100-95+730	Goalpara
8.	Package 8	95+730-108+900	Goalpara
9.	Package 9	108+900-122+090	Goalpara
10.	Package 10	122+090-134+341	Goalpara
11.	Package 11	134+341-150+585	Goalpara & Kamrup
12.	Package 12	150+585-165+085	Kamrup
13.	Package 13	165+085-176+585	Kamrup
14.	Package 14	176+585-186+590	Kamrup
15.	Package 15	186+590-200+467	Kamrup
16.	Package 16	200+467-214+550	Kamrup

FIGURE 1. 1 EXISTING PROJECT ROAD



Source: Google Earth

The Project Road starts at Beltoli (junction with SH-5) in Bilasipara and passes through village / localities namely Bilasipara, Gourang Nagar, Chirakuthi, Sonamukhi, Koliarkhal, Tilapara, Mohish Bathan, Salkocha, Hatipota, Dhirghat, Arayarjhar, Kharida Gossaigaon, Chapar, Bahalpur, Nitya Bazar, Kayethpara, Talguri, Salbari, Besimari, Boitamari, Borkhata (Nolbari), Khagarpur, Uttar Salmara, Tulungia (junction with NH-117), Deohati, Choutaki, Singimari, Nalipara, Kherkabari, Katashbari, Khoragaon, Garaimari, Chalantapara, KabaitaryTinali, Oudubi, Jogighopa, Kharbhuja, Makri, Dakurivitha, Hadalpara, Kalyanpur, Solmari, Gendra, Balijan, Budhipara, Agia, Ulupara, Agia Paharkata, Kalpani Chandmari, Bolbolla, Phaphanga, Godhar Bari, Tukura Bormahara, Bhimajuli, Paikan, Krishnai, Jyoti Nagar, Molan Dubi, Beki Paul, Salpara, Darapara, Dabli, Letheng, Lela, Mondal gram, Makhipara, Dudhnoi, Fafal, Puranibitha, Amjonga, Kachadal, Darangiri, Dosimapara, Rangjuli, Dhanubhanga, Deoshila, Gathiapara, Kothakuthi, Dhupdhara, Sakite, Hakite, Bandapara, Kukurmara, Rajapara, Dhupguri, Chukunai Para, Burgrui, Singra, Boko Nagopara, ChakBaho, Boko Jarapara, Boko Dakhurpara, Boko, Barpara, Turukpur, Turukpara, Agucka Boko, lampara, Bripara, Bongaon market, Bamunigaon, Khabibe, Gobardhan, Kumi, Chhaygaon, Champak Nagar, Kharavanga, Kukurmara, Bartezipur, Surutezipur, Rampur, Bhagabatipara, Rajapokubi, Batarhat, Haligaon, Bijohnagar, Uparhali, Sarpara, Mirza, Barkuchi, Sontola, Bongara, Khuikuchi, Bullapara, VIP chok, Kahikuchi, Azara, Linkeswar, Jalukbari, Bokulnagar, Gotanagar, Tetelia, Paschin Baragaon and ends at Gorchuk Junction in Guwahati over NH27. The

project road is of significant importance as the road connects one National Highway NH-15 (Old NH-52).

The project road lies in Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Goalpara and Kamrup districts of Assam. The road runs through two Police Stations at Chapar, Abhayapuri, Jogighopa, Goalpara, Agia, Krishnai, Dudhnoi, Rangjuli, Dhupdhara, Boko, Chhaygaon, Kukurmara, Palasbari, Azara, Jalukbari and at Gorchuk. The length of the road comes out as 215.600 km (As per Inventory).

This report has been prepared for Package V -48.655-67.556 as per design Chainage. The package V lies under Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon districts.

The project road is of significant importance as the road connects three National Highway NH-117, NH-217 and NH-27 and seven State Highways SH-5, SH-14, SH-2, SH-46, SH-12, SH-12A & SH-10.

1.2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

The Proposed ROW width along the project road has been observed to be around 35m in built-up area and 30m to 45m in open area.

New pavement has been designed for widening as well as overlay portion as per the latest guidelines of IRC applicable for flexible/rigid options. Requirement of overlay shall be determined after finalization of horizontal and vertical alignment for this project.

As discussed, the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of availability of limited ROW. A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation.

As per requirement of the Resettlement Action Plan a 100% census survey of the likely affected Displaced Persons (DP) have been conducted again in June-July 2019 of affected land and non-land assets of the project has been taken up. The impacts can be broadly classified as (i) impacts on land, (ii) impacts on private structures (Encroachers and Squatters), (iii) impacts on livelihoods due to loss of private properties and (iv) loss of common property resources. It was found out that altogether 49.69-hectare land will be affected due to the project work. The Details is given in the **Table 1.2**

TABLE 1. 2 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

Summary Project Impacts		
Sl .	Impacts	Number
1	Total land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	49.69
2	Total private land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	49.69
3	Total community/ Government land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	0.00
4	Total number of Structures that will be affected	387
5	Total number of Private Structures (Title Holder & Non-Title Holder) that will be affected	384
6	Total number of Community and Government Structures that will be affected	3
7	Total number of Affected Family	346
8	Total number of Affected Person	1695

Source: Census Survey on June-July 2019

1.3. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the proposed legislation and policies of the Government of Assam and Government of India. The main legal provisions are National Highway Act, 1956, (NH Act 1956) the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) and The Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015 (Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015). Prior to the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, a detailed analysis of the proposed national and state policies was undertaken and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the entire program. The section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country requirements.

The objectives of the Resettlement Framework as per the policies are as follows: -

- To minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives.
- To plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families, (PAFs) including special needs of Tribal and vulnerable sections.
- To provide better standard of living to DPs; and
- To facilitate harmonious relationship between the Requiring Body and DPs through mutual cooperation.
- The involuntary resettlement would be avoided wherever possible or minimized as

much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives.

- The Project or all sub-projects under the program will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.
- The scope of resettlement planning will be determined through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations will be carried out and all displaced persons will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of resettlement programs will be ensured.
- Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- An effective grievance redress mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population will be supported through proper planning. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- The livelihoods of all displaced persons will be improved or at least restored through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value 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, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Physically and economically displaced persons will be provided with needed assistance, including (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.

- The standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, will be improved to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas legal and affordable access to land and resources will be provided, and in urban areas appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing will be provided to the displaced poor.
- If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, procedures will be developed in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. If, however, the negotiated settlement fails, the normal procedure of land acquisition will be followed.
- Displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land will be ensured that they are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- A resettlement plan will be prepared elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- The draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final resettlement plan and its updates will also be disclosed to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- Involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Full costs of resettlement will be included in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement. The resettlement plan will be implemented under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons will be monitored; it will be accessed whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs.
- Land acquisition for the project would be done as per NH Act, 1956, Assam

RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and the RFCTLARR Act 2013. To meet the replacement cost of land payment of compensation in revised rate.

- The uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is less than the average land holding of the district.
- People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by the executing agency will be considered as cut-off date.
- All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project.

The project will recognize three types of displaced persons like (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

1.4. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the beginning of the census survey. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

Compensation for the lost assets to all displaced persons will be paid on the basis of replacement cost. Resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods will be provided to both title holders and non-title holders. Special resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be made available to the "Vulnerable Group" comprises of DPs living below poverty line (BPL), SC, ST, women headed households, the elderly and the disabled. The detail of the assistance and entitlements has been discussed in the following chapters.

1.5. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

The EA will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date.

1.6. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for land and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total R&R budget for the proposed project RP works out to Rs.22.47 Cr for Package-V Road section.

1.7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involve at various levels and stages of the project. The Executing Agency (NHIDCL) for the Project. They have already set up a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) headed by General Manager (GM), Deputy General Managers (DGM), Assistant General Manager (AGM) and assisted by other staffs. This office will be functional for the whole Project duration. The PIU, headed by GM will have overall responsibility for implementation of the project and will also be responsible for the overall coordination among MoRT&H, Government of Assam and EA. For resettlement activities, PIU will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation and financing. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established at project level for the implementation of sub-projects headed by AGM. An experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the PIUs in the implementation of the RP.

1.8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the following chapters. The cut-off date will be notified formally for titleholder as the date of LA notification and for non-titleholders as the date of census survey. However, the sequence had change or delay had occurred due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The present implementation schedule may be structured through package wise. The entire stretch can be divided in to various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package.

1.9. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement management in order to ameliorate problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. It facilitates change and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going. In other words, monitoring apparatus is crucial mechanism for measuring project performance and fulfillment of the project objectives.

PIU responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to EA. PIU will submit quarterly reports to MoRT&H The Resettlement Expert under CSC would be responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a quarterly review report to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement documents by the EA.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) has been entrusted with the assignment of Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study, Preparation of Detailed Project Report and providing pre-construction services for up gradation. Bilasipara-Chapar-Tulungia-Jogighopa-Gendera-Paikan-Dudhnoi-Guwahati (Length 225.000 km) in the state of Assam.

The Project Road starts at Beltoli (junction with SH-5) near Bilasipara and ends at Gorchuk Junction in Guwahati over NH27. The Starting co-ordinate of the project road is 26°14'55.27"N and 90°14'39.88"E and the ending co-ordinate is 26°6'56.30"N and 91°42'31.91"E.

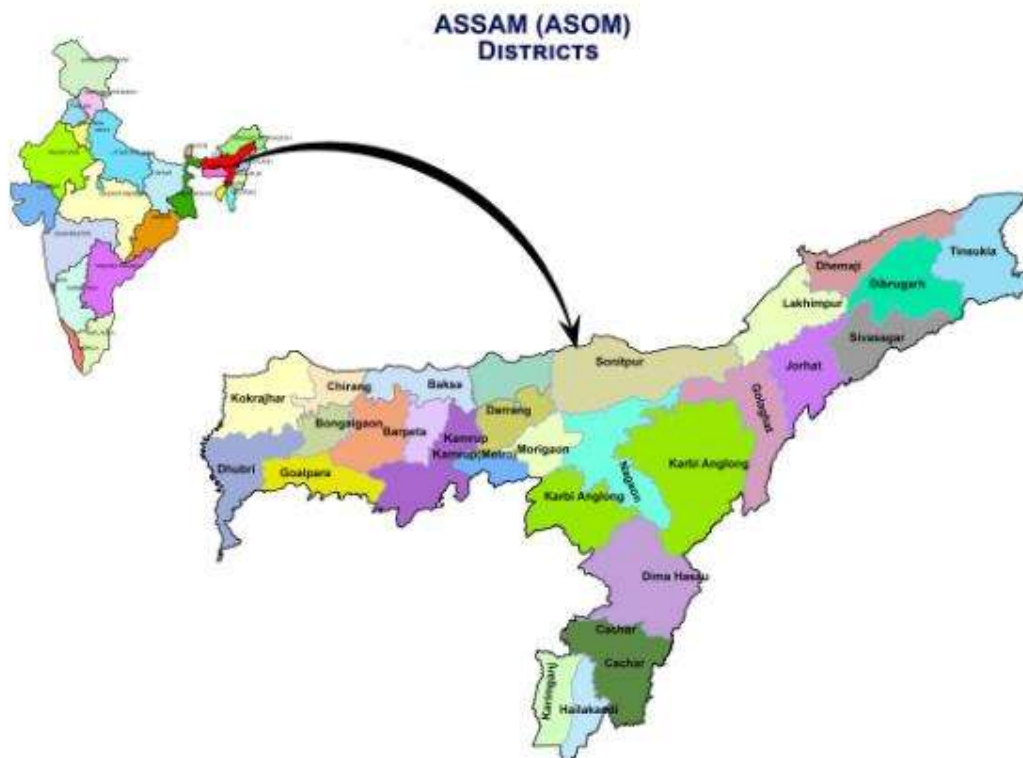
2.2. THE STATE PROFILE

Assam is located in the far North-East part of the country and situated within the longitude 90oE to 96oE and latitude 24oN to 28oN. The area of the state is 78,438 square kilometers as against the country's total area of 3,280,483 square kilometers. Thus, the state constitutes 2.39% of the total land area of the country. Population of Assam stood at 266.38 lakhs. Assam is situated at the North-Eastern Himalayan sub-region of India. The state is bounded by Bangladesh on the West and South and is very near to Burma (Myanmar) on the East and to Tibet, Bhutan and China on the North. Internally, the state has a common boundary with Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2. 1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF ASSAM

Sl.	Description	Assam 2011
1	Population size	31205576
2	Population size (Males)	15939443
3	Population size (Females)	15266133
4	Population size (Rural)	26807034
5	Population size (Urban)	4398542
6	Population density (Total, Persons per sqkm)	398
7	Sex ratio (Females per 1000males)	958
8	Population size, 0 - 6 yrs	4638130
9	Sex ratio, 0 - 6 yrs (Females per 1000 males)	962
10	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Persons, Per cent)	72.19
11	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Males, Per cent)	77.85
12	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Females, Per cent)	66.27

Figure 2. 1 MAP OF ASSAM STATE



2.3. THE DISTRICT PROFILE

The entire project road lies in Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Goalpara & Kamrup Districts of Assam.

This report prepared based on Package V and this section lies under Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon districts.

Dhubri

Dhubri District - the gateway of western Assam happened to be in the past a meeting place of different racial groups which mingled together and formed a unique Cultural Heritage and Historical Background. The growth of blended culture in this region particularly in case of Language, Art and Religion is due to continuous process of assimilation of various races, caste & creed of local people, invaders & migrated people. Dhubri District is bounded both by inter-state and international border i.e. West Bengal and Bangladesh in the west, Goalpara and Bongaigaon district of Assam and Garo Hills district of Meghalaya in the east, Kokrajhar district in the north, Bangladesh and state of Meghalaya in the south

Covering an area of 2,838 Sq. Kms. including forests, riverine, hills etc. the district has become the most densely populated district in India with a density of 584 persons per Sq. Km. (As per 2001 census).

Dhubri District is bounded both by inter-state and international border i.e. West Bengal and Bangladesh in the west, Goalpara and Bongaigaon district of Assam and Garo Hills district of Meghalaya in the east, Kokrajhar district in the north, Bangladesh and state of Meghalaya in the south.

This district is located on the globe between 89.42 to 90.12 degree east longitude and 26.22 to 25.28 degree north latitude. The district is situated at 30 meters above the sea level on average. General topography of Dhubri district is plain with patches of small hillocks like Tokorabandha, Dudhnath, Chandardinga, Boukumari, Boropahar, Chakrasila etc. All these are situated in the north eastern part of the district. Mighty river Brahmaputra is flowing through this district from east to west with its tributaries like Champabati, Gourang, Gadadhar, Gangadhar, Tipkai, Sankosh, Silai, Jinjiram etc.

TABLE 2. 2 SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DHUBRI DISTRICT

Description	2011	2001
Population	19.49 Lakhs	15.66 Lakhs
Actual Population	19,49,258	15,66,396
Male	9,97,848	8,04,999
Female	9,51,410	7,61,397
Population Growth	24.44%	22.97%
Area Sq. Km	2,176	2,176
Density/km ²	896	941
Proportion to Assam Population	6.25%	5.88%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	953	946
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	968	965
Average Literacy	58.34	48.17
Male Literacy	63.1	55.84
Female Literacy	53.33	40.02
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	3,68,262	3,26,739
Male Population (0-6 Age)	1,87,092	1,66,313
Female Population (0-6 Age)	1,81,170	1,60,426
Literates	9,22,341	91,02,384
Male Literates	5,11,551	50,51,469
Female Literates	4,10,790	40,50,915
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	18.89%	20.86%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	18.75%	20.66%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	19.04%	21.07%

Source: <http://www.census2011.co.in>

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Goalpara

The present Goalpara district was created in the year 1983 with two sub-divisions viz Goalpara Sadar sub-division and North Salmara Civil sub-division, carved out from erstwhile Goalpara district. However, the same was again reconstituted in the year 1989 with only Sadar sub-division of Goalpara and the Civil sub-division of North Salmara was taken away in that year and merged with newly created Bongaigaon district. At present the district of Goalpara is situated entirely on the south bank of the river Brahmaputra. The district covers an area of 1,824 sq. km. and is bounded by West and East Garo Hill districts of the state of Meghalaya on the south and Kamrup district on the East, Dhubri district on the West and mighty river Brahmaputra all along the North.

An official Census 2011 detail of Goalpara, a district of Assam has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Assam. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Goalpara District of Assam.

In 2011, Goalpara had population of 1,008,183 of which male and female were 513,292 and 494,891 respectively. In 2001 census, Goalpara had a population of 822,035 of which males were 420,251 and remaining 401,784 were females. Goalpara District population constituted 3.23 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Goalpara District was at 3.08 percent of Maharashtra population. There was change of 22.64 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Goalpara District recorded increase of 23.03 percent to its population compared to 1991.

TABLE 2. 3 SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE OF GOALPARA DISTRICT

Description	2011	2001
Population	10.08 Lakhs	8.22 Lakhs
Actual Population	10,08,183	8,22,035
Male	5,13,292	4,20,251
Female	4,94,891	4,01,784
Population Growth	22.64%	23.03%
Area Sq. Km	1,824	1,824
Density/km ²	553	451
Proportion to Assam Population	3.23%	3.08%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	964	956
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	963	974
Average Literacy	67.37	58.03
Male Literacy	71.46	64.86
Female Literacy	63.13	50.85
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	1,71,657	1,59,113
Male Population (0-6 Age)	87,457	80,604
Female Population (0-6 Age)	84,200	78,509

Literates	5,63,577	55,87,296
Male Literates	3,04,302	30,38,750
Female Literates	2,59,275	25,48,546
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.03%	19.36%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.04%	19.18%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.01%	19.54%

Source: <http://www.census2011.co.in>

Bongaigaon

The decision of the Government of Assam in 1989, to create a new District of Bongaigaon curving out some areas of the Goalpara and Kokrajhar District with its headquarter located at Bongaigaon was quite challenging. It was the political and administrative exigencies which had necessitated to create this new district suddenly although the people of Bongaigaon and the adjoining areas were demanding a new Sub-Division with its headquarter to be located at Bongaigaon from the very beginning.

Bongaigaon District, with population of about 7.4 lakh is Assam's the 11th least populous district, located in the state Assam in India. Total geographical area of Bongaigaon district is 1093 km² and it is the 3rd smallest district by area in the state. Population density of the district is 676 persons per km². There are 5 sub districts in the district, among them Srijangram is the most populous sub district with population of about 2.7 lakh and Sidli (Pt) is the least populous sub district with population of about 58 thousand. There is only one city in the district that comes under the district administration which is Bongaigaon Municipal Board. An official Census 2011 detail of Bongaigaon, a district of Assam has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Assam. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Bongaigaon District of Assam.

In 2011, Bongaigaon had population of 738,804 of which male and female were 375,818 and 362,986 respectively. In 2001 census, Bongaigaon had a population of 612,665 of which males were 315,537 and remaining 297,128 were females. Bongaigaon District population constituted 2.37 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Bongaigaon District was at 2.30 percent of Maharashtra population. There was change of 20.59 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Bongaigaon District recorded increase of 22.09 percent to its population compared to 1991.

The fact is, last census for Bongaigaon district was done only in 2011 and next such census would only be in 2021. But as per estimate and projection, population of Thane district in 2018 is 8.09 Lakhs compared to 2011 census figure of 7.39 Lakh.

Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study, Preparation of Detailed Project Report for development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes to improve the efficiency of freight movement in India under Bharatmala Pariyojana (Lot-1) *Package V Bilasipara-Chapar-Tulungia-Jogighopa-Gendera-Paikan-Dudhnoi-Guwahati Road (Length 225.000 km) in the State of Assam.*

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RAP**



TABLE 2. 4 SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE OF BONGAIGAON DISTRICT

Description	2011	2001
Population	7.39 Lakhs	6.13 Lakhs
Actual Population	7,38,804	6,12,665
Male	3,75,818	3,15,537
Female	3,62,986	2,97,128
Population Growth	20.59%	22.09%
Area Sq. Km	1,093	1,093
Density/km2	676	355
Proportion to Assam Population	2.37%	2.30%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	966	942
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	969	972
Average Literacy	69.74	60.95
Male Literacy	74.87	68.66
Female Literacy	64.43	52.69
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	1,16,392	1,10,839
Male Population (0-6 Age)	59,099	56,197
Female Population (0-6 Age)	57,293	54,642
Literates	4,34,078	42,25,078
Male Literates	2,37,114	23,17,126
Female Literates	1,96,964	19,07,951
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	15.75%	18.09%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	15.73%	17.81%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	15.78%	18.39%

Source: <http://www.census2011.co.in>

2.4. THE PROJECT

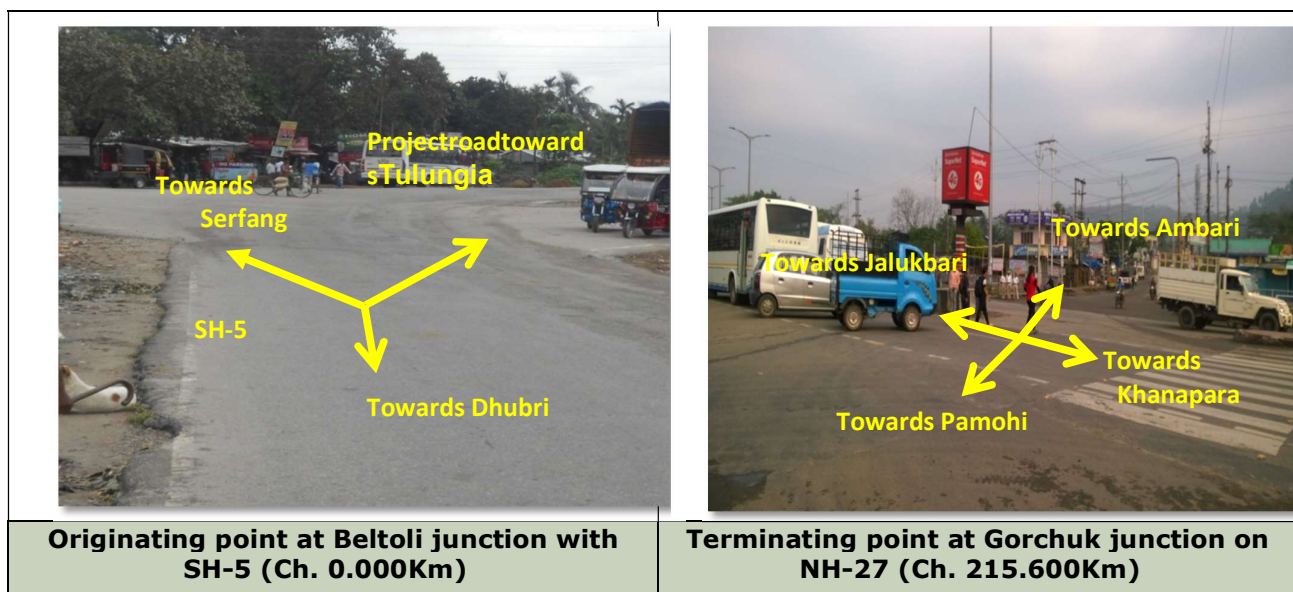
The entire project road lies in Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Goalpara & Kamrup Districts of Assam.

The Project Road starts at Beltoli (junction with SH-5) near Bilasipara and ends at Gorchuk Junction in Guwahati over NH27. The Starting co-ordinate of the project road is $26^{\circ}14'55.27''\text{N}$ and $90^{\circ}14'39.88''\text{E}$ and the ending co-ordinate is $26^{\circ}6'56.30''\text{N}$ and $91^{\circ}42'31.91''\text{E}$.

This project stretch from Bilasipura to Guwahati via Tulungia, Jogighopa, Gendra, Paikan, Dudhnoi has been considered under single Economic corridor stretch, as the said stretch is the continuous part of NH-17 (NH-17 starts from Junction with NH-10 near Sevok and terminating at NH-27 near Guwahati as per MoRTH notification New Delhi, dated 4th April, 2011).Hapachara - Tulungia Economic Corridor section is a part of NH-117(NH-117 starts at Junction with NH-17 near North Salamara and terminating at its junction with NH-27 near Bijni) as per MoRTH notification New Delhi, dated 4th April,2011. Considering the above aspect, inception report for Bilasipara-Chapar-Tulungia-Jogighopa-Gendra-Paikan-Dudhnoi-Guwahati has been prepared combinedly.

This report has been prepared for Package V -48.655-67.556 as per design Chainage. The package V lies under Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon districts.

The photographs of Originating & Terminating Point are as follows:



J. Mukherjee



3. IMPACT AND BENEFITS

The road project is associated with some adverse impacts as well as some benefits. The major impacts of the road project include loss of agricultural land due to acquisition of land all along the project corridor. But it should be kept in mind that the project road strategically interconnects the state of Assam. The project road is of significant importance as the road connects three National Highway NH-117, NH-217 and NH-27 and seven State Highways SH-5, SH-14, SH-2, SH-46, SH-12, SH-12A & SH-10. Boost in industrial development can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction which will bring substantial social and economic development in the region. The social benefits arising due to the project will be triggered off due to improved accessibility to various services such as easy access to markets, health facilities, schools, workplace etc. which in turn increases the income of the locals, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. The possible direct and indirect positive impacts of the project are listed below.

- Road network will not only link the village communities to better markets, but also open up wider work opportunities in distant places. People can shuttle to distant worksites and engage in construction, mining, factories, business as well as domestic works.
- The immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of direct employment opportunities for the roadside communities and specially those who are engaged as wage labourers, petty contractors and suppliers of raw materials.
- Effective drainage system to ensure that there will be no pooling of water
- Safety measures for Highway signs, Pavement marking, Traffic signals, Truck lay byes, Bus stops and Bus bays
- Rectification of geometric deficiencies (both Horizontal & Vertical).
- Provision of Pedestrian passes.
- Provision of ROBs to fly over the traffic and minimize the traffic congestion.
- Provision of ROBs over railway crossings.
- Slope protection.
- Provision of crash barrier at Bridge approaches.
- Improvement of all Major and Minor Intersections.
- Facilities for public amenities such as Restrooms, Telephone booths, Toilets, shops and Trauma Centers.

Other benefits: -

- It will give a major fillip to the quest for all weather connectivity.

- It will reduce travel time between metros by 50% to 70%.
- It will enhance the spirit of enterprise.
- Help the locals to ply their trade.
- Provide direct employment in road construction and allied activities.
- Lower accident and provide quick accessibility to services like hospital, market, office etc.

3.1. Minimizing Resettlement Impact

Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed project design phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement impacts. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternative alignments. With the available options, best engineering solution have been adopted to avoid large scale land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Following are the general criteria adopted for the selection of the alignment:

- It should provide linkage to other roads in the region.
- It should take in to account the future traffic growth and management.
- It should be coordinated with local and national development plans.
- It should minimize environment impact along the corridor.
- It should take in to consideration the opinions of local people in selection of Alignment.

The specific measures adopted for minimizing the resettlement impacts for the sub Project is as follows:

- Exploration of several alternate alignments in consultation with engineering team, concerned government departments and local community
- Following proposed local roads as much as possible to minimize the land acquisition in the bypass alignments.
- Avoiding major settlements and urban areas to minimize the large-scale physical displacement.
- Avoiding productive agricultural land to minimize the adverse economic displacement;
- Diverting the alignment towards the available unused government land to minimize impact on private property.

3.2. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)

The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and resettle the displaced persons and restore

their livelihoods. This Full Resettlement Plan has been prepared on the basis of project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with MoRT&H, Assam state policy for involuntary resettlement. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Type and extent of loss of land/ non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure.
- Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society.
- Public consultation and people's participation in the project.
- Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project.
- Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income.
- R&R cost estimate including provision for fund.
- Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

3.3. PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT

The NHIDCL (Assam) Department is the nodal agency for implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, the prime responsibility for land acquisition lies with the NHIDCL (Assam), Assam. However, such land acquisition is normally done through the State level District Administration and the compensation amount is deposited with the District Administration by the acquiring body for disbursement. Similarly, the resettlement of the affected population will be implemented by the NHIDCL (Assam) like it is being done in other projects. The NHIDCL will hire the services of some experienced NGO to implement the RAP on its behalf. However, the NH will conduct its own internal monitoring of RAP implementation through PIU.

4. METHODOLOGY FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section presents an analysis of the project impacts based on census survey data. The purpose of the analysis is to (a) develop profiles of DPs and communities affected by the project. (b) Identify the nature and types of losses. The following sections briefly describe the methods used to ascertain various types of impacts.

4.1. THE CENSUS SURVEY

The census survey was carried out in the month of June – July 2019 by a team of trained enumerators. The objectives of the census survey were to generate an inventory of social impacts on the people affected by the project, their structures affected, social profile of the project affected people, their poverty, their views about the project and also their views on various options of rehabilitation and resettlement. A questionnaire was used to collect detailed information on affected households/business for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. The census survey includes the following:

- Inventory of the affected assets
- Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- Physical measurements of the affected assets/structures
- Household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile
- Identification of customary right holders
- Assessment of potential economic impact

The present census survey has covered 100% structures affected within the proposed ROW including titleholders and Customary rights holder. The additional information about the titleholders land will be collected on completion of landholders' data collection from revenue department/Village Council which is in the progress. The results of census survey presented in the report will also be updated further after completion of landholders' data collection.

4.2. LAND ACQUISITION PLANNING

The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment. All the village maps were collected from the local revenue offices. The village maps were digitized by the consultant. Following the digitization of village maps, the engineering design of the alignment was superimposed in the digitized cadastral map in order to identify the number of land parcels and their demarcation including the quantification. The superimposition of alignment on the village map provided all the plot numbers. A Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) has been prepared accordingly.

4.3. INVENTORY OF ASSETS

Following finalization of the road alignment and identification of the land parcels, cross-sections design and land acquisition requirements, census of all displaced

persons (DPs) was carried in the sub-project. The objective of the project census survey was to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The survey team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. Additionally, socio-economic data was also collected as part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. The census survey includes the following.

4.4. SURVEY OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES

Different types of structures will be affected by the road improvements. In order to assess market/ replacement value for the affected structures, the survey considered the types of construction, material used for roof, walls and floor; levels/stories of structures, and land area of each structure.

4.5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews and formal and informal consultations. The vulnerable sections of DPs and women were also included in this consultation process.

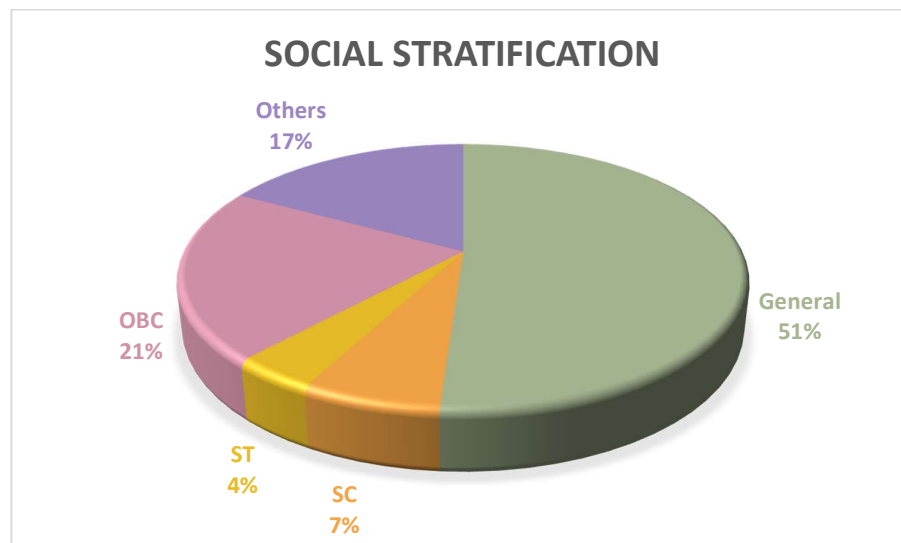
5. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

To understand the socio-economic profile of project area, the socio-economic information of DPs was collected through the Socio-Economic Survey (SES) and Census survey. The total number of Displaced Household (DH) is 346 and the total number of Displaced Population (DP) living within this 346 household is 1695 persons. The gross findings of the survey are presented in the following sections.

5.1. NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS (DPS)

The social stratification of the project area shows the dominance of General population with 51% households. The second stratum of the social grouping in the area is OBC population with 21% and Schedule Caste is about 6.72% households. 4.08% households followed by Scheduled Tribe & 17 % house hold belongs to other Categories. The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the Figure 5.1.

FIGURE 5.1 SOCIAL CATEGORIES OF DPS ALONG THE PROJECT ROAD



Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

5.2. NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS (DPS)

There are altogether 346 DPs concerning to titled and non-titled categories, that are being affected by the project. It includes 50% males and 49% females. The number of DPs is substantially significant in the project area mainly because presence of joint family system and a large number of shareholders of landed properties.

5.3. ANNUAL INCOME LEVEL OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The number of BPL population, is further strengthen from the data analyzed on the basis of monthly income of the households, which reflects that there are no households, which are having an average monthly income of less than Rs. 30000/-. About 18 % DPs are having income in the range of Rs. 30000-50000, while 46%

are earning in the range of Rs. 50000-100000. It has been observed that about 36% households are annually earning more than Rs. 100000/-. About 11% of the Household have a BPL card and certificate from the local authority. The average income level of households in the project area is summarized in the (Table 5.1).

TABLE 5. 1 ANNUAL INCOME LEVEL OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Sl.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	% Age
1	>30000 and <50000	18%
2	>50000 and <100000	46%
3	<100000	36%
	Total	100.00%

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

5.4. OCCUPATION BY DPS

The occupational status of head of the households i.e. the primary occupation by the households reveals that 64% households are depending on business and this includes the business they are carrying out in the road side mainly shops. About 9% households are having agriculture as their primary source of income and 17% are engaged in Government jobs. The details of occupations by the DP are presented in the (Table 5.2).

TABLE 5. 2 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF DPS

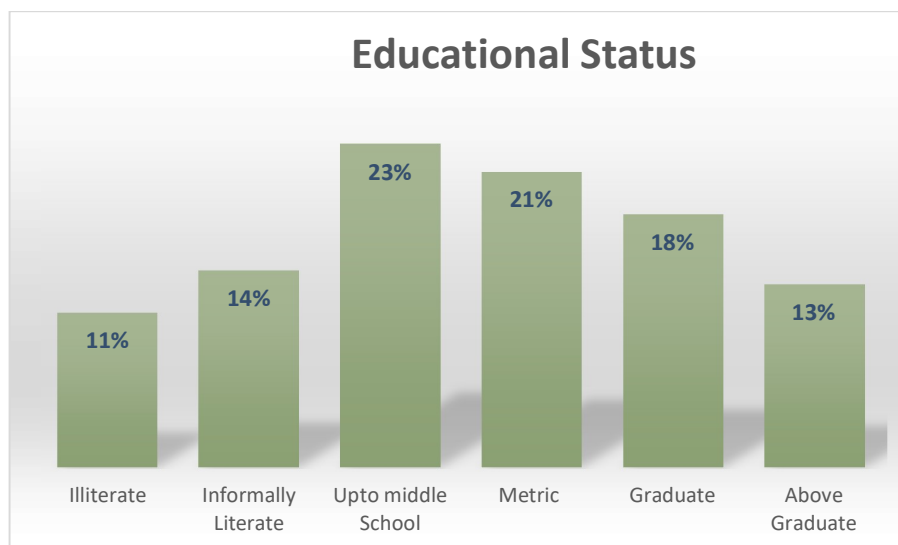
Sl.	Occupational Status of	% Age
1	Service	17%
2	Business	64%
3	Agriculture	9%
4	Wage Earner	4%
5	Professional	6%
	Total	100%

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

5.5. EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DPS

The educational status of head of the households reveals that overall scenario of literacy level is not encouraging in the project area as significant percentage of population, i.e., 11% are still illiterate. Another 14% has attained the education up to elementary level. About 18% DP are graduates; while very few (13%) have degree of master and above, which are presented in the (Figure 5.2).

FIGURE 5. 2 EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DPS



Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

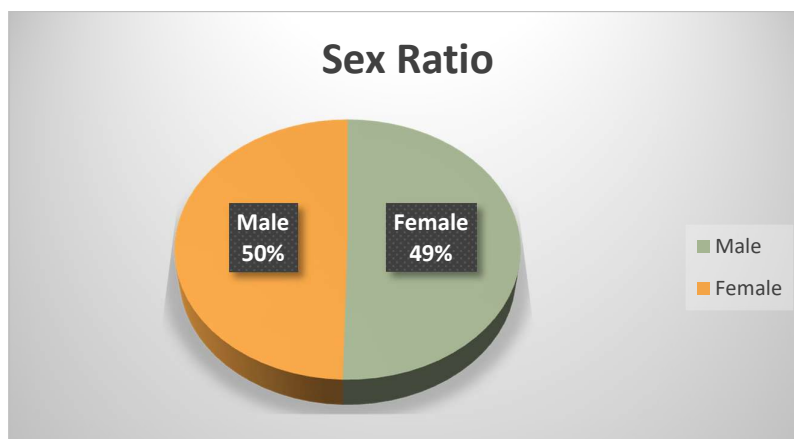
5.6. IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the project area is considered to be IP. The census survey finding shows that there is 4.08% DP at the roadside who belongs to the ST community

5.7. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The gender composition of DPs shows that the male accounts for 50% and female accounts for 49%. The gender disparity is visible in lower sex ratio among DPs i.e. 955 against state level statistic having 958 as per provisional census data of India, 2011.

FIGURE 5. 3 GENDER RATIO IN STUDY AREA



Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

Only primary health centers (PHCs) are located at some villages and the quality of treatment and medical facilities are less than satisfactory. In emergency they have to reach hospitals at district headquarters and Private doctors available at distance of 5-6 Km.

The women feel that their mobility will increase as market & relatives' places will be easily accessible for them as better road condition will induce more transport vehicles to operate. More shops, markets will open within the village approach area and as a result they will get quality leisure time at their disposal.

Women labourers feel that improved road network will provide them with better job opportunity as they will be able to travel further and even can commute from home. Moreover, travel by public transport system, like Govt. bus service, will become cheaper and money saved on transport can be better utilized for household needs.

The girl students will be able to attain higher education at colleges, since journey time and cost will be greatly reduced and the girls can commute from home all by themselves free of hazard.

Women will not be affected negatively due to the program. Any negative impacts of the project on female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Additionally, women headed households are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance (lump sum amount @ Rs.10,000/- per affected households) has been made in the entitlement of the RP. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction will

be ensured by the EA. Therefore, the sub project activities will not have any negative impact on women.

6. DEFINITIONS

The Definition of various terms used in this Policy Document is as follows:

- **"Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation"** means an officer not below the rank of District Collector of the State Government appointed by it for the purpose of resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Families of the Project concerned provided that if the appropriate Government in respect of the project is the Central Government, such appointment shall be made in consultation with the Central Govt.
- **"Affected zone"**, in relation to a project, means declaration of this Policy by the appropriate Government area of villages or locality under a project for which the land is being acquired under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Act 2013 or any other Act in force or an area that comes under submergence due to impounding of water in the reservoir of the project.
- **"Agricultural family"** means a family whose primary mode of livelihood is agriculture and includes family of owners as well as sub-tenants of agricultural land, agricultural labourers, and occupiers of forest lands and of collectors of minor forest produce.
- **"Agricultural labourer"** means a person normally resident in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected zone who does not hold any land in the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood.
- **"Agricultural land"** includes lands used or capable of being used for the purpose of-agriculture or horticulture;
 - Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisci-culture, breeding or livestock and nursery growing medical herbs.
 - raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and
 - Land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle but does not include land used for the cutting of wood only.
- **'BPL Family'**: The Below Poverty Line Families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time.
- **"Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation"**, in relation to a project, means the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation appointed

by the State Government not below the rank of Commissioner/Secretary of that Government.

- **"Displaced family"** means any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of his land including plot in the abadi or other property in the affected zone for the purpose of the project, has been displaced from such land or other property.
- **"Family"** means Project Affected Family consisting of such persons, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him and dependent on him for their livelihood.
- **"Holding"** means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both;
- **"Marginal farmer"** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare.
- **"non-agricultural labourer"** means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is normally residing in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected zone and who does not hold any land under the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected zone.
- **"Notification"** means a notification published in the Official Gazette;
- **"Occupiers"** mean members of Scheduled Tribe community in possession of forest land prior to 25th October 1980;
- **"Project"** means a project displacing 500 families or more enmasse in plain areas and 250 families or more enmasse in hilly areas, DDP blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India as a result of acquisition of land for any project.
- **"displaced family"** means a family/person whose place of residence or other properties or source of livelihood are substantially affected by the process of acquisition of land for the project and who has been residing continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone or practicing any trade, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected zone, preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone.
- **"Resettlement zone"**, in relation to a project, means the declaration of any area under our National Policy by the appropriate Government acquired or proposed to



be acquired for resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families as a resettlement zone.

- **"Requiring Body"** shall mean any company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government if the acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent allotment of such land in public interest to a body corporate, institution, or any other organization or to any company under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land to such company, as the case may be.
- **"Small farmer"** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare.

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7. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

7.1. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

As discussed earlier also the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of availability of limited ROW. In a project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The major findings of the land acquisition estimate and census of 100% affected structures are discussed in the following sections which will be further updated after completion of landholder's data collection.

7.2. LOSS OF LAND

Many DPs will be losing their land to the project and their livelihoods as well as dwellings are affected. The details of project impact on land and various types of loss due to the land loss are discussed in this section.

7.3. OWNERSHIP OF LAND BEING ACQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

The total affected land is about 49.69 hectare which is owned by individual Private Villagers, and by the community as a whole.

7.4. IMPACT TO STRUCTURES UNDER THE PROJECT

The total number of affected Structure in this project area is summarized below.

TABLE 7. 1 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

Summary Project Impacts		
SI	Impacts	Number
1	Total land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	49.69
2	Total private land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	49.69
3	Total community/ Government land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	0.00
4	Total number of Structures that will be affected	387
5	Total number of Private Structures (Title Holder & Non-Title Holder) that will be affected	384
6	Total number of Community and Government Structures that will be affected	3
7	Total number of Affected Family	346
8	Total number of Affected Person	1695

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

During the census survey in addition to structures belong to titleholders, large number of Non-Title Holders were also enumerated along the proposed road. Based on the social survey data, a total of 387 structures would be affected due to

the improvement of the project road. Out of 387 affected structures, 332 are privately owned Structure, 52 nos. of squatter/ Non-Title Holder, 3 are religious, government structures and other community structures as detailed in (Table 7.2).

TABLE 7. 2 LOSS OF STRUCTURE IN THE SUB-PROJECT

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	No. of Properties	% Age
1	Squatter/ Non-Title Holder	52	13.44%
2	Title Holder	332	85.79%
3	Religious/Government	3	0.78%
	Total	387	100.00%

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

7.5. IMPACT TO STRUCTURES UNDER THE PROJECT

Out of 332 Title-holder affected structures, 108 are Commercial type, 217 are Residential type, Under Construction structure are 2 which will be affected due to this project. The details of the same are depicted in Table- 7.3

TABLE 7. 3 LOSS OF TITLE HOLDER STRUCTURE IN THE PROJECT

Sl.	Use of Structure	Numbers
1	Commercial	108
2	Residential	217
3	Under Construction	2
4	Other Structure	5
	Total	332

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

Out of 52 Non-title Holder structure 40 are Commercial type, 8 are Residential type, 1 Compound Wall and 3 structure are others in type. The details of the same are depicted in Table- 7.4

TABLE 7. 4 LOSS OF NON-TITLE HOLDER STRUCTURE IN THE PROJECT

Sl.	Use of Structure	Numbers
1	Commercial	40
2	Residential	8
3	Compound Wall	1
4	Other Structure	3
	Total	52

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

7.6. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE AFFECTED STRUCTURE

The construction type of structures being affected in the project area is of various types such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent. Out of 332 Title Holder structures, 101 structures are semi-permanent and 222 structures are of temporary nature. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the Table-7.5

TABLE 7. 5 TYPE OF TITLE HOLDER STRUCTURE

Sl.	Typology of structure	Number
1	Permanent	7
2	Semi-Permanent	101
3	Temporary	222
4	Under Construction	2
Total		332

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

Out of 52 Non-Title holder structure 7 Structure are Semi Permanent, 43 Structure are Temporary in nature. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the Table-7.6

TABLE 7. 6 TYPE OF NON-TITLE HOLDER STRUCTURE

Sl.	Typology of structure	Number
1	Permanent	1
2	Semi-Permanent	7
3	Temporary	43
4	Compound Wall	1
Total		52

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

7.7. AGE OF STRUCTURES BEING AFFECTED IN THE SUB-PROJECT

To know the condition of structures, the age of structures being affected due to the project was enumerated during the census survey. Among 387 affected structures, 20% structures are newly constructed and up to 5 years old only and another 33% structures are aged between 5 to 10 years followed by 29% structures aged between 10 to 15 years. The details of age of affected structures are presented in the Table 7.7

TABLE 7. 7 AGE OF STRUCTURES BEING AFFECTED

Sl.	Age of Structure	Number	% of Structure
1	Up to 5 years	77	20%

2	5 to 10 Years	129	33%
3	10 to 15 Years	112	29%
4	Above 15 years	69	18%
Total		387	100%

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

7.8. TYPE OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES AFFECTED IN THE SUB-PROJECT

Most of the Commercial structures affected in the sub-project are of Semi-Permanent at the starting and ending point of the road.

7.9. LOSS OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES (CPRS)

During census, it was observed that presence of community property resources including community, religious and government properties within the existing right of way as well as proposed ROW. Out of 3 such properties, 3 structures belong to Government structure. The detail of number of community properties, which may face relocation, has been mentioned in Table 7.8

TABLE 7. 8 LOSS OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES

Sl.	Type of Properties	Number
1	Religious Property	Nil
2	Government Properties	3
Total		3

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

8. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public Consultations or community participation is an integral part and process of any projects which involves resettlement or rehabilitation issues. It helps to incorporate valuable indigenous suggestions and perceptions of development. In the process, stakeholders get the opportunity to address issues, which are resolved after making appropriate changes in design and alternative finalization. The stakeholders become aware of the development schemes and at the same time influence and share to control over these initiatives, decisions and resources. Community consultations also help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur. The Table briefly depicts the plan and implementation of Public Consultation and Disclosure of the Project.

The overall objectives of the consultation program in preparing RAP were to disseminate project information and to incorporate public and Sample Household's views in Resettlement and Environmental Action Plans, which are guided by specific objectives like:

- Awareness amongst stakeholders by disclosing the updated R.P. according to GOI's involuntary resettlement policy.
- Improvement in project design minimizing potential conflicts and delays in implementation.
- Facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options.
- Increase project sustainability.
- Reduce problems of institutional co-ordination.
- Make the R&R process transparent and reduce leakage.
- Increase re-settler commitment, ensure effectiveness and sustainability of the income restoration strategies, and improve coping mechanisms.

Creating sense of belongingness among the stakeholders.

8.1. OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

The overall objectives of the consultation program in preparing RAP were to disseminate project information and to incorporate public and DP's views in Resettlement and Environmental Action Plans, which are guided by specific objectives like:

- Awareness amongst stakeholders by disclosing the updated R.P. according to GOI's involuntary resettlement policy.
- Improvement in project design minimizing potential conflicts and delays in implementation.
- Facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options.

- Increase project sustainability.
- Reduce problems of institutional co-ordination.
- Make the R&R process transparent and reduce leakage.
- Increase re-settler commitment, ensure effectiveness and sustainability of the income restoration strategies, and improve coping mechanisms.
- Creating sense of belongingness among the stakeholders.

8.2. IDENTIFICATION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS

The stakeholders are all the people getting affected by the project or are responsible for the project, whether directly or indirectly. The community participation programmes in social assessment ensured that information is disseminated to all the DPs and other stakeholders in appropriate ways. The information dissemination has taken place in vernacular, detailing about the main project features and the entitlement framework. Due consideration has also been given to address the views of the vulnerable groups.

Certain issues conditioned the participation of the stakeholders, as follows:

- Who might be affected (positively or negatively) by the proposed development?
- Who are voiceless for whom special efforts may have to be made?
- Who are representatives of those likely to be affected?
- Who is responsible for what is intended?
- Who can make what is intended more effective through their participation or less effective by their non-participation or outright opposition?
- Who can contribute financial and technical resources?
- Whose behavior has to change for the effort to succeed?

Both primary and secondary stakeholders were identified, based on the above criteria. They were invited to take part in the consultation series, and were solicited to participate in planning and implementation of the R&R programme.

Primary stakeholders included those affected negatively or positively by the project, like the DPS, project beneficiaries and project implementing agencies. Secondary stakeholders included other individuals and groups, with an interest in the project, viz., the NHIDCL, Assam, the highway users, the various line departments of the State etc.

8.3. DISCLOSURE OF PROJECT INFORMATION

The sharing of information is essential for sustainable development. It stimulates public debate on and broadens understanding of development issues, and enhances transparency and accountability in the development process. It also strengthens public support to improve the lives of people, facilitates collaboration among the many parties involved in development, and improves the quality of projects and programs. It is now accepted everywhere that the expanded access to information by the public will enhance the dialogue on development, and make an

important contribution to efforts to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. In this development project the disclosure of project information (during the feasibility stage) to the public in general and to the people who are likely to be impacted negatively in particular have been done by way of consultation process. During the consultation session it was observed that the local people are aware of this project through local newspaper, published from time to time.

8.4. CONSULTATIONS FOR DETERMINING PRINCIPLE

The consultation process is not only targeted at project information dissemination to the people but another important aspect covered is determining of principle for formulating an entitlement frame work and eligibility policy for the project. The consultation process throws light of the people's expectations, aspirations etc. from the project as well as their expectations in terms of compensation and assistance from the project in case of adverse impacts.

8.5. PARTICIPANTS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

The extent or the likely level of adverse impacts was one of the major criteria in deciding locations for public consultation sessions. The consultation programme has been tiered and conducted at several levels, such as:

- Heads of the households, likely to be impacted
- Members of the households, likely to be impacted
- Clusters of DPS
- Villagers
- Village Council/Town Council/Panchayat.
- Local voluntary organizations and CBOs/NGOs
- Government agencies and departments

8.6. LEVELS OF CONSULTATION

The enactment of the participation and consultations with the stakeholders has been done at different levels throughout the project preparation stage. The Public Consultation was carried out at various stages of project preparation: Social Screening stage and Feasibility stage.

8.7. CONSULTATION DURING PROJECT PREPARATION

The Census/Survey Team carried out preliminary consultations through Focus Group Discussions (FGDS) and meetings with the DPs as well as the general public in the project area. FGDS were conducted primarily in settlements with problems of traffic congestion, dense informal/squatter settlement, close junctions and road intersections, and concentration of DPs. During the survey, intensive discussion and consultation meetings were conducted with large number of DPs in nearly every affected village wherein policy related issues; displacements and other

related issues were discussed. Suggestions and comments by DPs were incorporated in the project road design as well as the policy measures for resettlement management. Public discussions were conducted at important points, where people could assemble in large numbers. Village Council members were contacted to inform the people. The Team also had informal meetings with village head and other district level government officials, leaders of local level organization /association, trucker's association, and village women groups.

8.8. PLAN FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION IN THE PROJECT

The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. A local NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the sub-project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the Plan:

In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.

Together with the NGO, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the DP's in Plan implementation.

During the implementation of RP, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.

Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and OBC's to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.

To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultation.

8.9. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The EA will submit the following documents to MoRT&H for disclosure on their website:

- the final resettlement plan endorsed by the EA after the census of displaced

persons has been completed;

- a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if any; and
- The resettlement monitoring reports.

The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above-mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in local language (Assamese) and distributed to DPs.

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9. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES

9.1. INTRODUCTION

The social economical survey and census survey to the project sites identified some critical social issues related to gender impacts associated with project impacts. Typically, vulnerability is relatively higher among this group. Dislocation and loss of livelihood caused by road widening and development may further aggravate their disadvantaged situation, unless special attention is paid to them. This chapter particularly examines the issues from social safeguard considerations to develop specific mitigation measure.

9.2. WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PROJECT

The gender composition of DPs shows that the female accounts for 49% and male accounts for 50%. The gender equality is visible in higher sex ratio among DPs i.e. 955 against state level statistic having 958.

The Gender Development Index (GDI) value for India is very low and the socio-economic profile of the project area shows much lower socio-economic standing for women. They are largely involved in domestic work and have very low economic participation rate (i.e. productive or gainful employment). In the project, women are affected in a variety of ways. For example, they face hardship and stress and continue to suffer during the transition period until the time the project -affected households are able to regain their lost income and livelihood. Often, the duration of this process is lengthened due to delays in payment of compensation, rehabilitation assistance and implementing the R&R., reconstructing the livelihood systems. The longer the transition period, more are the miseries for women. During project implementation, project affected women will receive preferential treatment for the civil work in the project. Each field team of the RAP implementation agencies/partner agencies shall include at least one-woman investigator/facilitator. The PIU will ensure that the women are consulted and invited to participate in group-based activities to gain access and control over the resource as a part of the RAP. The monitoring and evaluation team(s) shall include woman. Further, during RAP implementation, NGO's will make sure that women are actually taking part in issuance of identity cards, opening accounts in the bank, receiving compensation amounts by cheque in their names. This will further widen the perspective of participation by the women in the project implementation. The implementing agencies will provide training for upgrading women's skill for alternative livelihoods and income restoration.

9.3. HIV/ AIDS AND HEALTH RISKS

HIV/ AIDS are major development challenges in India. Given the epidemic nature of the problem, it may reverse India's achievements in health and development.

According to National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) HIV estimates for 2011, India has close to 4 million HIV infected people. This is less than one percent of the adult population but still more than any country in the region. It is estimated that HIV infection could grow to 5 percent of adult population – more than 37 million by 2018/16 without successful intervention. HIV infection is typically concentrated among the poor marginalized groups including sex workers, drug users, migrant labourers and truck drivers. These groups, particularly the truckers drive the HIV/AIDS epidemic and many studies indicate that infection is spreading rapidly to the general population. Recently, the Government of India (GOI) has shown increasing commitment to HIV/AIDS control. GOI established a consortium like collaboration of external partners (UNAIDS, USAID, DFID, CIDA and others) to provide technical and financial assistance to NACO to design and help implement GOI's national policy on HIV/AIDS control before mass spread into general community. There is need to improve awareness level in the state, particularly in the project area. In recognition of the importance of HIV/AIDS issue, EA has decided to carry out HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign under this project through the use of NGOs. Information and education campaign on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) will be conducted by a qualified NGO during project implementation. The campaign will target the project construction workers at campsites, truckers at truck stops and roadside eateries and the public at large along the alignment. The NGO will work closely with the relevant state agencies and other existing networks dedicated to prevention work for further building up of awareness programs in the project area. HIV/AIDS awareness brochures would also be developed for distribution to local communities, local markets, truck/bus stations and other appropriate places to increase awareness about risks/dangers of HIV/AIDS. This would ultimately lead to lowering the risk for the general community in the project affected area.

The northeastern part of India comprises of some high HIV prevalence states and some low HIV prevalence states. Manipur has shown the highest estimated adult HIV Prevalence in the country at 1.15% in 2015. The other high prevalence states in the region included Mizoram (0.80%) and Nagaland (0.78%). Similar to the rest of the country, these high prevalence states had shown a declining trend in HIV prevalence whereas some of the low prevalence states are showing a rising trend in the recent years.

Similar to the Adult HIV Prevalence, the Annual new HIV infections are showing a declining trend in the states of Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh whereas new infections are increasing in Assam, Tripura and Sikkim. The rate of increase in annual new HIV infections is highest in Assam and Tripura.

Assam is categorized as a low HIV Prevalence state with an estimated adult HIV Prevalence of 0.06% which is lower than the National Prevalence of 0.26%.

However, the adult HIV Prevalence in the state has increased from 0.04% in 2007 to 0.06% in 2015. It is estimated that Assam had 928 new HIV infections in 2015 (NACO Technical Report 2015). The report also states that Assam had an estimated 12,090 people living with HIV (PLHA) in 2015. However as per Programme Data, 13368 no. of HIV Positive cases has been diagnosed till 31st March, 2017 out of which 9851 cases are enrolled under ART and 4698 cases are presently alive and on ART.

Data from three recent rounds of HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) among the Ante-natal clinic attendees who are considered as proxy for the general population shows a rising trend in HIV Prevalence (%) in Assam Districts showing consistently higher HIV Prevalence (%) among ANC attendees in the recent rounds of HSS are Karimganj, Tinsukia and Karbi-Anglong.⁴ Also, two districts namely, Cachar (1.25%) and Sonitpur (1.25%) have recorded more than 1% HIV Prevalence among the ANC attendees during HSS 2015.

10. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The procedure mentioned in this chapter shall be followed for declaration of the affected area, carrying out survey and census of affected persons, assessment of government land available and land to be arranged for rehabilitation and resettlement, declaration of the resettlement area or areas, preparation of the draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan and its final publication.

Where the appropriate Government is of the opinion that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families enmasse in plain areas, or two hundred or more families enmasse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, area of villages or localities as an affected area.

Every declaration made in our policy shall be published in at least three daily newspapers, two of which shall be in the local vernacular having circulation in villages or areas which are likely to be affected, and also by affixing a copy of the notification on the notice board of the concerned gram panchayats or municipalities and other prominent place or places in the affected area and the resettlement area, and/or by any other method as may be prescribed in this regard by the appropriate Government.

Once the declaration is made, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall undertake a baseline survey and census for identification of the persons and families likely to be affected.

Every such survey shall contain the following village-wise information of the affected families: -

Members of the family who are permanently residing engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area.

families who are likely to lose, or have lost, their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade, business, occupation or vocation.

Agricultural labourers and non-agricultural labourers.

Families belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe categories.

Vulnerable persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above sixty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family.

families that are landless (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land) and below poverty line, but residing continuously

for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area.

Scheduled Tribes families who are or were having possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the LA Notice Publication date.

Every survey undertaken under shall be completed within a period of ninety days from the date of declaration.

On completion of the above surveyor on expiry of a period of ninety days, whichever is earlier, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, by notification, and also in such other manner so as to reach all persons likely to be affected, publish a draft of the details of the findings of the survey conducted by him and invite objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby. This draft shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area.

On the expiry of thirty days from the date of publication of the draft of the details of survey and after considering the objections and suggestions received by him in "this behalf, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit his recommendations thereon along with the details of the survey to the appropriate Government.

Within forty-five days from the date of receipt of the details of the survey and recommendations of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the appropriate Government shall publish the final details of survey in the Official Gazette. The appropriate Government shall, by notification, declare any area (or areas) as a resettlement area (or areas) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the affected families may be settled, wherever possible, in a group or groups in such resettlement areas. However, it has to be ensured that the affected families may be resettled with the host community on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, consistent with the desire of each group to preserve its own identity and culture.

The Administrator for Resettlement and rehabilitation shall draw up a list of lands that may be available for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

The lands drawn up shall consist of: -

Land available or acquired for the project and earmarked for this purpose

Government wastelands and any other land vesting in the Government available for allotment to the affected families.

Lands that may be available for purchase or acquisition for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.

A combination of one or more of the above.

However, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement should ensure that such acquisition of land does not lead to another set of physically displaced families. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, on behalf of the appropriate Government, may either purchase land from any person through consent award and may enter into an agreement for this purpose, or approach the state Government concerned for acquisition of land for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.

After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall contain the following particulars, namely: -

- (a) The extent of land to be acquired for the project and the name(s) of the affected village(s);
- (b) A village-wise list of the affected persons, family-wise, and the extent and nature of land and immovable property owned or held in their possession in the affected area, and the extent and nature of such land and immovable property which they are likely to lose or have lost, indicating the survey numbers thereof;
- (c) A list of agricultural laborers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depends on agricultural activities;
- (d) A list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been or likely to be alienated wholly or substantially from their main sources of trade business, occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land for the project or involuntary displacement due to any other cause; .
- (e) A list of non-agricultural laborers, including artisans;
- (f) A list of affected landless families, including those, without homestead land and below poverty line families;
- (g) A list of vulnerable affected persons.
- (h) A list of occupiers, if any;
- (i) A list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected;



- (j) Details of public and community properties, assets and infrastructure;
- (k) A list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to the affected families;
- (l) Details of the extent of land available in the resettlement area for resettling and for allotment of land to the affected families.
- (m) Details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided for resettlement.
- (n) The time schedule for shifting and resettling the displaced persons in the resettlement area or areas.
- (o) Such other particulars as the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement may consider necessary.

The draft scheme or plan may be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and the resettlement area (or areas) in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

The consultation with the gram sabha or the panchayats at the appropriate level in. the Scheduled Areas under' Schedule V of the Constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996).

In cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils may also be consulted.

While preparing a draft scheme or plan, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan forms an integral part of the cost of the project for which the land is being acquired. The entire expenditure on rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and the expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families are to be borne by the requiring body for which the land is being acquired. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families is communicated to the requiring body for incorporation in the project cost.

The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit the draft scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement to the appropriate Government for its approval. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, it shall be the responsibility of the appropriate Government to obtain the consent of the requiring body, to ensure that the necessary approvals as required under this policy have been obtained, and to make sure that the requiring body has agreed to bear the entire cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other, expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families as communicated by the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, before approving it. After approving the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, the appropriate Government shall publish the same in the Official Gazette. On final notification of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, it shall come into force.

It shall be the responsibility of the requiring body to provide sufficient funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for proper implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan. As soon as the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan is finalized, the requiring body shall deposit one-third cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall keep proper books of accounts and records of the funds placed at his disposal and submit periodic returns to the appropriate Government in this behalf.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, an exercise for fast-track updating of land records shall be undertaken on currently with the land acquisition proceedings. Persons who have acquired any right prior to the date of issue of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 (or such notification under any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is being undertaken) as per the updated' records shall also have right to proportionate compensation along with the original landowners referred to in the notification.

(a) The compensation award shall be declared well in time before displacement of the affected families. Full payment of compensation as well as adequate progress in resettlement shall be ensured in advance of the actual displacement of the affected families.

(b) The compensation award shall take into account the market value of the property being acquired, including the location-wise minimum price per unit area fixed (or to be fixed) by the State Government.

(c) Conversion to the intended category of use of the land being acquired (for example, from agricultural to non-agricultural) shall be taken into account in

advance of the acquisition, and the compensation award shall be determined as per the intended land use category.

(d) The applicable conversion charges for the change in the land use category shall be paid by the requiring body, and no reduction shall be made in the compensation award on this account.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, and if the requiring body is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, the affected families who are entitled to get compensation for the land or other property acquired, shall be given the option to take up to twenty percent of the compensation amount due to them in the form of shares or debentures or both of the requiring body, as per the guidelines to be notified by the Central Government: Provided that the appropriate Government, at its discretion, may raise this proportion up to fifty percent of the compensation amount.

Land compulsorily acquired for a project cannot be transferred to any other purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the appropriate Government.

If land compulsorily acquired for a project or part thereof, remains unutilized for the project for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the appropriate Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body. Whenever any land acquired for a public purpose is transferred to an individual or organization (whether in private sector, public sector or joint sector) for a consideration, eighty percent of any net unearned income so accruing to the transferor, shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired. The fund shall be kept in a separate account which shall be administered in such manner as may be prescribed.

11. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

11.1. DEFINITION OF DPS AND ELIGIBILITY

The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons. DPs entitled for compensation, assistance and rehabilitation provisions under the sub project are:

All DPs losing land either covered by formal legal title, recognizable title, or without legal status;

Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;

Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and

DPs losing business, income, and salaries

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the beginning of the census survey as decided by the EA. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

11.2. ENTITLEMENTS

The entitlement provisions various categories of DPs in terms loss of land house and income as per census survey are detailed below:

Agricultural land impacts will be compensated at replacement cost. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be determined according to RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 and Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 or replacement of land if available. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the DP becomes a marginal farmer, three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance which are (i) The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, the EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it and (iii) If the DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. All fees,

stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.

Loss of homestead /Commercial land will be compensated at replacement cost. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be determined according to RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 and Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 or replacement of land if available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.

Loss of Structures Residential/Commercial/Other will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance. The details on the determination of compensation will be as (i) Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation, (ii) Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-, (iii) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc, and (iv) Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals.

Loss of rental accommodation by the tenants will be compensated as rental assistance and shifting assistance. The details assistance will be as per (i) Rental assistance for both residential & commercial tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rentals, (ii) Additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount, (iii) Shifting assistance based on type of house and household assets, (iv) Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences and (v) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by tenants

Loss of structure by non-title holder will be also compensated as per applicable guidelines. The squatters will be compensated for structure and also get shifting assistance, whereas, the vulnerable encroachers only, who are having structure within the proposed ROW will get compensation for affected properties. The detail assistance will be as per (i) compensation for both residential & commercial squatter as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals, (ii) Shifting assistance will be Rs. 10,000/-, (iii) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by squatters

Loss of Trees will be compensated to Land holders, Share- croppers and Lease holders based on the market value to be computed with assistance of horticulture department. This can further be detailed in specific ways such as (i) Advance notice to DPs to harvest fruits and remove trees, (ii) b) For fruit bearing trees compensation at average fruit production for next 15 years to be computed at

current market value and (iii) For timber trees compensation at market cost based on kind of trees

Loss of Crops will be compensated to Land holders, Share- croppers and Lease holders based on the market value to be computed with assistance of agricultural department. The detailed compensation methods are (i) Advance notice to DPs to harvest crops and (ii) In case of standing crops, cash compensation at current market cost to be calculated of mature crops based on average production.

Loss of Livelihood due to Loss of primary source of income will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. There are various categories of entitled persons under this category which are (i) Titleholders losing income through business, (ii) Titleholders losing income through agriculture, (iii) Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income, (iv) Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure, (v) Agricultural labourer/share-cropper and (vi) Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided rehabilitation assistance through a lump sum transitional allowance of Rs. 9,000/-

Titleholders losing income through agriculture will be provided with the rehabilitation assistance which are (i) Training Assistance will be provided for income generating vocational training and skill up gradation options as per DPs choice at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per affected household to those households losing their primary source of income and (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them.

Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income will be provided with rehabilitation assistances through (i) Training would be provided for up-gradation of skills @ Rs. 5,000/ - per family to the DPs, (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and/if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be assisted through rehabilitation assistance which are; (i) persons indirectly affected due to the employer having being displaced, on case-by-case, based on local wage rates for three months, (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Rehabilitation assistance for Agricultural labourer/share-cropper will be paid as per the details such as (i) Assistance is to be paid as per the prevailing local wage

rates for 100 days., (ii) b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators will be provided with the rehabilitation assistance which are (i) Mobile vendors are not eligible for compensation or assistance (ii) Those mobile vendors in possession of a permit from local authorities to operate in the affected area will be treated as kiosks operators, (iii) Kiosk operators and vendors licensed to operate from affected locations will be entitled to a one time lump sum assistance of Rs. 5,000/-.

Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community

Additional Assistance to vulnerable groups (Vulnerable households including BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly) will be paid with Special Assistance which will be one-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50,000/ to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per this entitlement matrix.

Other Unanticipated Impacts (Temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site) will be compensated to either individual or community in the form of (i) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant and (ii) All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of Construction camps by contractors in consultation with RCD.

Any unanticipated impacts (if any) due to the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principle agreed upon in this entitlement matrix.

12. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Compensation for the lost assets to all displaced persons will be paid on the basis of replacement cost. Resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods will be provided to both title holders and non-title holders. Special resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be made available to the "Vulnerable Group" comprises of DPs living below poverty line (BPL), SC, ST, women headed households, the elderly and the disabled. An Entitlement Matrix has been formulated, which recognizes and lists various types of losses resulting out of the project and specific compensation and resettlement packages.

TABLE 12. 1 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
A. LOSS OF LAND				
1.	Loss of Agricultural land	a) Titleholder b) DPs with customary land right	a) Compensation at Replacement cost b) Special provision for vulnerable group	a) Cash compensation at replacement cost as determined according to RTFCLARR ACT 2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 which includes additional Rs. 5 Lakh as cash compensation or replacement of land if available. b) If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the DP becomes a marginal farmer, ¹ any of the following three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance: - The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired. - Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, the EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it. - If DP is from vulnerable group,

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
				compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. c) All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA
2.	Loss of homestead /commercial Land	a) Titleholder b) DPs with customary land rights	a) Compensation at Replacement cost	a) Cash compensation at replacement cost as determined according to RTFCLARR ACT 2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 which includes additional Rs. 5 Lakh as cash compensation or replacement of land if available. b) All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.
B. LOSS OF STRUCTURE (RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL/OTHER)				
3.	Loss of residential / commercial structures	a) Titleholder b) DPs having structure with customary land right	a) Compensation at replacement cost b) Shifting assistance	a) Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing of market rates without depreciation. b) Shifting assistance of Rs. 50000/-. c) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. d) Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals.
4.	Loss of rental accommodation	Tenants	a) Rental Assistance b) Compensation	a) Rental assistance for both residential & Commercial tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
			ion at replaceme nt cost c) Shifting assistance	rentals. b) Additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount. c) Shifting assistance based on type of house and household assets. d) Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners' total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences. e) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by tenants.
C. LOSS OF STRUCTURE BY NON-TITLED HOLDER				
5.	Loss of structure (immovable assets constructed by squatters and encroachers)	Squatters having structure	a) No compensation for land b) Compensation for structures. c) Shifting Assistance	a) Squatters will be notified and given one-month time to remove their assets. b) Compensation for loss of structure at replacement cost. c) Shifting assistance of Rs. 100000/-. d) Right to salvage material from the demolished structure.
		Encroachers having structure	a) No compensation for land. b) Compensation for structures to only vulnerable household	a) Encroachers will be notified and given one-month time to remove their assets and harvest their crops. b) Compensation for structures at replacement cost to the vulnerable households only. c) Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure.
D. LOSS OF TREES AND CROPS				
6.	Loss of	a) Land	Compensation at Market	a) Advance notice to DPs to harvest

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
	Trees	holders b) Sharecroppers c) Lease holders	value to be computed with assistance of horticulture department	fruits and remove trees. b) For fruit bearing trees compensation at average fruit production for next 15 years to be computed at current market value c) For timber trees compensation at market cost based on kind of trees.
7.	Loss of Crops	a) Land holders b) Sharecroppers c) Lease holders	Compensation at Market value to be computed with assistance of agriculture department	a) Advance notice to DPs to harvest crops b) In case of standing crops, cash compensation current market cost to be calculated of mature crops based on average production.
E. LOSS OF MARKET PLACE STRUCTURE BY TITLED HOLDER AND NON-TITLED HOLDER				
8.	Impact on market place/ area on a minimum of 25 shops/ businesses	Titleholder (Owner) losing commercial enterprise in the market area Non-titleholder (tenants, leaseholders or	Relocation Assistance Relocation Assistance	a) Affected enterprises will be provided with the following options: Self-managed reconstruction of shops by the shop operators with all benefits as per the entitlement matrix; or b) Project assisted relocation option will be provided to those whose commercial structure can no longer be used as a commercial enterprise as a result of the Project impact. The allotment of the shops in the market complex will be based on the ownership status of those affected. c) Shifting assistance of Rs. 50000/- for title holder. d) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. a) Affected enterprises will be provided with the following options: Self-managed reconstruction of shops by the shop operators with all benefits as per the entitlement

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
		squatters) losing commercial enterprise in the market area		matrix; or b) Project assisted relocation option will be provided to those whose commercial structure can no longer be used as a commercial enterprise as a result of the Project impact. The allotment of the shops in the market complex will be based on the ownership status of those affected. c) Shifting assistance of Rs. 100000/-. d) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.
F. LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD				
9.	Loss of primary source of income	Titleholders losing income through business	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided with a lump sum transitional allowance of Rs. 900000.
		Titleholders losing income through agriculture	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Training Assistance will be provided for income generating vocational training and skill upgradation options as per DPs choice at the rate of Rs. 4000 per affected household to those households losing their primary source of income. b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them.
		Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Training would be provided for up gradation of skills @ Rs. 5000/- per family to the DPs. b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or c) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
		primary source of income		
		Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) This is valid for persons indirectly affected due to the employer having being displaced, on case-by-case, based on local wage rates for three months. b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or c) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.
		Agricultural labourer/ sharecropper	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Assistance is to be paid as per the prevailing local wage rates for 200 days. b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or d) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.
		Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Mobile vendors are not eligible for compensation or assistance. b) Those mobile vendors in possession of a permit from local authorities to operate in the affected area will be treated as kiosks operators. c) Kiosk operators and vendors licensed to operate from affected locations will be entitled to a one-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 5000/-
G. LOSS OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE/COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
10	Loss of Common Property	Community	Reconstruction / Cash Compensation at	a) Cash compensation at replacement cost or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
	Resources		replacement cost	community.
H. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE GROUP				
11	Additional Assistance to vulnerable groups	Vulnerable households including BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly	Special Assistance	a) One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50000/ to vulnerable households. (This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per this entitlement matrix).
I. OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS				
12	Temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site	Community / Individual	Compensation	a) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant b) All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. c) Location of Construction camps by contractors in consultation with RCD.
13	Unforese	Any unanticipated impacts due to the project will be documented and		

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
	en impacts if any			mitigated based on the spirit of the principle agreed upon in this entitlement matrix.

13. GRIEVANCE REDRESS CELL

There is a need for an efficient grievance redressal mechanism, which will assist the DPs in resolving queries and complaints. Any disputes will be addressed through the grievance redressal mechanism.

Formation of Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) is most important for grievance redressal and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievances, are settled by the GRC. Detailed investigation will be undertaken which may involve field investigation with the concerned DPs. The GRCs are expected to resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time.

The GRCs 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 is 15 days. The GRC will meet once in a fortnight to expedite redressal of grievances.

People are not debarred from moving to the court for issues including those related to R&R Entitlement. However, it is expected that the GRCs will play a very crucial role in redressing grievances of the DPs, and will help the implementation of the project as scheduled.

13.1. CONSTITUTION OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE (GRC)

The committee will comprise of representatives of local NGOs; public representatives (viz., Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly, etc) from respective district; representative of women group, squatters and vulnerable DPs; line department and affected persons especially women as well as the representative of respective District Administration. Minimum participation of women in GRC will be 33%. At least two persons from each group will be there in the GRC. The functions of the GRC will be:

- To provide support for the DPs on problems arising out of Land/ Property acquisition.
- To record the grievances of the DPs, categorizes and prioritize and solve them within a month.
- To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU.

13.2. OPERATIONAL MECHANISM

It is proposed that GRC will meet regularly (at least once in 15 days) on a pre-fixed date (preferably on first 7th day of the month). The committee will look into the grievances of the people and will assign the responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. The committee will deliver its decision within a month of the case registration.

The mechanism will be based on proposed laws. The Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) will be set up at each district. Grievance not resolved amicably at the district level will be routed through PIU to the GRC. Arbitrator may also be appointed for unresolved cases. Arbitrator will be selected by PIU.

The various queries, complaints and problems that are likely to be generated among the DPs will primarily relate to disputes of ownership of assets, identification of legal heirs of deceased property owner and other non-land related issues.

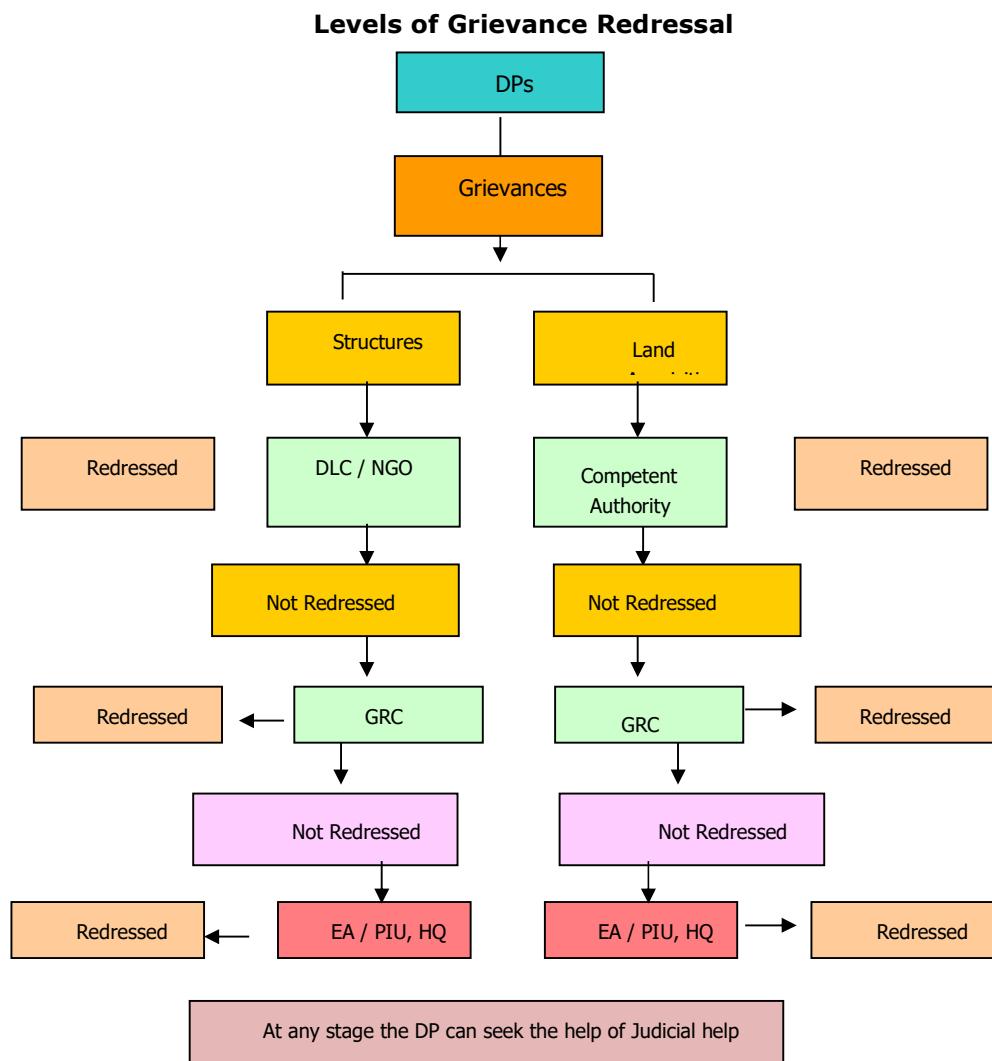
The PIU and office of NH will act as Public Information Centres, which will be in possession of all documents relating to the Project including compensation packages and grievance redressal procedures, and will provide any information regarding compensation and grievance redressal.

Through public consultations, the DPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redressal. The DPs can call upon the support of NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redressal body.

13.3. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM FOR DPS

The successive grievance redressal stages are illustrated in the flow chart shown below:

Flow Chart



District Level Committees: The first stage will be District Level Committees (DLCs) and the PIU. The DPs will be encouraged to be part of DLCs composed of:

- Representatives of affected persons;
- Panchayat members of the affected villages; and
- NGO/ Civic Body/ Other non-political Organization

33% participation of women from affected families and full participation of women from the women headed households will also be encouraged.

The DLCs and the PIU will meet at regular intervals as decided by the community, specifically for grievance redressing purposes at a pre-decided date, time and place. The DPs can be formally present in these meetings and discuss their queries and grievances. At the community level, the committee will have the power to resolve matters either by providing information or agreeing on a follow-up action. It may also reject some grievances for not being legitimate. However, it will have to explain to the AP, the premise for not recording the grievance. Legitimate grievances, which the DLC is unable to resolve, will be taken to the GRC, which will then take the necessary action after reviewing the findings of a thorough investigation. The DLC will maintain a register of all queries and grievances, and the subsequent action taken.

The DPs will present their grievance, concerning compensation for structures / land and R&R assistance to the DLC. The DLC and PIU will examine the grievance, and where required will review with DRO/CA and will do utmost to reach an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of the DPs.

13.4. ROLE OF EA HEADQUARTERS

The DPs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the EA Head Office for its redressal. Failing the redressal of grievance at EA, the DPs will take the case to Arbitration. The Arbitrator(s) will be independent but appointed by MoRT&H. Taking grievances to arbitration and Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the GRC level.

14. INSTITUTIONS FOR PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION

14.1. INTRODUCTION

Institutions for planning & implementation of RP vary substantially in terms of their respective roles & capacity. Timely establishment & involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R program. The main R&R institution would include:

- EA
- Local Administration
- Line departments
- PIU
- DLC/GRC
- Training Institutions
- M&E Agency

14.2. THE PROCESS

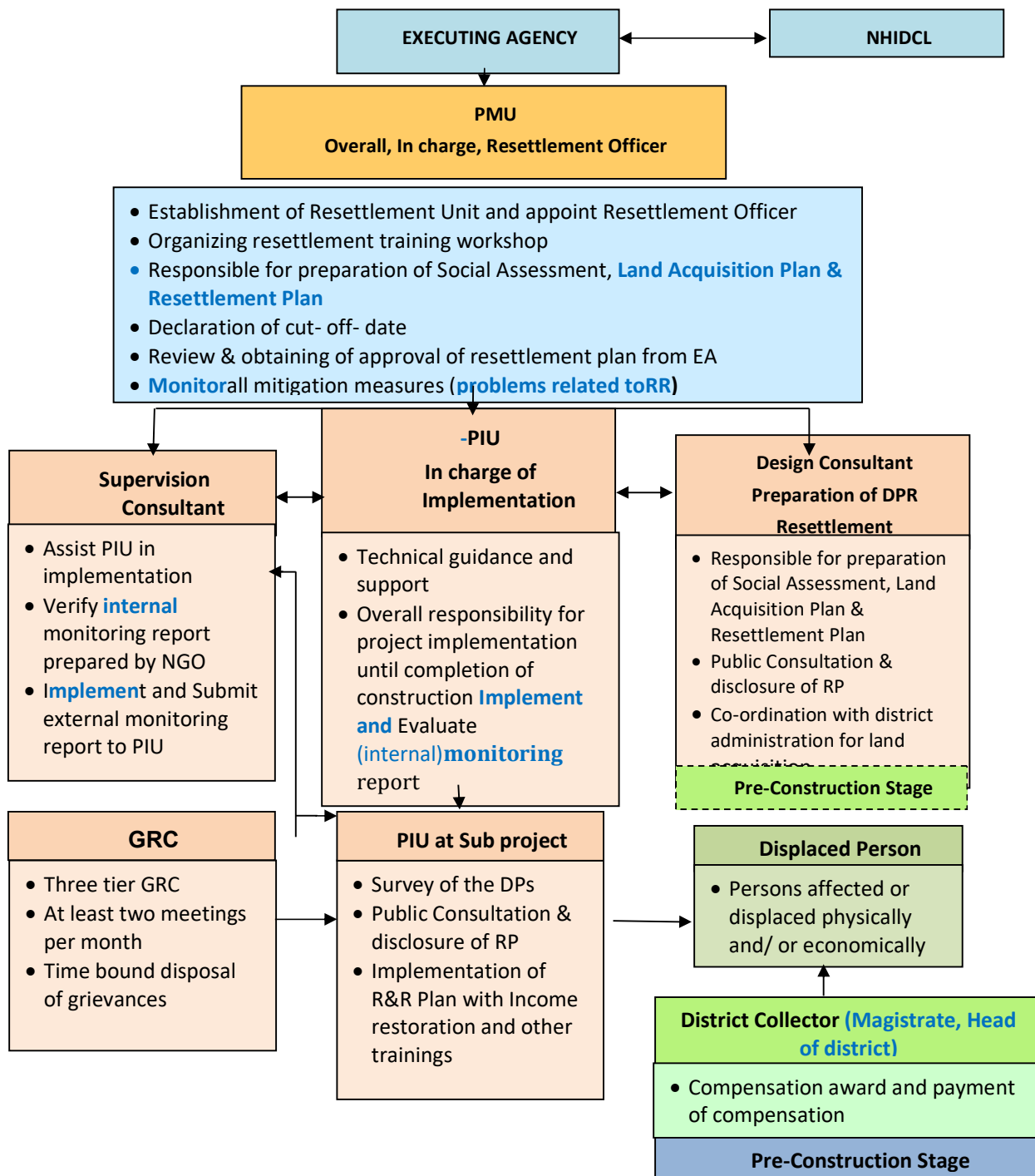
EA will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the RP:

- Establish PIU and field offices.
- Orientation and awareness seminars for Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

Effective RP implementation will require institutional relationships & responsibilities, rapid organizational development & collaborative efforts by EA, State Government & PIU. The ESDU will establish operational links within EA (for e.g. finance for release of money on approval of micro plan) & with other agencies of Government involved in project induced settlement. It will provide means & mechanism for coordinating the delivery of the compensation & assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss. On behalf of EA, ESDU will assume the responsibility for representing the social impact & resettlement component of the project. The ESDU will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public & providing additional opportunities for public comment.

The ESDU at the apex level will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination, and contingency planning, monitoring and overall reporting during RP implementation.

Figure 14.1: Institutional arrangement for RAP



14.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The role and responsibilities of the various offices in R&R implementation are presented below:

14.4. AT CORPORATE LEVEL

THE PROJECT DIRECTOR: -

- In-charge of overall project activities.
- Participate in the State Level Committees to facilitate land acquisition, pre-construction activities and implementation of R&R activities.

EA: -

- Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with corporate and field staff.
- Appoint PIU for R&R implementation and M&E consultants for monitoring and evaluation.
- Plan and conduct training programs for staff capacity building as well as capacity of field level Staffs.
- Review the micro plans prepared by the PIU.
- Review monthly progress report.
- Monitor the progress on R&R and land acquisition.
- Advice PIU/M&E Agency on policy related issues during implementation.
- Ensure early release of money to PIUs for R&R activities.

14.5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (PIU)

This unit will coordinate the process for land acquisition. Relocation and rehabilitation, distribution of project provided assistance and DPs access to government programs.

RP IMPLEMENTATION FIELD OFFICES AND TASKS

The GM-PIU will be responsible to carry out the following tasks concerning resettlement of the project:

- Overall responsibility of Implementation of R&R activities of RP.
- Responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field.
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities.
- Liaison with District Administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R.

- Participate in the district level committees.

14.6. DISTRICT RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OFFICER (DRRO)

- Co-ordinate with District Administration for land acquisition and R&R.
- Translation of R&R policy in local language.
- Prepare pamphlets of the policy.
- Printing of the policy and identity cards for the DPs.
- Ensure development of resettlement sites, wherever required.
- Participate in the allotment of residential, commercial and agricultural plots.
- Liaison with District Administration for dovetailing government's income generating and developmental programs for the DPs.
- Ensure the inclusion of those DPs who may have not been covered during the census survey; facilitate the opening of joint accounts in local banks to transfer assistance for R&R for DPs and organize disbursement of cheques for assistance in the affected area in public.
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities.
- Participate in regular meetings.
- Organize Bi-monthly meetings with the PIU to review the progress on R&R.
- Review micro plan & monthly reports submitted by PIU.

14.7. DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE (DLC)

RP will be implemented through District Level Committees that will be established in the district of Dhubri, Goalpara, Bongaigaon in Assam. The committee would include District Magistrate or his representative, District Land Acquisition Officer, Pradhans of Panchayat Samities, representative of affected villages including women, representative of Revenue Department, Line Departments, NHIDCL Assam, Mining Departments, people's representatives, NGO and representatives of affected population. The formation of DLCs would be facilitated by NGOs. The functions of the DLC will be as follows: (i) to meet regularly to review the progress of land acquisition/ R&R; (ii) approval of the micro-plan on the basis of methodology defined in the RP; and (iii) facilitate the implementation of the RP programs in the project-affected area.

The DLC would also: (i) meet regularly at pre-decided dated specifically for grievance redressing purpose; (ii) help in amicable settlement of disputes at community level; (iii) carry forward the ones which are not reconciled at the

Grievance Redressal Committee (iv) coordination with local Government authorities & field offices.

14.8. COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

R&R Cell will establish networking relationships with line departments and other Government & non-Government organizations. The Revenue Department has an influencing role in land acquisition proceedings, and initiation of resettlement process. Unless the compensation process is prompt and efficient, implementation process will get delayed. R&R Cell will coordinate with the Project Land Acquisition Officer to expedite the land acquisition process.

Income restoration will be sole responsibility of the Project Authority. NGO will facilitate linkages to be established with the agencies implementing centrally sponsored poverty alleviation programs to restore the income of DPs.

Restoration of community assets such as hand pumps, bore wells will require help from PHED. EA will extensively work on developing lateral linkages for mobilization of resources to benefit the DPs and to achieve the desired results expected from implementation of RP.

The Revenue Department is responsible for providing land records, acquiring land and other properties and handing them over to the proper authorities. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) will extend the IRDP and other developmental schemes to include the DPs. The representative of these departments/agencies will be in contact with the R&R Cell, which will facilitate the integration of the various agencies, involved in the R&R process.

15. RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION BUDGET

15.1. INTRODUCTION

The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for structures and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Some of the major items of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

- Compensation for agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement value
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- Assistance for shifting of the structures
- Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration

15.2. PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL LAND:

The unit rate for agricultural land has been estimated as per Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and National Highway Authority of India Act, 1956. To meet the replacement cost of land compensation will be calculated over updated land rate with additional as registration cost plus solatium or as decided by District Magistrate. It may be noted that the District Magistrate have the discretionary power in valuation of land in his jurisdiction. The State Government may also announce packages for Land Acquisition.

15.3. COMPENSATION FOR RESIDENTIAL/ COMMERCIAL AND OTHER STRUCTURES:

The compensation cost of structures is arrived at by assessment of market value, consultation with DPs and data collected from building contractors and property agents this meets the replacement cost of the structures.

The R & R budget has been calculated on the following basis: -

The R & R budget is calculated on the basis of DLC rates.

The budget for the compensation of affected structures is based on the rates of various types as described in Basic Schedule Rates (BSR), PWD, Govt. Of Assam, 2013.

The average estimated rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 14,744/m², semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 11,317/m², and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 3,427/m². The compensation for boundary walls at per running metre is Rs. 5,677/ metre.

ASSISTANCE

Shifting allowance: Shifting allowance will be provided to all the affected households losing structures and tenants. The unit cost has been derived on a lump sum basis of Rs. 50,000/- as required by RFCTLARR ACT, 2013.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Employees in Structure: Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be provided assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 3 plus months i.e. @ Rs. 225/- for 100 days.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Agricultural Labourers/Sharecroppers: Agricultural Labourers/ Sharecroppers will be provided with assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 100 days @ Rs. 225/- per day.

Assistance to Vulnerable Households: One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50000/- will be paid to each vulnerable household. (This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per the entitlement matrix).

15.4. Assistance

Shifting allowance: Shifting allowance will be provided to all the affected households losing structures and tenants. The unit cost has been derived on a lump sum basis of Rs. 50,000/-.

Rental Assistance: Rental assistance to titleholder (structures) and tenants in structures will be provided in the form of grants to cover maximum three months rentals @ Rs. 4,000/- per month.

Rehabilitation Assistance to DPs Losing Business Establishment: Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided with a lump sum transitional allowance of Rs. 50,000/-. This rate has been fixed based on the estimates of average income for a period of three months.

Training Assistance to Agricultural Titleholders: Training Assistance will be provided for income generating vocational training and skill up-gradation options as per DPs choice at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- per affected household to those households losing their primary source of income.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Employees in Structure: Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be provided assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 3 plus months i.e. @ Rs. 146/- for 100 days.

Assistance to Vulnerable Households: One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50,000/- will be paid to each vulnerable household. (This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per the entitlement matrix).

15.5. COMPENSATION FOR COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Religious and Community Structures: The religious and community structures are being partially affected and do not require full replacement. However, a lump sum provision of Rs. 5,00,000/- per structure is made in the budget to rebuild and enhance the ambience of these structures. However, any religious or community structure requires full relocation will be compensated in replacement rate.

15.6. SOURCE OF FUNDING AND FUND FLOW MANAGEMENT

The cost related to land acquisition and resettlement cost will be borne by the EA. EA will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. The EA will, in advance, initiate the process and will try to keep the approval for the R&R budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the EA will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the RP to DPs. The implementing NGO will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

15.7. R&R BUDGET

The total R&R budget as per the prevailing of the state government for proposed project RP works out to Rs.22.47 crore. A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in Table -15.1

TABLE 15. 1 ESTIMATES OF ENTITLEMENTS

Item	Rate	Total Affected	Cost
	(in Rs. Per Ha)	Area (Ha)/Number	(in Rs.)
I. Compensation for losses of Private Property			
1. Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)			
Effective Average Cost of Urban Land			0.00
Effective Average Cost of Rural Land			0.00
Land required for from others			0.00
		Sub Total (A)	0.00
2. Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to land)			
Type of Structure	Rs. Per Sqm	Area Sqm	
Pucca	15000	1619.554	2,42,93,310.00
Semi Pucca	12000	4409.4101	5,29,12,921.20

Item	Rate (in Rs. Per Ha)	Total Affected Area (Ha)/Number	Cost (in Rs.)
Kutchcha	4000	5935.382	2,37,41,528.00
Under Construction	8000	150.6231	12,04,984.80
Boundary wall (in M)	5677	0	0.00
Subtotal (B)			10,21,52,744.00
100% Solatium for Land and Structure (C)			10,21,52,744.00
II. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Land owners & families dependent on Land)			
3. Loss of Land			
Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs	5,00,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 12 months	36,000.00		0.00
Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	50,000		0.00
Transitional Allowance	50,000.00		0.00
One Time Resettlement Allowance	50,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (D)			0.00
4. Loss of Residence			
Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs	5,00,000.00		0.00
Shifting Assistance to DPs	50,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 12 months	36,000.00		0.00
Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	50,000.00		0.00
One Time Resettlement Allowance	50,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (E)			0.00
5. Loss of Shop/trade/commercial structure			
Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs	5,00,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 12 months	36,000.00		0.00
Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	50,000.00		0.00
One Time Resettlement Allowance	50,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (F)			0.00

Item	Rate (in Rs. Per Ha)	Total Affected Area (Ha)/Number	Cost (in Rs.)
III. Impact to Squatters/ Encroachers			
1. Loss of Residence			
House Construction Assistance of Rs. 50,000	50,000.00		0.00
Shifting Assistance to DPs	10,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 3 months	18,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (G)			0.00
2. Loss of Shop/trade/commercial structure			
Shop Construction Assistance of Rs. 20,000	20,000.00		0.00
Shifting Assistance to DPs	10,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 3 months	18,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (H)			0.00
3. Loss of commercial Kiosk/vendor			
Special One-time Assistance of Rs. 18,000	18,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 3months	9,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (I)			0.00
IV. Impact to Vulnerable Household			
One-time Assistance who have to relocate	25,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (J)			0.00
V. Common Property Resource			
Religious Structures (Temple & Mosque)	-	-	-
School	-	-	-
Govt. Property (Waiting Shed/Water Supply Office)	-	-	-
Subtotal (K)			0.00
VI. Unforeseen Impacts			
Contingency & Administrative Charges of 10%	Total of (A to L)	10%	2,04,30,548.80
Subtotal (L)			2,04,30,548.80
Total(M) = (A to L)			22,47,36,036.80

Source: Census Survey on June - July 2019

The above estimate is based on rates vide Entitlement Matrix (Dec2019). An escalation of 12% on the said matrix may be allowed as per RFCTLARR Act,2013.

The compensation cost of trees and crops would be calculated and reflected in the Environmental Management Plan, so it is deliberately kept aside from the R&R budget, otherwise there would be a possibility of double counting. The Temporary impact during the construction period is to be borne by the contractor and it should be kept in the contract documents of the same.

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16.IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

16.1. INTRODUCTION

Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration.

However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

16.2. SCHEDULE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases i.e. Project Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

16.3. PROJECT PREPARATION PHASE

The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PMU and PIU at project and project level respectively; submission of RP for approval from NH; appointment of NGO and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign & community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

16.4. RP IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RP which includes issues like compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

16.5. MONITORING AND REPORTING PERIOD

As mentioned earlier the internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMU, PIU and implementing NGO and will start early during the project when implementation of RP starts and will continue till the complementation of the sub-project. The

independent monitoring and reporting will be the responsibility of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) to be hired for the sub project.

16.6. R&R IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of Table. The cut-off date will be notified formally for titleholder as the date of LA notification and for non-titleholders as the date of census survey. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The implementation schedule can also be structured through package wise. The entire stretch can be divided in to various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package.

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TABLE 16. 1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	2018				2019				2020				2021	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Project Preparation Stage														
Screening project impact														
Public Consultation on alignment														
Prepare Land Acquisition Plan														
Carryout Census Survey														
Prepare Resettlement Plan (RP)														
RP Implementation Stage														
Obtain RP approval from NH														
Disclosure of RP														
Formation of GRC (Grievance Mechanism)														
Implementation of GRC														
Public Consultation														
Co-ordination with district authority for LA														
Submission of LA proposals to DC/DM														
Payment of compensation														
Taking procession of acquired land														
Handling over the acquired land to contractor														
Rehabilitation of DPs														
Monitoring and Reporting Period														

17.MONITORING AND EVALUATION

17.1. INTRODUCTION

Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs, facilitates changes 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 absence of an effective monitoring strategy it would be impossible to ensure that all anticipated benefits and entitlements reach DPs in time and in an efficient grievance free manner. It will be a systematic and continuous process of collecting and analyzing information about the progress of the project and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses within a project. Resettlement monitoring will include the collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the RP. Monitoring in resettlement will focus on restoration of income and standard of living of the affected persons as the primary focus. Several key activities such as delivery of entitlements will also be monitored. EA will have two tiers (Internal and External) monitoring system.

17.2. KEY INDICATORS OF MONITORING

EA, considering the importance of the various stage of project cycle, will handle the monitoring at each stage as stated below:

17.3. PREPARATORY STAGE

During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget, land acquisition, consultation with DPs in the preparation of resettlement plan, payments of entitlements due, grievance redressal, and so on.

The key indicators for monitoring at this stage will be:

- Conduct of baseline survey
- Consultations
- Identification of DP and the numbers
- Identification of different categories of DPs and their entitlements
- Collection of gender disaggregated data
- Inventory & losses survey
- Asset inventory Entitlements
- Valuation of different assets

- Budgeting
- Information dissemination
- Institutional arrangements
- Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure

17.4. RELOCATION STAGE

Monitoring during the relocation phase covers such issues as site selection in consultation with DPs, development of relocation sites, assistance to DPs (especially to vulnerable groups) in physically moving to the new site. Likewise, aspects such as adjustment of DPs in the new surroundings, attitude of the host population towards the new-comers and development of community life are also considered at this stage. The key indicators for monitoring will be:

- Payment of compensation
- Delivery of entitlement
- Grievance handling
- Land acquisition
- Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities '(water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity)
- Consultations
- Relocation
- DPs who do not relocate
- Payment of compensation
- Livelihood restoration assistance.

17.5. REHABILITATION STAGE

Once DPs have settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring will be on issues of economic recovery programmes including income generating schemes (IGSs), acceptance of these schemes by DPs, impact of IGSs on living standards, and the ability of the new livelihood patterns. The key indicators for monitoring will be:

- Initiation of income generation activities
- Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area
- Consultations

- Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life

The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix.

17.6. INPUT AND OUTPUT INDICATORS RELATED TO PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF THE WORK WILL INCLUDE ITEMS AS:

- Training of PIU, ROs and other staff completed
- Public meetings held
- Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed.
- Meeting of DLCs
- Meeting of GRCs
- Grievance redresses procedures in-place and functioning.
- Compensation payments disbursed.
- Relocation of DPs completed.
- Community development activities completed.
- Infrastructure repaired, bus stands, water and sanitation facilities provided.
- Extent of government land identified and allotted to the DPs.
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

17.7. REPORTING MECHANISM

As stated earlier one of the main roles of PIU will be to oversee proper and timely implementation of all activities in RP. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for PIU and Rehabilitation Manager will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities. Internal Monitoring will be carried out by the PIU (through the R&R Cell) and its agents, such as NGOs and will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RP Implementation. PIU will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly progress to access the progress and results of RP implementation and adjust work programme where necessary, in case of delays or problems. 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 DPs. The reports can broadly be classified as:

- Progress reports during Implementation of the RP
- Qualitative reports highlighting the qualitative aspects

- Financial reports
- Evaluation reports based on benefits and impact of assistance provided.

17.8. RESOURCES REQUIREMENT AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT

For the PIU to function, EA will allocate adequate financial resource towards office space, computers, transport and staff budget. The following essential requirements will be planned:

- Annual budget for Monitoring
- Office space, Tables, chairs and furniture.
- Computer dedicated to the monitoring unit
- Transport
- Administrative support staff, Appropriate technical staff, Add on database management

17.9. PROPERTY AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE FOLLOWING AFFECTED PERSONS:

- 100% census survey of persons who were severely affected by Project works and have relocated either to group resettlement sites or preferred to self-relocate.
- 20% sample survey of persons who had property, assets, incomes and activities marginally affected by Project works and did not relocate.
- 20% sample survey of those affected by off-site project activities by contractors' subcontractors, including employment, use of land for contractor's camps, pollution, public health etc.
- Generate gender disaggregated socio-economic data, socio-economic condition, needs and priorities of women etc.

17.10. EVALUATION OF DELIVERY AND IMPACTS OF ENTITLEMENTS

- Identify the categories of impacts and evaluate the quality and timeliness of delivery of entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures) for each category of impact. He/she will ensure that how the entitlements were used and examine impact and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the RP.
- Ensure the quality, sufficiency of funds and on-time delivery of entitlements according to RP. Also verify other monitoring reports prepared during

implementation by an independent source.

- Establish by appropriate investigative and analytical techniques, the pre-and post- Project socio-economic conditions of the affected people. In the absence of baseline socio-economic data on income and living standards, and given the difficulty of DPs having accurate recollection of their pre-Project income and living standards, develop some quality checks on the information to be obtained from the DPs. Such quality checks could include verification by neighbours and local village leaders. The methodology for assessment should be very explicit.

17.11. EVALUATION OF CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

- Identify, quantify and qualify the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved and the consultation and participation procedures.

DECLARATION OF SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION

- Provide a summation of whether involuntary resettlement was implemented (a) in accordance with the RP, and (b) in accordance with Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

ACTIONS REQUIRED

- Describe any outstanding actions that are required to bring the resettlement into compliance with Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Describe further mitigation measures needed to meet the needs of any affected person or families judged and/or perceiving themselves to be worse off as a result of the Project.
- Provide a timetable and define budget requirements for these supplementary mitigation measures and detail the process of compliance monitoring and final "signing off" for these DPs.

17.12. REPORTING CYCLE/FREQUENCY

PIU is responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP & will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities. The external M&E expert will submit bi-annual review directly to EA and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

17.13. PARTICIPATION OF AFFECTED PEOPLE IN M&E

The general approach to be used is to monitor activities and evaluate impacts ensuring participation of all stakeholders especially women and vulnerable

groups. Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods:

- Baseline household survey of a representative sample, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. 20% percent random sample of DPs will be covered.
- Focused Group Discussions (FGD) that would allow the monitors to consult with a range of stakeholders (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and DPs).
- Key informant interviews: select local leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- Community public meetings: open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit:
 -
- Information about performance of various resettlement activities.
- Structured direct observations: field observations on status of resettlement
- Implementation, plus individual or group interviews for crosschecking purposes.
- Informal surveys/interviews: informal surveys of DPs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods. In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of DPs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess impact of resettlement.

17.14. IMPACT ON WOMEN

The project will have both positive and negative impact on the women of the region. The women, by virtue of their biological difference, enjoy a low privilege status in the society as compared to their male counterpart. Any negative impact of the project would have greater magnitude on this less privileged class of the society. It is imperative to have a continuous monitoring and evaluation of implication of RP implementation on the women.

18.CONCLUSION

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will enable to appropriately mitigate the adverse impacts identified through the Social Impact Assessment and the Land Acquisition Plans provided as part of this RAP.

However, this RAP is an indicative for purposed of estimating the extent of impacts and the category of impacts envisaged due to this project development. The final RAP will be based on the actual survey done at the time of the center line marking at the stage of project implementation. This RAP also provides an indicative budget for purposes of allocation of funds for implementation of the RAP under this project. This RAP budget forms the part of the entire project budget.

The public consultation on the focus groups and the stakeholders give the opportunity to address issues, which were already resolved after making appropriate changes in design and alternative finalization. The stakeholders become aware of the development schemes and at the same time influence and share to control over these initiatives, decisions and resources. Community consultations also help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur.

Decisions regarding providence of the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlement would be done as per the guidelines of EA and Government of India. The DPs may go to the Grievance Redressed Cell and to the Arbitrator as per the provision laid in the Guidelines. It may be noted that the redress to the grievances of the DPs may be done with consideration.

According to the proposed alignment of the Project Road the estimated cost for the various categories of Affected Persons for different purpose and objective of Resettlement and Rehabilitation based on rates vide Entitlement Matrix (December 2019) followed for EA road development works without an escalation of 12% on the said matrix is – would be Rs. 22.47 crores. The estimated cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation is not the total socio – economic cost of the project. The PIU should look into the income restoration of the Affected Families with the objective that the families are 'as well off as before'.

The widening of the Bilasipara - Guwahati road gives an immense scope of development of the region in regards of easy accessibility to all the places of the North Eastern region with comfort and helps in immense development of the Commerce both National and International. Other than the development of the commerce sector there would be easy accessibility of the agricultural surplus of the region and the finished industrial products with the rest the country.

ACRONYMS

ARO	:	Assistant Resettlement Officer
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
BDO	:	Block Development Officer
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BSR	:	Basic Schedule of Rates
CALA	:	Competent Authority for Land
CBO	:	Community Based Organizations
CPR	:	Common Property Resource
DGM	:	Deputy General Manager
DP	:	Displaced Person
EA	:	Executing Agency
FGD	:	Focus group discussions
GoI	:	Government of India
GoA	:	Government of Assam
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GRC	:	Grievance Redressal Committee
GSB	:	Granular sub base
HIV/AIDS	:	Human Immunodeficiency virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IA	:	Implementing Agency
IP	:	Impacted Person
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
KII	:	Key Informant Interview
MT	:	Motorized traffic
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NH	:	National Highway
OBC	:	Other Backward Castes
M&E	:	Monitoring and evaluation
NHIDCL	:	National Highway Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMT	:	Non-motorized traffic
PHC	:	Primary health centre
PIA	:	Project Impacted Area
PMU	:	Project Monitoring Unit
PT	:	Pedestrian traffic
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RCD	:	Road Construction Department
RFCTLARR	:	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement & Rehabilitation
Rs	:	Rupee, Indian currency
R&R	:	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SC	:	Scheduled Castes
SIA	:	Social Impact Assessment
SH	:	State Highway
ST	:	Scheduled Tribes
ULB	:	Urban Local Body

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CHAPTER-1B

SIA & RAP

PACKAGE-6 (CH.71.800 KM TO CH.84.100KM)

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. THE PROJECT

Assam is located south of the eastern Himalayas situated between 8905/-960 1/ East Longitude and 2403/-27058/ North Latitude. It can be divided into three principal geographical regions: the Brahmaputra Valley in the north; the Barak Valley in the south; and the KarbiAnglong and Cachar Hills that divide the two regions with a total area of 30,285 square miles (78,440 km²). Assam is surrounded by six of the other Seven Sister States: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and Meghalaya. Assam is the sentinel of north-east India and gateway to the North-Eastern States. Assam also shares international borders with Bhutan and Bangladesh.

The state is the rich, green land of rolling plains and dense forests is the gateway to the north eastern part of India. The mighty Brahmaputra river that has its origins in Tibet charts its majestic course through this state. This mystic land of eternal blue hills and beautiful rivers is renowned for its tea, rich flora and fauna, the world famous one horned rhinoceros and other rare species of wildlife on the verge of extinction. Barring Africa, there is perhaps no part of the world where such a variety of wildlife exists.

Assam is well connected by a network of national highways and other roads to important places within the state and other major cities in the country. Assam comprises of approximately 40342 km of road network including 2841 km of national highway.

Guwahati, the capital of Assam has good quality roads that are accessible and connected with major cities and towns in India. The National Highway Number 31, 37, 38, 40 and 52 links the state of Assam with other states and cities.

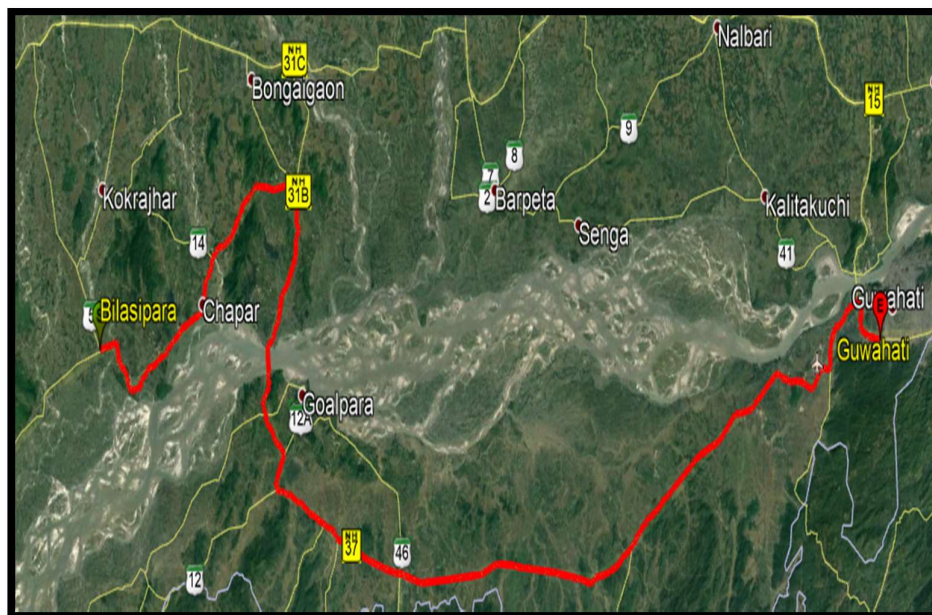
The Whole Stretch divided into sixteen Packages.

TABLE 1. 1 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT ROAD

Sl. No	Description	Design Chainage(km)	District
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1.	Package 1	0+000-13+500	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon
2.	Package 2	13+500-21+850	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon
3.	Package 3	21+850-38+700	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon
4.	Package 4	38+700-48+655	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon
5.	Package 5	48+655-68+400	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon.
6.	Package 6	71.300 to 84.100	Goalpara
7.	Package 7	84.100 to 95.730	Goalpara
8.	Package 8	95+730-108+900	Goalpara
9.	Package 9	108+900-122+090	Goalpara
10.	Package 10	122+090-134+341	Goalpara
11.	Package 11	134+341-150+585	Goalpara & Kamrup
12.	Package 12	150+585-165+085	Kamrup
13.	Package 13	165+085-176+585	Kamrup
14.	Package 14	176+585-186+590	Kamrup
15.	Package 15	186+590-200+467	Kamrup
16.	Package 16	200+467-214+550	Kamrup

EXISTING PROJECT ROAD



Source: Google Earth

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The Project Road starts at Beltoli (junction with SH-5) in Bilasipara and passes through village / localities namely Bilasipara, Gourang Nagar, Chirakuthi, Sonamukhi, Koliarkhal, Tilapara, MohishBathan, Salkocha, Hatipota, Dhirghat, Arayarjhar, Kharida Gossaigaon, Chapar, Bahalpur, Nitya Bazar, Kayethpara, Talguri, Salbari, Besimari, Boitamari, Borkhata (Nolbari), Khagarpur, Uttar Salmara, Tulungia (junction with NH-117), Deohati, Choutaki, Singimari, Nalipara, Kherkabari, Katashbari, Khoragaon, Garaimari, Chalandapara, KabaitaryTinali, Oudubi, Jogighopa, Kharbhuja, Makri, Dakurivitha, Hadalpara, Kalyanpur, Solmari, Gendra, Balijan, Budhipara, Agia, Ulupara, Agia Paharkata, Kalpani Chandmari, Bolbolla, Phaphanga, Godhar Bari, Tukura Bormahara, Bhimajuli, Paikan, Krishnai, Jyoti Nagar, Molan Dubi, Beki Paul, Salpara, Darapara, Dabli, Letheng, Lela, Mondal gram, Makhipara, Dudhnoi, Fafal, Puranibitha, Amjonga, Kachadal, Darangiri, Dosimapara, Rangjuli, Dhanubhanga, Deoshila, Gathiapara, Kothakuthi, Dhupdhara, Sakite, Hakite, Bandapara, Kukurmara, Rajapara, Dhupguri, Chukunai Para, Burgrui, Singra, Boko Nagopara, ChakBaho, Boko Jarapara, Boko Dakhurpara, Boko, Barpara, Turukpur, Turukpara, Agucka Boko, lampara, Bripara, Bongaon market, Bamunigaon, Khabibe, Gobardhan, Kumi, Chhaygaon, Champak Nagar, Kharavanga, Kukurmara, Bartezipur, Surutezipur, Rampur, Bhagabatipara, Rajapokubi, Batarhat, Haligaon, Bijohnagar, Uparhali, Sarpara, Mirza, Barkuchi, Sontola, Bongara, Khuikuchi, Bullapara, VIP chok, Kahikuchi, Azara, Linkeswar, Jalukbari, Bokulnagar, Gotanagar, Tetelia, Paschin Baragaon and ends at Gorchuk Junction in Guwahati over NH27. The project road is of significant importance as the road connects one National Highway NH-15 (Old NH-52).

The project road lies in Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Goalpara and Kamrup districts of Assam. The road runs through two Police Stations at Chapar, Abhayapuri, Jogighopa, Goalpara, Agia, Krishnai, Dudhnoi, Rangjuli, Dhupdhara, Boko, Chhaygaon, Kukurmara, Palasbari, Azara, Jalukbari and at Gorchuk. The length of the road comes out as 215.600 km (As per Inventory).

This report has been prepared for Package VI -71.800 to 84.100 as per design Chainage. The package VI lies under Goalpara district.

The project road is of significant importance as the road connects three National Highway NH-117, NH-217 and NH-27 and seven State Highways SH-5, SH-14, SH-2, SH-46, SH-12, SH-12A & SH-10.

1.2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

The Proposed ROW width along the project road has been observed to be around 35m in built-up area and 30m to 40m in open area.

New pavement has been designed for widening as well as overlay portion as per the latest guidelines of IRC applicable for flexible/rigid options. Requirement of overlay

shall be determined after finalization of horizontal and vertical alignment for this project.

As discussed, the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of availability of limited ROW. A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation.

As per requirement of the Resettlement Action Plan a 100% census survey of the likely affected Displaced Persons (DP) have been conducted again in June-July 2019 of affected land and non-land assets of the project has been taken up. The impacts can be broadly classified as (i) impacts on land, (ii) impacts on private structures (Encroachers and Squatters), (iii) impacts on livelihoods due to loss of private properties and (iv) loss of common property resources. It was found out that altogether 21.54-hectare land will be affected due to the project work. The Details is given in the **Table 1.2**

TABLE 1. 2 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

Summary Project Impacts		
Sl .	Impacts	Number
1	Total land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	21.54
2	Total private land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	21.54
3	Total community/ Government land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	0.00
4	Total number of Structures that will be affected	174
5	Total number of Private Structures (Title Holder & Non-Title Holder) that will be affected	165
6	Total number of Community and Government Structures that will be affected	9
7	Total number of Affected Family	140
8	Total number of Affected Person	686

Source: Census Survey on June-July 2019

1.3. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the proposed legislation and policies of the Government of Assam and Government of India. The main legal provisions are National Highway Act, 1956, (NH Act 1956) the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) and The Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015 (Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015). Prior to the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, a detailed analysis of the proposed national

and state policies was undertaken, and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the entire program. The section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country requirements.

The objectives of the Resettlement Framework as per the policies are as follows: -

- To minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives.
- To plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families, (PAFs) including special needs of Tribal and vulnerable sections.
- To provide better standard of living to DPs; and
- To facilitate harmonious relationship between the Requiring Body and DPs through mutual cooperation.
- The involuntary resettlement would be avoided wherever possible or minimized as much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives.
- The Project or all sub-projects under the program will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.
- The scope of resettlement planning will be determined through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations will be carried out and all displaced persons will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of resettlement programs will be ensured.
- Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- An effective grievance redress mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population will be supported through proper planning. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

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- The livelihoods of all displaced persons will be improved or at least restored through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value 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, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Physically and economically displaced persons will be provided with needed assistance, including (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.
- The standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, will be improved to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas legal and affordable access to land and resources will be provided, and in urban areas appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing will be provided to the displaced poor.
- If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, procedures will be developed in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. If, however, the negotiated settlement fails, the normal procedure of land acquisition will be followed.
- Displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land will be ensured that they are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- A resettlement plan will be prepared elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- The draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final resettlement plan and its updates will also be disclosed to displaced persons and other stakeholders.



- Involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Full costs of resettlement will be included in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement. The resettlement plan will be implemented under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons will be monitored; it will be assessed whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs.
- Land acquisition for the project would be done as per NH Act, 1956, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and the RFCTLARR Act 2013. To meet the replacement cost of land payment of compensation in revised rate.
- The uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is less than the average land holding of the district.
- People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by the executing agency will be considered as cut-off date.
- All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project.

The project will recognize three types of displaced persons like (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.



1.4. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the beginning of the census survey. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

Compensation for the lost assets to all displaced persons will be paid on the basis of replacement cost. Resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods will be provided to both title holders and non-title holders. Special resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be made available to the "Vulnerable Group" comprises of DPs living below poverty line (BPL), SC, ST, women headed households, the elderly and the disabled. The detail of the assistance and entitlements has been discussed in the following chapters.

1.5. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

The EA will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date.

1.6. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for land and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take



into account variations from this estimate. The total R&R budget for the proposed project RP works out to Rs.6.67Cr for Package-VI Road section.

1.7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involve at various levels and stages of the project. The Executing Agency (NHIDCL) for the Project. They have already set up a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) headed by General Manager (GM), Deputy General Managers (DGM), Assistant General Manager (AGM) and assisted by other staffs. This office will be functional for the whole Project duration. The PIU, headed by GM will have overall responsibility for implementation of the project and will also be responsible for the overall coordination among MoRT&H, Government of Assam and EA. For resettlement activities, PIU will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation and financing. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established at project level for the implementation of sub-projects headed by AGM. An experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the PIUs in the implementation of the RP.

1.8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and timeline matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the following chapters. The cut-off date will be notified formally for titleholder as the date of LA notification and for non-titleholders as the date of census survey. However, the sequence had change or delay had occurred due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The present implementation schedule may be structured through package wise. The entire stretch can be divided into various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package.

1.9. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement management in order to ameliorate problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. It facilitates change and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going. In other words, monitoring apparatus is crucial mechanism for measuring project performance and fulfillment of the project objectives.

PIU responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to EA. PIU will submit

quarterly reports to MoRT&H. The Resettlement Expert under CSC would be responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation. The expert will submit a quarterly review report to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement documents by the EA.

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2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) has been entrusted with the assignment of Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study, Preparation of Detailed Project Report and providing pre-construction services for up gradation. Bilasipara-Chapar-Tulungia-Jogighopa-Gendera-Paikan-Dudhnoi-Guwahati (Length 225.000 km) in the state of Assam.

The Project Road starts at Beltoli (junction with SH-5) near Bilasipara and ends at Gorchuk Junction in Guwahati over NH27. The Starting co-ordinate of the project road is 26°14'55.27"N and 90°14'39.88"E and the ending co-ordinate is 26°6'56.30"N and 91°42'31.91"E.

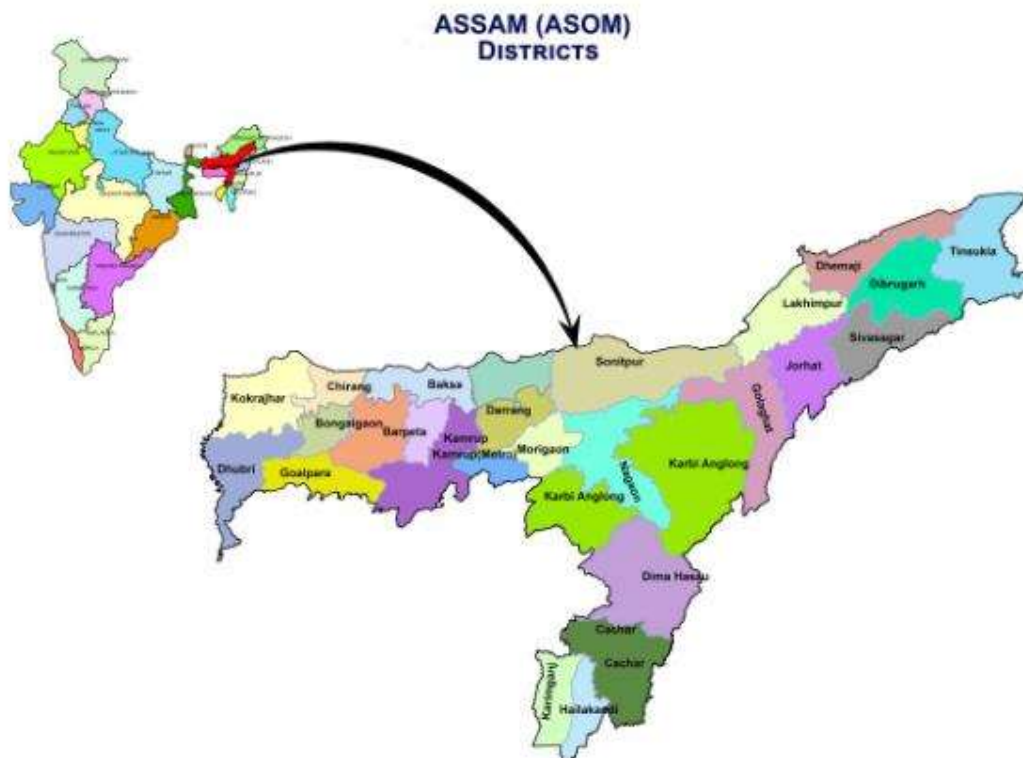
2.2. THE STATE PROFILE

Assam is located in the far North-East part of the country and situated within the longitude 90oE to 96oE and latitude 24oN to 28oN. The area of the state is 78,438 square kilometers as against the country's total area of 3,280,483 square kilometers. Thus, the state constitutes 2.39% of the total land area of the country. Population of Assam stood at 266.38 lakhs. Assam is situated at the North-Eastern Himalayan sub-region of India. The state is bounded by Bangladesh on the West and South and is very near to Burma (Myanmar) on the East and to Tibet, Bhutan and China on the North. Internally, the state has a common boundary with Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2. 1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF ASSAM

Sl.	Description	Assam 2011
1	Population size	31205576
2	Population size (Males)	15939443
3	Population size (Females)	15266133
4	Population size (Rural)	26807034
5	Population size (Urban)	4398542
6	Population density (Total, Persons per sqkm)	398
7	Sex ratio (Females per 1000males)	958
8	Population size, 0 - 6 yrs	4638130
9	Sex ratio, 0 - 6 yrs (Females per 1000 males)	962
10	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Persons, Per cent)	72.19
11	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Males, Per cent)	77.85
12	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Females, Per cent)	66.27

FIGURE 2. 1 MAP OF ASSAM STATE



2.3. THE DISTRICT PROFILE

The entire project road lies in Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Goalpara & Kamrup Districts of Assam.

This report prepared based on PackageVI and this section lies under Goalpara district.

Goalpara

The present Goalpara district was created in the year 1983 with two sub-divisions viz Goalpara Sadar sub-division and North Salmara Civil sub-division, carved out from erstwhile Goalpara district. However, the same was again reconstituted in the year 1989 with only Sadar sub-division of Goalpara and the Civil sub-division of North Salmara was taken away in that year and merged with newly created Bongaigaon district. At present the district of Goalpara is situated entirely on the south bank of the river Brahmaputra. The district covers an area of 1,824 sq. km. and is bounded by West and East Garo Hill districts of the state of Meghalaya on

the south and Kamrup district on the East, Dhubri district on the West and mighty river Brahmaputra all along the North.

An official Census 2011 detail of Goalpara, a district of Assam has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Assam. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Goalpara District of Assam.

In 2011, Goalpara had population of 1,008,183 of which male and female were 513,292 and 494,891 respectively. In 2001 census, Goalpara had a population of 822,035 of which males were 420,251 and remaining 401,784 were females. Goalpara District population constituted 3.23 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Goalpara District was at 3.08 percent of Maharashtra population. There was change of 22.64 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Goalpara District recorded increase of 23.03 percent to its population compared to 1991.

TABLE 2. 2 SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE OF GOALPARA DISTRICT

Description	2011	2001
Population	10.08 Lakhs	8.22 Lakhs
Actual Population	10,08,183	8,22,035
Male	5,13,292	4,20,251
Female	4,94,891	4,01,784
Population Growth	22.64%	23.03%
Area Sq. Km	1,824	1,824
Density/km ²	553	451
Proportion to Assam Population	3.23%	3.08%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	964	956
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	963	974
Average Literacy	67.37	58.03
Male Literacy	71.46	64.86
Female Literacy	63.13	50.85
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	1,71,657	1,59,113
Male Population (0-6 Age)	87,457	80,604
Female Population (0-6 Age)	84,200	78,509
Literates	5,63,577	55,87,296
Male Literates	3,04,302	30,38,750
Female Literates	2,59,275	25,48,546
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.03%	19.36%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.04%	19.18%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.01%	19.54%

Source: <http://www.census2011.co.in>

2.4. THE PROJECT

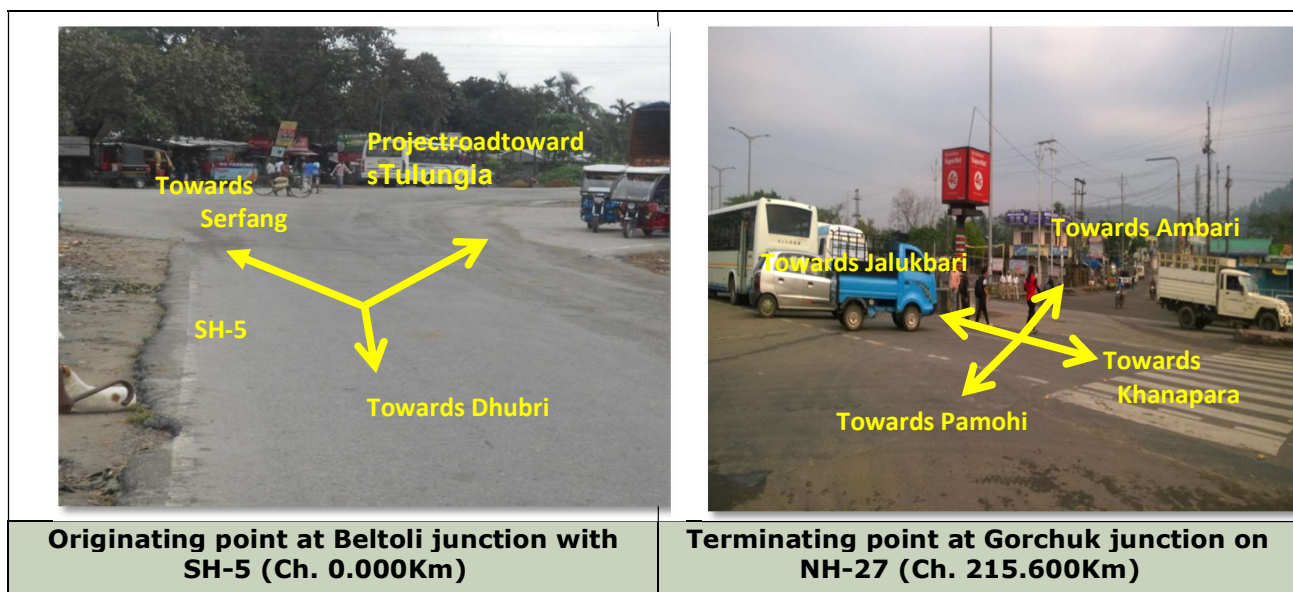
The entire project road lies in Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Goalpara & Kamrup Districts of Assam.

The Project Road starts at Beltoli (junction with SH-5) near Bilasipara and ends at Gorchuk Junction in Guwahati over NH27. The Starting co-ordinate of the project road is 26°14'55.27"N and 90°14'39.88"E and the ending co-ordinate is 26°6'56.30"N and 91°42'31.91"E.

This project stretch from Bilasipura to Guwahati via Tulungia, Jogighopa, Gendera, Paikan, Dudhnoi has been considered under single Economic corridor stretch, as the said stretch is the continuous part of NH-17 (NH-17 starts from Junction with NH-10 near Sevok and terminating at NH-27 near Guwahati as per MoRTH notification New Delhi, dated 4th April, 2011).Hapachara - Tulungia Economic Corridor section is a part of NH-117(NH-117 starts at Junction with NH-17 near North Salamara and terminating at its junction with NH-27 near Bijni) as per MoRTH notification New Delhi, dated 4th April,2011. Considering the above aspect, inception report for Bilasipara-Chapar-Tulungia-Jogighopa-Gendera-Paikan-Dudhnoi-Guwahati has been prepared combinedly.

This report has been prepared for Package VI – 71+300Km – 84+100Km as per design Chainage. The package VI lies under Goalpara district.

The photographs of Originating & Terminating Point are as follows:



J. Mukherjee



3. IMPACT AND BENEFITS

The road project is associated with some adverse impacts as well as some benefits. The major impacts of the road project include loss of agricultural land due to acquisition of land all along the project corridor. But it should be kept in mind that the project road strategically interconnects the state of Assam. The project road is of significant importance as the road connects three National Highway NH-117, NH-217 and NH-27 and seven State Highways SH-5, SH-14, SH-2, SH-46, SH-12, SH-12A & SH-10. Boost in industrial development can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction which will bring substantial social and economic development in the region. The social benefits arising due to the project will be triggered off due to improved accessibility to various services such as easy access to markets, health facilities, schools, workplace etc. which in turn increases the income of the locals, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. The possible direct and indirect positive impacts of the project are listed below.

- Road network will not only link the village communities to better markets, but also open up wider work opportunities in distant places. People can shuttle to distant worksites and engage in construction, mining, factories, business as well as domestic works.
- The immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of direct employment opportunities for the roadside communities and specially those who are engaged as wage labourers, petty contractors and suppliers of raw materials.
- Effective drainage system to ensure that there will be no pooling of water
- Safety measures for Highway signs, Pavement marking, Traffic signals, Truck lay byes, Bus stops and Bus bays
- Rectification of geometric deficiencies (both Horizontal & Vertical).
- Provision of Pedestrian passes.
- Provision of ROBs to fly over the traffic and minimize the traffic congestion.
- Provision of ROBs over railway crossings.
- Slope protection.
- Provision of crash barrier at Bridge approaches.
- Improvement of all Major and Minor Intersections.
- Facilities for public amenities such as Restrooms, Telephone booths, Toilets, shops and Trauma Centers.

Other benefits: -

- It will give a major fillip to the quest for all weather connectivity.

- It will reduce travel time between metros by 50% to 70%.
- It will enhance the spirit of enterprise.
- Help the locals to ply their trade.
- Provide direct employment in road construction and allied activities.
- Lower accident and provide quick accessibility to services like hospital, market, office etc.

3.1. Minimizing Resettlement Impact

Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed project design phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement impacts. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternative alignments. With the available options, best engineering solution have been adopted to avoid large scale land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Following are the general criteria adopted for the selection of the alignment:

- It should provide linkage to other roads in the region.
- It should take in to account the future traffic growth and management.
- It should be coordinated with local and national development plans.
- It should minimize environment impact along the corridor.
- It should take in to consideration the opinions of local people in selection of Alignment.

The specific measures adopted for minimizing the resettlement impacts for the sub Project is as follows:

- Exploration of several alternate alignments in consultation with engineering team, concerned government departments and local community
- Following proposed local roads as much as possible to minimize the land acquisition in the bypass alignments.
- Avoiding major settlements and urban areas to minimize the large-scale physical displacement.
- Avoiding productive agricultural land to minimize the adverse economic displacement;
- Diverting the alignment towards the available unused government land to minimize impact on private property.

3.2. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)

The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and resettle the displaced persons and restore

their livelihoods. This Full Resettlement Plan has been prepared on the basis of project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with MoRT&H, Assam state policy for involuntary resettlement. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Type and extent of loss of land/ non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure.
- Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society.
- Public consultation and people's participation in the project.
- Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project.
- Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income.
- R&R cost estimate including provision for fund.
- Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

3.3. PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT

The NHIDCL (Assam) Department is the nodal agency for implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, the prime responsibility for land acquisition lies with the NHIDCL (Assam), Assam. However, such land acquisition is normally done through the State level District Administration and the compensation amount is deposited with the District Administration by the acquiring body for disbursement. Similarly, the resettlement of the affected population will be implemented by the NHIDCL (Assam) like it is being done in other projects. The NHIDCL will hire the services of some experienced NGO to implement the RAP on its behalf. However, the NH will conduct its own internal monitoring of RAP implementation through PIU.

4. METHODOLOGY FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section presents an analysis of the project impacts based on census survey data. The purpose of the analysis is to (a) develop profiles of DPs and communities affected by the project. (b) Identify the nature and types of losses. The following sections briefly describe the methods used to ascertain various types of impacts.

4.1. THE CENSUS SURVEY

The census survey was carried out in the month of June – July 2019 by a team of trained enumerators. The objectives of the census survey were to generate an inventory of social impacts on the people affected by the project, their structures affected, social profile of the project affected people, their poverty, their views about the project and also their views on various options of rehabilitation and resettlement. A questionnaire was used to collect detailed information on affected households/business for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. The census survey includes the following:

- Inventory of the affected assets
- Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- Physical measurements of the affected assets/structures
- Household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile
- Identification of customary right holders
- Assessment of potential economic impact

The present census survey has covered 100% structures affected within the proposed ROW including titleholders and Customary rights holder. The additional information about the titleholders land will be collected on completion of landholders' data collection from revenue department/Village Council which is in the progress. The results of census survey presented in the report will also be updated further after completion of landholders' data collection.

4.2. LAND ACQUISITION PLANNING

The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment. All the village maps were collected from the local revenue offices. The village maps were digitized by the consultant. Following the digitization of village maps, the engineering design of the alignment was superimposed in the digitized cadastral map in order to identify the number of land parcels and their demarcation including the quantification. The superimposition of alignment on the village map provided all the plot numbers. A Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) has been prepared accordingly.

4.3. INVENTORY OF ASSETS

Following finalization of the road alignment and identification of the land parcels, cross-sections design and land acquisition requirements, census of all displaced

persons (DPs) was carried in the sub-project. The objective of the project census survey was to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The survey team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. Additionally, socio-economic data was also collected as part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. The census survey includes the following.

4.4. SURVEY OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES

Different types of structures will be affected by the road improvements. In order to assess market/ replacement value for the affected structures, the survey considered the types of construction, material used for roof, walls and floor; levels/stories of structures, and land area of each structure.

4.5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews and formal and informal consultations. The vulnerable sections of DPs and women were also included in this consultation process.

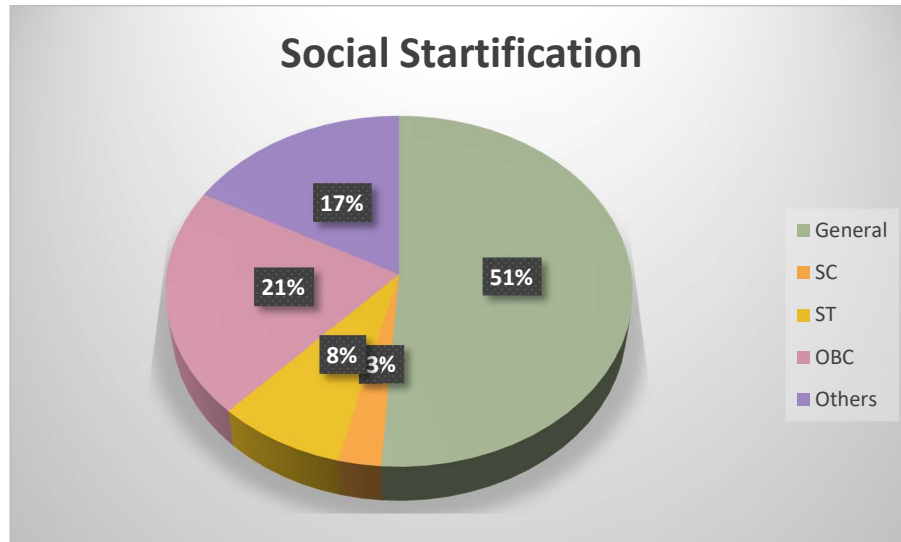
5. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

To understand the socio-economic profile of project area, the socio-economic information of DPs was collected through the Socio-Economic Survey (SES) and Census survey. The total number of Displaced Household (DH) is 140 and the total number of Displaced Population (DP) living within this 140 household is 686 persons. The gross findings of the survey are presented in the following sections.

5.1. NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS (DPS)

The social stratification of the project area shows the dominance of General population with 51% households. The second stratum of the social grouping in the area is of OBC population with 21 % household. The Scheduled Tribe lies under 8.08% households & the Schedule Caste lies under 2.72%. Rest 17% of population categories as Others. The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the Figure 5.1

FIGURE 5. 1 SOCIAL CATEGORIES OF DPS ALONG THE PROJECT ROAD



Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

5.2. NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS (DPS)

There are altogether 140 DPs concerning to titled and non-titled categories, that are being affected by the project. It includes 50% males and 49% females. The number of DPs is substantially significant in the project area mainly because presence of joint family system and a large number of shareholders of landed properties.

5.3. ANNUAL INCOME LEVEL OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The number of BPL population, is further strengthen from the data analyzed on the basis of monthly income of the households, which reflects that there are no households, which are having an average monthly income of less than Rs. 30000/-. About 18 % DPs are having income in the range of Rs. 30000-50000, while 46%

are earning in the range of Rs. 50000-100000. It has been observed that about 36% households are annually earning more than Rs. 100000/-. About 11% of the Household have a BPL card and certificate from the local authority. The average income level of households in the project area is summarized in the (Table 5.1).

TABLE 5. 1 ANNUAL INCOME LEVEL OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Sl.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	% Age
1	>30000 and <50000	18%
2	>50000 and <100000	46%
3	<100000	36%
	Total	100.00%

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

5.4. OCCUPATION BY DPS

The occupational status of head of the households i.e. the primary occupation by the households reveals that 64% households are depending on business and this includes the business they are carrying out in the road side mainly shops. About 9% households are having agriculture as their primary source of income and 17% are engaged in Government jobs. The details of occupations by the DPS are presented in the (Table 5.2).

TABLE 5. 2 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF DPS

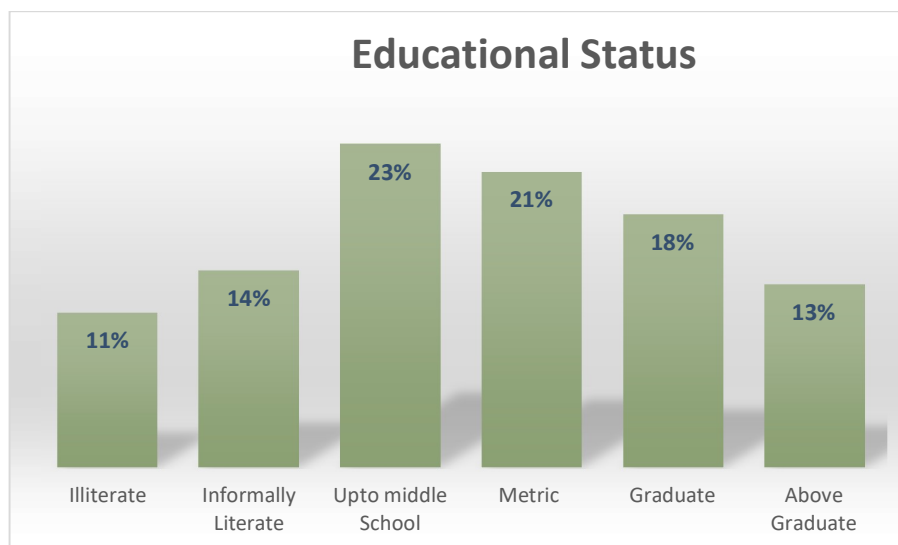
Sl.	Occupational Status of	% Age
1	Service	17%
2	Business	64%
3	Agriculture	9%
4	Wage Earner	4%
5	Professional	6%
	Total	100%

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

5.5. EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DPS

The educational status of head of the households reveals that overall scenario of literacy level is not encouraging in the project area as significant percentage of population, i.e., 11% are still illiterate. Another 14% has attained the education up to elementary level. About 18% DPS are graduates; while very few (13%) have degree of master and above, which are presented in the (Figure 5.2).

FIGURE 5. 2 EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DPS



Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

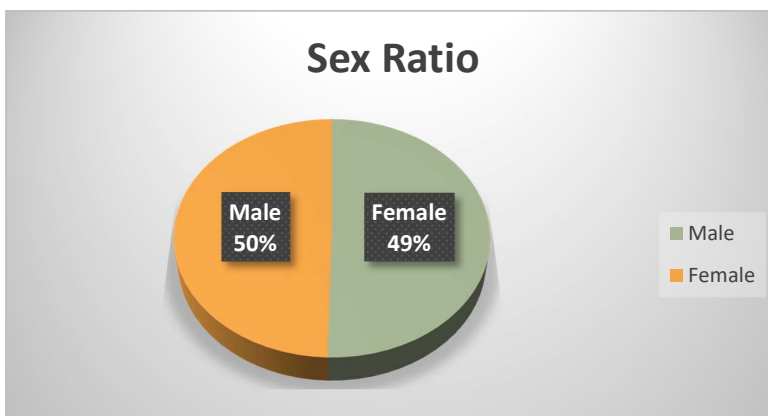
5.6. IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the project area is considered to be IP. The census survey finding shows that there is 8.08% DP at the roadside who belongs to the ST community

5.7. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The gender composition of DPs shows that the male accounts for 50% and female accounts for 49%. The gender disparity is visible in lower sex ratio among DPs i.e. 968 against state level statistic having 958 as per provisional census data of India, 2011.

FIGURE 5. 3 GENDER RATIO IN STUDY AREA



Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

Only primary health centers (PHCs) are located at some villages and the quality of treatment and medical facilities are less than satisfactory. In emergency they have to reach hospitals at district headquarters and Private doctors available at distance of 2-5 Km.

The women feel that their mobility will increase as market & relatives' places will be easily accessible for them as better road condition will induce more transport vehicles to operate. More shops, markets will open within the village approach area and as a result they will get quality leisure time at their disposal.

Women labourers feel that improved road network will provide them with better job opportunity as they will be able to travel further and even can commute from home. Moreover, travel by public transport system, like Govt. bus service, will become cheaper and money saved on transport can be better utilized for household needs.

The girl students will be able to attain higher education at colleges, since journey time and cost will be greatly reduced and the girls can commute from home all by themselves free of hazard.

Women will not be affected negatively due to the program. Any negative impacts of the project on female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Additionally, women headed households are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance (lump sum amount @ Rs.10,000/- per affected households) has been made in the entitlement of the RP. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the EA. Therefore, the sub project activities will not have any negative impact on women.

6. DEFINITIONS

The Definition of various terms used in this Policy Document is as follows:

- **“Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation”** means an officer not below the rank of District Collector of the State Government appointed by it for the purpose of resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Families of the Project concerned provided that if the appropriate Government in respect of the project is the Central Government, such appointment shall be made in consultation with the Central Govt.
- **“Affected zone”**, in relation to a project, means declaration of this Policy by the appropriate Government area of villages or locality under a project for which the land is being acquired under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Act 2013 or any other Act in force or an area that comes under submergence due to impounding of water in the reservoir of the project.
- **“Agricultural family”** means a family whose primary mode of livelihood is agriculture and includes family of owners as well as sub-tenants of agricultural land, agricultural labourers, and occupiers of forest lands and of collectors of minor forest produce.
- **“Agricultural labourer”** means a person normally resident in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected zone who does not hold any land in the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood.
- **“Agricultural land”** includes lands used or capable of being used for the purpose of-agriculture or horticulture;
 - Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisci-culture, breeding or livestock and nursery growing medical herbs.
 - raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and
 - Land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle but does not include land used for the cutting of wood only.
- **‘BPL Family’**: The Below Poverty Line Families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time.
- **“Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation”**, in relation to a project, means the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation appointed by the State Government not below the rank of Commissioner/Secretary of that Government.

- **"Displaced family"** means any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of his land including plot in the abadi or other property in the affected zone for the purpose of the project, has been displaced from such land or other property.
- **"Family"** means Project Affected Family consisting of such persons, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him and dependent on him for their livelihood.
- **"Holding"** means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both;
- **"Marginal farmer"** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare.
- **"non-agricultural labourer"** means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is normally residing in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected zone and who does not hold any land under the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected zone.
- **"Notification"** means a notification published in the Official Gazette;
- **"Occupiers"** mean members of Scheduled Tribe community in possession of forest land prior to 25th October 1980;
- **"Project"** means a project displacing 500 families or more enmasse in plain areas and 250 families or more enmasse in hilly areas, DDP blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India as a result of acquisition of land for any project.
- **"displaced family"** means a family/person whose place of residence or other properties or source of livelihood are substantially affected by the process of acquisition of land for the project and who has been residing continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone or practicing any trade, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected zone, preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone.
- **"Resettlement zone"**, in relation to a project, means the declaration of any area under our National Policy by the appropriate Government acquired or proposed to be acquired for resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families as a resettlement zone.

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- **"Requiring Body"** shall mean any company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government if the acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent allotment of such land in public interest to a body corporate, institution, or any other organization or to any company under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land to such company, as the case may be.
- **"Small farmer"** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare.

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7. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

7.1. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

As discussed earlier also the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of availability of limited ROW. In a project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The major findings of the land acquisition estimate and census of 100% affected structures are discussed in the following sections which will be further updated after completion of landholder's data collection.

7.2. LOSS OF LAND

Many DPs will be losing their land to the project and their livelihoods as well as dwellings are affected. The details of project impact on land and various types of loss due to the land loss are discussed in this section.

7.3. OWNERSHIP OF LAND BEING ACQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

The total affected land is about 21.54 hectare which is owned by individual Private Villagers, and by the community as a whole.

7.4. IMPACT TO STRUCTURES UNDER THE PROJECT

The total number of affected Structure in this project area is summarized below.

TABLE 7. 1 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

Summary Project Impacts		
Sl.	Impacts	Number
1	Total land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	21.54
2	Total private land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	21.54
3	Total community/ Government land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	0.00
4	Total number of Structures that will be affected	174
5	Total number of Private Structures (Title Holder & Non-Title Holder) that will be affected	165
6	Total number of Community and Government Structures that will be affected	9
7	Total number of Affected Family	140
8	Total number of Affected Person	686

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

During the census survey in addition to structures belong to titleholders, large number of squatters were also enumerated along the proposed road. Based on the social survey data, a total of 174 structures would be affected due to the

improvement of the project road. Out of 174 affected structures, 107 are privately owned Structure, 58 nos. of squatter, 9 are religious, government structures and other community structures as detailed in (Table 7.2).

TABLE 7. 2 LOSS OF STRUCTURE IN THE SUB-PROJECT

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	No. of Properties	% Age
1	Squatter/ Non Title Holder	58	33.33%
2	Title Holder	107	61.49%
3	Religious/Government	9	5.17%
Total		174	100.00%

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

7.5. IMPACT TO STRUCTURES UNDER THE PROJECT

Out of 107 Title-holder affected structures, 67 are Commercial type, 22 are Residential type, Under Construction structure are 6 which will be affected due to this project. The details of the same are depicted in Table- 7.3

TABLE 7. 3 LOSS OF TITLE HOLDER STRUCTURE IN THE PROJECT

Sl.	Use of Structure	Numbers
1	Commercial	67
2	Residential	22
3	Under Construction	6
4	Compound Wall	5
5	Other Structure	7
Total		107

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

Out of 58 Non-title Holder structure 41 are Commercial type, 10 are Residential type, Under Construction structure are 2 and 3 structure are other type. The details of the same are depicted in Table- 7.4.

TABLE 7. 4 LOSS OF NON-TITLE HOLDER STRUCTURE IN THE PROJECT

Sl.	Use of Structure	Numbers
1	Commercial	41
2	Residential	10
3	Under Construction	2
4	Compound Wall	2
5	Other Structure	3
Total		58

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

7.6. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE AFFECTED STRUCTURE

The construction type of structures being affected in the project area is of various types such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent. Out of 107 Title Holder structures, 41 structures are semi-permanent and 52 structures are of temporary nature. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the Table-7.5

TABLE 7. 5 TYPE OF TITLE HOLDER STRUCTURE

Sl.	Typology of structure	Number
1	Permanent	3
2	Semi-Permanent	41
3	Temporary	52
4	Under Construction	6
5	Compound Wall	5
Total		107

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

Out of 58 Non-Title holder structure 29 Structure are Semi Permanent, 22 Structure are Temporary in nature. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the Table-7.6

TABLE 7. 6 TYPE OF NON-TITLE HOLDER STRUCTURE

Sl.	Typology of structure	Number
1	Permanent	3
2	Semi-Permanent	29
3	Temporary	22
4	Under Construction	2
5	Compound Wall	2
Total		58

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

7.7. AGE OF STRUCTURES BEING AFFECTED IN THE SUB-PROJECT

To know the condition of structures, the age of structures being affected due to the project was enumerated during the census survey. Among 174 affected structures, 26% structures are newly constructed and up to 5 years old only and another 23% structures are aged between 5 to 10 years followed by 27% structures aged between 10 to 15 years. The details of age of affected structures are presented in the Table 7.7

TABLE 7. 7 AGE OF STRUCTURES BEING AFFECTED

Sl.	Age of Structure	Number	% of Structure
1	Up to 5 years	45	26%
2	5 to 10 Years	40	23%
3	10 to 15 Years	47	27%

Sl.	Age of Structure	Number	% of Structure
4	Above 15 years	42	24%
Total		174	100%

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

7.8. TYPE OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES AFFECTED IN THE SUB-PROJECT

Most of the Commercial structures affected in the sub-project are of Semi-Permanent at the starting and ending point of the road.

7.9. LOSS OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES (CPRS)

During census, it was observed that presence of community property resources including community, religious and government properties within the existing right of way as well as proposed ROW. Out of 9 such properties, 5 belong to Religious structures, and 4 structures belongs to Government structure. The detail of number of community properties, which may face relocation, has been mentioned in Table 7.8.

TABLE 7. 8 LOSS OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES

Sl.	Type of Properties	Number
1	Religious Property	5
2	Government Properties	4
Total		9

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

8. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public Consultations or community participation is an integral part and process of any projects which involves resettlement or rehabilitation issues. It helps to incorporate valuable indigenous suggestions and perceptions of development. In the process, stakeholders get the opportunity to address issues, which are resolved after making appropriate changes in design and alternative finalization. The stakeholders become aware of the development schemes and at the same time influence and share to control over these initiatives, decisions and resources. Community consultations also help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur. The Table briefly depicts the plan and implementation of Public Consultation and Disclosure of the Project.

The overall objectives of the consultation program in preparing RAP were to disseminate project information and to incorporate public and Sample Household's views in Resettlement and Environmental Action Plans, which are guided by specific objectives like:

- Awareness amongst stakeholders by disclosing the updated R.P. according to GOI's involuntary resettlement policy.
- Improvement in project design minimizing potential conflicts and delays in implementation.
- Facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options.
- Increase project sustainability.
- Reduce problems of institutional co-ordination.
- Make the R&R process transparent and reduce leakage.
- Increase re-settler commitment, ensure effectiveness and sustainability of the income restoration strategies, and improve coping mechanisms.

Creating sense of belongingness among the stakeholders.

8.1. OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

The overall objectives of the consultation program in preparing RAP were to disseminate project information and to incorporate public and DP's views in Resettlement and Environmental Action Plans, which are guided by specific objectives like:

- Awareness amongst stakeholders by disclosing the updated R.P. according to GOI's involuntary resettlement policy.
- Improvement in project design minimizing potential conflicts and delays in implementation.
- Facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options.

- Increase project sustainability.
- Reduce problems of institutional co-ordination.
- Make the R&R process transparent and reduce leakage.
- Increase re-settler commitment, ensure effectiveness and sustainability of the income restoration strategies, and improve coping mechanisms.
- Creating sense of belongingness among the stakeholders.

8.2. IDENTIFICATION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS

The stakeholders are all the people getting affected by the project or are responsible for the project, whether directly or indirectly. The community participation programmes in social assessment ensured that information is disseminated to all the DPs and other stakeholders in appropriate ways. The information dissemination has taken place in vernacular, detailing about the main project features and the entitlement framework. Due consideration has also been given to address the views of the vulnerable groups.

Certain issues conditioned the participation of the stakeholders, as follows:

- Who might be affected (positively or negatively) by the proposed development?
- Who are voiceless for whom special efforts may have to be made?
- Who are representatives of those likely to be affected?
- Who is responsible for what is intended?
- Who can make what is intended more effective through their participation or less effective by their non-participation or outright opposition?
- Who can contribute financial and technical resources?
- Whose behavior has to change for the effort to succeed?

Both primary and secondary stakeholders were identified, based on the above criteria. They were invited to take part in the consultation series, and were solicited to participate in planning and implementation of the R&R programme.

Primary stakeholders included those affected negatively or positively by the project, like the DPS, project beneficiaries and project implementing agencies. Secondary stakeholders included other individuals and groups, with an interest in the project, viz., the NHIDCL, Assam, the highway users, the various line departments of the State etc.

8.3. DISCLOSURE OF PROJECT INFORMATION

The sharing of information is essential for sustainable development. It stimulates public debate on and broadens understanding of development issues, and enhances transparency and accountability in the development process. It also strengthens public support to improve the lives of people, facilitates collaboration among the many parties involved in development, and improves the quality of projects and programs. It is now accepted everywhere that the expanded access to information by the public will enhance the dialogue on development, and make an

important contribution to efforts to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. In this development project the disclosure of project information (during the feasibility stage) to the public in general and to the people who are likely to be impacted negatively in particular have been done by way of consultation process. During the consultation session it was observed that the local people are aware of this project through local newspaper, published from time to time.

8.4. CONSULTATIONS FOR DETERMINING PRINCIPLE

The consultation process is not only targeted at project information dissemination to the people but another important aspect covered is determining of principle for formulating an entitlement frame work and eligibility policy for the project. The consultation process throws light of the people's expectations, aspirations etc. from the project as well as their expectations in terms of compensation and assistance from the project in case of adverse impacts.

8.5. PARTICIPANTS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

The extent or the likely level of adverse impacts was one of the major criteria in deciding locations for public consultation sessions. The consultation programme has been tiered and conducted at several levels, such as:

- Heads of the households, likely to be impacted
- Members of the households, likely to be impacted
- Clusters of DPS
- Villagers
- Village Council/Town Council/Panchayat.
- Local voluntary organizations and CBOs/NGOs
- Government agencies and departments

8.6. LEVELS OF CONSULTATION

The enactment of the participation and consultations with the stakeholders has been done at different levels throughout the project preparation stage. The Public Consultation was carried out at various stages of project preparation: Social Screening stage and Feasibility stage.

8.7. CONSULTATION DURING PROJECT PREPARATION

The Census/Survey Team carried out preliminary consultations through Focus Group Discussions (FGDS) and meetings with the DPs as well as the general public in the project area. FGDS were conducted primarily in settlements with problems of traffic congestion, dense informal/squatter settlement, close junctions and road intersections, and concentration of DPs. During the survey, intensive discussion and consultation meetings were conducted with large number of DPs in nearly every affected village wherein policy related issues; displacements and other

related issues were discussed. Suggestions and comments by DPs were incorporated in the project road design as well as the policy measures for resettlement management. Public discussions were conducted at important points, where people could assemble in large numbers. Village Council members were contacted to inform the people. The Team also had informal meetings with village head and other district level government officials, leaders of local level organization /association, trucker's association, and village women groups.

8.8. PLAN FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION IN THE PROJECT

The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. A local NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the sub-project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the Plan:

In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.

Together with the NGO, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the DP's in Plan implementation.

During the implementation of RP, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.

Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and OBC's to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.

To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultation.

8.9. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The EA will submit the following documents to MoRT&H for disclosure on their website:

- the final resettlement plan endorsed by the EA after the census of displaced

persons has been completed;

- a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if any; and
- The resettlement monitoring reports.

The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above-mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in local language (Assamese) and distributed to DPs.

J. Mulya



9. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES

9.1. INTRODUCTION

The social economical survey and census survey to the project sites identified some critical social issues related to gender impacts associated with project impacts. Typically, vulnerability is relatively higher among this group. Dislocation and loss of livelihood caused by road widening and development may further aggravate their disadvantaged situation, unless special attention is paid to them. This chapter particularly examines the issues from social safeguard considerations to develop specific mitigation measure.

9.2. WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PROJECT

The gender composition of DPs shows that the female accounts for 49% and male accounts for 50%. The gender equality is visible in higher sex ratio among DPs i.e. 968 against state level statistic having 958.

The Gender Development Index (GDI) value for India is very low and the socio-economic profile of the project area shows much lower socio-economic standing for women. They are largely involved in domestic work and have very low economic participation rate (i.e. productive or gainful employment). In the project, women are affected in a variety of ways. For example, they face hardship and stress and continue to suffer during the transition period until the time the project -affected households are able to regain their lost income and livelihood. Often, the duration of this process is lengthened due to delays in payment of compensation, rehabilitation assistance and implementing the R&R., reconstructing the livelihood systems. The longer the transition period, more are the miseries for women. During project implementation, project affected women will receive preferential treatment for the civil work in the project. Each field team of the RAP implementation agencies/partner agencies shall include at least one-woman investigator/facilitator. The PIU will ensure that the women are consulted and invited to participate in group-based activities to gain access and control over the resource as a part of the RAP. The monitoring and evaluation team(s) shall include woman. Further, during RAP implementation, NGO's will make sure that women are actually taking part in issuance of identity cards, opening accounts in the bank, receiving compensation amounts by cheque in their names. This will further widen the perspective of participation by the women in the project implementation. The implementing agencies will provide training for upgrading women's skill for alternative livelihoods and income restoration.

9.3. HIV/ AIDS AND HEALTH RISKS

HIV/ AIDS are major development challenges in India. Given the epidemic nature of the problem, it may reverse India's achievements in health and development.

According to National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) HIV estimates for 2011, India has close to 4 million HIV infected people. This is less than one percent of the adult population but still more than any country in the region. It is estimated that HIV infection could grow to 5 percent of adult population – more than 37 million by 2018/16 without successful intervention. HIV infection is typically concentrated among the poor marginalized groups including sex workers, drug users, migrant labourers and truck drivers. These groups, particularly the truckers drive the HIV/AIDS epidemic and many studies indicate that infection is spreading rapidly to the general population. Recently, the Government of India (GOI) has shown increasing commitment to HIV/AIDS control. GOI established a consortium like collaboration of external partners (UNAIDS, USAID, DFID, CIDA and others) to provide technical and financial assistance to NACO to design and help implement GOI's national policy on HIV/AIDS control before mass spread into general community. There is need to improve awareness level in the state, particularly in the project area. In recognition of the importance of HIV/AIDS issue, EA has decided to carry out HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign under this project through the use of NGOs. Information and education campaign on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) will be conducted by a qualified NGO during project implementation. The campaign will target the project construction workers at campsites, truckers at truck stops and roadside eateries and the public at large along the alignment. The NGO will work closely with the relevant state agencies and other existing networks dedicated to prevention work for further building up of awareness programs in the project area. HIV/AIDS awareness brochures would also be developed for distribution to local communities, local markets, truck/bus stations and other appropriate places to increase awareness about risks/dangers of HIV/AIDS. This would ultimately lead to lowering the risk for the general community in the project affected area.

The northeastern part of India comprises of some high HIV prevalence states and some low HIV prevalence states. Manipur has shown the highest estimated adult HIV Prevalence in the country at 1.15% in 2015. The other high prevalence states in the region included Mizoram (0.80%) and Nagaland (0.78%). Similar to the rest of the country, these high prevalence states had shown a declining trend in HIV prevalence whereas some of the low prevalence states are showing a rising trend in the recent years.

Similar to the Adult HIV Prevalence, the Annual new HIV infections are showing a declining trend in the states of Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh whereas new infections are increasing in Assam, Tripura and Sikkim. The rate of increase in annual new HIV infections is highest in Assam and Tripura.

Assam is categorized as a low HIV Prevalence state with an estimated adult HIV Prevalence of 0.06% which is lower than the National Prevalence of 0.26%.

However, the adult HIV Prevalence in the state has increased from 0.04% in 2007 to 0.06% in 2015. It is estimated that Assam had 928 new HIV infections in 2015 (NACO Technical Report 2015). The report also states that Assam had an estimated 12,090 people living with HIV (PLHA) in 2015. However as per Programme Data, 13368 no. of HIV Positive cases has been diagnosed till 31st March, 2017 out of which 9851 cases are enrolled under ART and 4698 cases are presently alive and on ART.

Data from three recent rounds of HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) among the Antenatal clinic attendees who are considered as proxy for the general population shows a rising trend in HIV Prevalence (%) in Assam. Districts showing consistently higher HIV Prevalence (%) among ANC attendees in the recent rounds of HSS are Karimganj, Tinsukia and Karbi-Anglong.⁴ Also, two districts namely, Cachar (1.25%) and Sonitpur (1.25%) have recorded more than 1% HIV Prevalence among the ANC attendees during HSS 2015.

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10. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The procedure mentioned in this chapter shall be followed for declaration of the affected area, carrying out survey and census of affected persons, assessment of government land available and land to be arranged for rehabilitation and resettlement, declaration of the resettlement area or areas, preparation of the draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan and its final publication.

Where the appropriate Government is of the opinion that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families enmasse in plain areas, or two hundred or more families enmasse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, area of villages or localities as an affected area.

Every declaration made in our policy shall be published in at least three daily newspapers, two of which shall be in the local vernacular having circulation in villages or areas which are likely to be affected, and also by affixing a copy of the notification on the notice board of the concerned gram panchayats or municipalities and other prominent place or places in the affected area and the resettlement area, and/or by any other method as may be prescribed in this regard by the appropriate Government.

Once the declaration is made, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall undertake a baseline survey and census for identification of the persons and families likely to be affected.

Every such survey shall contain the following village-wise information of the affected families: -

Members of the family who are permanently residing engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area.

families who are likely to lose, or have lost, their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade, business, occupation or vocation.

Agricultural labourers and non-agricultural labourers.

Families belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe categories.

Vulnerable persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above sixty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family.

families that are landless (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land) and below poverty line, but residing continuously

for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area.

Scheduled Tribes families who are or were having possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the LA Notice Publication date.

Every survey undertaken under shall be completed within a period of ninety days from the date of declaration.

On completion of the above surveyor on expiry of a period of ninety days, whichever is earlier, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, by notification, and also in such other manner so as to reach all persons likely to be affected, publish a draft of the details of the findings of the survey conducted by him and invite objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby. This draft shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area.

On the expiry of thirty days from the date of publication of the draft of the details of survey and after considering the objections and suggestions received by him in "this behalf, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit his recommendations thereon along with the details of the survey to the appropriate Government.

Within forty-five days from the date of receipt of the details of the survey and recommendations of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the appropriate Government shall publish the final details of survey in the Official Gazette. The appropriate Government shall, by notification, declare any area (or areas) as a resettlement area (or areas) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the affected families may be settled, wherever possible, in a group or groups in such resettlement areas. However, it has to be ensured that the affected families may be resettled with the host community on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, consistent with the desire of each group to preserve its own identity and culture.

The Administrator for Resettlement and rehabilitation shall draw up a list of lands that may be available for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

The lands drawn up shall consist of: -

Land available or acquired for the project and earmarked for this purpose

Government wastelands and any other land vesting in the Government available for allotment to the affected families.

Lands that may be available for purchase or acquisition for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.

A combination of one or more of the above.

However, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement should ensure that such acquisition of land does not lead to another set of physically displaced families. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, on behalf of the appropriate Government, may either purchase land from any person through consent award and may enter into an agreement for this purpose, or approach the state Government concerned for acquisition of land for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.

After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall contain the following particulars, namely: -

- (a) The extent of land to be acquired for the project and the name(s) of the affected village(s);
- (b) A village-wise list of the affected persons, family-wise, and the extent and nature of land and immovable property owned or held in their possession in the affected area, and the extent and nature of such land and immovable property which they are likely to lose or have lost, indicating the survey numbers thereof;
- (c) A list of agricultural laborers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depends on agricultural activities;
- (d) A list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been or likely to be alienated wholly or substantially from their main sources of trade business, occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land for the project or involuntary displacement due to any other cause; .
- (e) A list of non-agricultural laborers, including artisans;
- (f) A list of affected landless families, including those, without homestead land and below poverty line families;
- (g) A list of vulnerable affected persons.
- (h) A list of occupiers, if any;
- (i) A list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected;

- (j) Details of public and community properties, assets and infrastructure;
- (k) A list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to the affected families;
- (l) Details of the extent of land available in the resettlement area for resettling and for allotment of land to the affected families.
- (m) Details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided for resettlement.
- (n) The time schedule for shifting and resettling the displaced persons in the resettlement area or areas.
- (o) Such other particulars as the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement may consider necessary.

The draft scheme or plan may be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and the resettlement area (or areas) in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

The consultation with the gram sabha or the panchayats at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996).

In cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils may also be consulted.

While preparing a draft scheme or plan, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan forms an integral part of the cost of the project for which the land is being acquired. The entire expenditure on rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and the expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families are to be borne by the requiring body for which the land is being acquired. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families is communicated to the requiring body for incorporation in the project cost.

The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit the draft scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement to the appropriate Government for its approval. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, it shall be the responsibility of the appropriate Government to obtain the consent of the requiring body, to ensure that the necessary approvals as required under this policy have been obtained, and to make sure that the requiring body has agreed to bear the entire cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other, expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families as communicated by the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, before approving it. After approving the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, the appropriate Government shall publish the same in the Official Gazette. On final notification of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, it shall come into force.

It shall be the responsibility of the requiring body to provide sufficient funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for proper implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan. As soon as the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan is finalized, the requiring body shall deposit one-third cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall keep proper books of accounts and records of the funds placed at his disposal and submit periodic returns to the appropriate Government in this behalf.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, an exercise for fast-track updating of land records shall be undertaken on currently with the land acquisition proceedings. Persons who have acquired any right prior to the date of issue of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 (or such notification under any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is being undertaken) as per the updated' records shall also have right to proportionate compensation along with the original landowners referred to in the notification.

(a) The compensation award shall be declared well in time before displacement of the affected families. Full payment of compensation as well as adequate progress in resettlement shall be ensured in advance of the actual displacement of the affected families.

(b) The compensation award shall take into account the market value of the property being acquired, including the location-wise minimum price per unit area fixed (or to be fixed) by the State Government.

(c) Conversion to the intended category of use of the land being acquired (for example, from agricultural to non-agricultural) shall be taken into account in



advance of the acquisition, and the compensation award shall be determined as per the intended land use category.

(d) The applicable conversion charges for the change in the land use category shall be paid by the requiring body, and no reduction shall be made in the compensation award on this account.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, and if the requiring body is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, the affected families who are entitled to get compensation for the land or other property acquired, shall be given the option to take up to twenty percent of the compensation amount due to them in the form of shares or debentures or both of the requiring body, as per the guidelines to be notified by the Central Government: Provided that the appropriate Government, at its discretion, may raise this proportion up to fifty percent of the compensation amount.

Land compulsorily acquired for a project cannot be transferred to any other purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the appropriate Government.

If land compulsorily acquired for a project or part thereof, remains unutilized for the project for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the appropriate Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body. Whenever any land acquired for a public purpose is transferred to an individual or organization (whether in private sector, public sector or joint sector) for a consideration, eighty percent of any net unearned income so accruing to the transferor, shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired. The fund shall be kept in a separate account which shall be administered in such manner as may be prescribed.

11. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

11.1. DEFINITION OF DPS AND ELIGIBILITY

The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons. DPs entitled for compensation, assistance and rehabilitation provisions under the sub project are:

All DPs losing land either covered by formal legal title, recognizable title, or without legal status;

Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;

Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and

DPs losing business, income, and salaries

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the beginning of the census survey as decided by the EA. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

11.2. ENTITLEMENTS

The entitlement provisions various categories of DPs in terms loss of land house and income as per census survey are detailed below:

Agricultural land impacts will be compensated at replacement cost. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be determined according to RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 and Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 or replacement of land if available. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the DP becomes a marginal farmer, three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance which are (i) The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, the EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it and (iii) If the DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. All fees,

stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.

Loss of homestead /Commercial land will be compensated at replacement cost. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be determined according to RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 and Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 or replacement of land if available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.

Loss of Structures Residential/Commercial/Other will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance. The details on the determination of compensation will be as (i) Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation, (ii) Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-, (iii) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc, and (iv) Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals.

Loss of rental accommodation by the tenants will be compensated as rental assistance and shifting assistance. The details assistance will be as per (i) Rental assistance for both residential & commercial tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rentals, (ii) Additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount, (iii) Shifting assistance based on type of house and household assets, (iv) Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences and (v) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by tenants

Loss of structure by non-title holder will be also compensated as per applicable guidelines. The squatters will be compensated for structure and also get shifting assistance, whereas, the vulnerable encroachers only, who are having structure within the proposed ROW will get compensation for affected properties. The detail assistance will be as per (i) compensation for both residential & commercial squatter as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals, (ii) Shifting assistance will be Rs. 10,000/-, (iii) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by squatters

Loss of Trees will be compensated to Land holders, Share- croppers and Lease holders based on the market value to be computed with assistance of horticulture department. This can further be detailed in specific ways such as (i) Advance notice to DPs to harvest fruits and remove trees, (ii) b) For fruit bearing trees compensation at average fruit production for next 15 years to be computed at

current market value and (iii) For timber trees compensation at market cost based on kind of trees

Loss of Crops will be compensated to Land holders, Share- croppers and Lease holders based on the market value to be computed with assistance of agricultural department. The detailed compensation methods are (i) Advance notice to DPs to harvest crops and (ii) In case of standing crops, cash compensation at current market cost to be calculated of mature crops based on average production.

Loss of Livelihood due to Loss of primary source of income will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. There are various categories of entitled persons under this category which are (i) Titleholders losing income through business, (ii) Titleholders losing income through agriculture, (iii) Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income, (iv) Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure, (v) Agricultural labourer/share-cropper and (vi) Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided rehabilitation assistance through a lump sum transitional allowance of Rs. 9,000/-

Titleholders losing income through agriculture will be provided with the rehabilitation assistance which are (i) Training Assistance will be provided for income generating vocational training and skill up gradation options as per DPs choice at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per affected household to those households losing their primary source of income and (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them.

Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income will be provided with rehabilitation assistances through (i) Training would be provided for up-gradation of skills @ Rs. 5,000/ - per family to the DPs, (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and/if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be assisted through rehabilitation assistance which are; (i) persons indirectly affected due to the employer having being displaced, on case-by-case, based on local wage rates for three months, (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Rehabilitation assistance for Agricultural labourer/share-cropper will be paid as per the details such as (i) Assistance is to be paid as per the prevailing local wage

rates for 100 days., (ii) b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators will be provided with the rehabilitation assistance which are (i) Mobile vendors are not eligible for compensation or assistance (ii) Those mobile vendors in possession of a permit from local authorities to operate in the affected area will be treated as kiosks operators, (iii) Kiosk operators and vendors licensed to operate from affected locations will be entitled to a one time lump sum assistance of Rs. 5,000/-.

Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community

Additional Assistance to vulnerable groups (Vulnerable households including BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly) will be paid with Special Assistance which will be one-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50,000/ to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per this entitlement matrix.

Other Unanticipated Impacts (Temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site) will be compensated to either individual or community in the form of (i) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant and (ii) All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of Construction camps by contractors in consultation with RCD.

Any unanticipated impacts (if any) due to the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principle agreed upon in this entitlement matrix.

12. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Compensation for the lost assets to all displaced persons will be paid on the basis of replacement cost. Resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods will be provided to both title holders and non-title holders. Special resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be made available to the "Vulnerable Group" comprises of DPs living below poverty line (BPL), SC, ST, women headed households, the elderly and the disabled. An Entitlement Matrix has been formulated, which recognizes and lists various types of losses resulting out of the project and specific compensation and resettlement packages.

TABLE 12. 1 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
A. LOSS OF LAND				
1.	Loss of Agricultural land	a) Titleholder b) DPs with customary land right	a) Compensation at Replacement cost b) Special provision for vulnerable group	a) Cash compensation at replacement cost as determined according to RTFCLARR ACT 2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 which includes additional Rs. 5 Lakh as cash compensation or replacement of land if available. b) If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the DP becomes a marginal farmer, ¹ any of the following three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance: - The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired. - Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, the EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it. - If DP is from vulnerable group,

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
				compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. c) All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA
2.	Loss of homestead /commercial Land	a) Titleholder b) DPs with customary land rights	a) Compensation at Replacement cost	a) Cash compensation at replacement cost as determined according to RTFCLARR ACT 2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 which includes additional Rs. 5 Lakh as cash compensation or replacement of land if available. b) All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.
B. LOSS OF STRUCTURE (RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL/OTHER)				
3.	Loss of residential / commercial structures	a) Titleholder b) DPs having structure with customary land right	a) Compensation at replacement cost b) Shifting assistance	a) Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing of market rates without depreciation. b) Shifting assistance of Rs. 50000/-. c) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. d) Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals.
4.	Loss of rental accommodation	Tenants	a) Rental Assistance b) Compensation	a) Rental assistance for both residential & Commercial tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
			ion at replaceme nt cost c) Shifting assistance	rentals. b) Additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount. c) Shifting assistance based on type of house and household assets. d) Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners' total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences. e) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by tenants.
C. LOSS OF STRUCTURE BY NON-TITLED HOLDER				
5.	Loss of structure (immovable assets constructed by squatters and encroachers)	Squatters having structure	a) No compensation for land b) Compensation for structures. c) Shifting Assistance	a) Squatters will be notified and given one-month time to remove their assets. b) Compensation for loss of structure at replacement cost. c) Shifting assistance of Rs. 100000/-. d) Right to salvage material from the demolished structure.
		Encroachers having structure	a) No compensation for land. b) Compensation for structures to only vulnerable household.	a) Encroachers will be notified and given one-month time to remove their assets and harvest their crops. b) Compensation for structures at replacement cost to the vulnerable households only. c) Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure.
D. LOSS OF TREES AND CROPS				
6.	Loss of	a) Land	Compensation at Market	a) Advance notice to DPs to harvest

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
	Trees	holders b) Sharecroppers c) Lease holders	value to be computed with assistance of horticulture department	fruits and remove trees. b) For fruit bearing trees compensation at average fruit production for next 15 years to be computed at current market value c) For timber trees compensation at market cost based on kind of trees.
7.	Loss of Crops	a) Land holders b) Sharecroppers c) Lease holders	Compensation at Market value to be computed with assistance of agriculture department	a) Advance notice to DPs to harvest crops b) In case of standing crops, cash compensation current market cost to be calculated of mature crops based on average production.
E. LOSS OF MARKET PLACE STRUCTURE BY TITLED HOLDER AND NON-TITLED HOLDER				
8.	Impact on market place/ area on a minimum of 25 shops/ businesses	Titleholder (Owner) losing commercial enterprise in the market area Non-titleholder (tenants, leaseholders or	Relocation Assistance Relocation Assistance	a) Affected enterprises will be provided with the following options: Self-managed reconstruction of shops by the shop operators with all benefits as per the entitlement matrix; or b) Project assisted relocation option will be provided to those whose commercial structure can no longer be used as a commercial enterprise as a result of the Project impact. The allotment of the shops in the market complex will be based on the ownership status of those affected. c) Shifting assistance of Rs. 50000/- for title holder. d) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. a) Affected enterprises will be provided with the following options: Self-managed reconstruction of shops by the shop operators with all benefits as per the entitlement

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
		squatters) losing commercial enterprise in the market area		matrix; or b) Project assisted relocation option will be provided to those whose commercial structure can no longer be used as a commercial enterprise as a result of the Project impact. The allotment of the shops in the market complex will be based on the ownership status of those affected. c) Shifting assistance of Rs. 100000/-. d) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.
F. LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD				
9.	Loss of primary source of income	Titleholders losing income through business	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided with a lump sum transitional allowance of Rs. 900000.
		Titleholders losing income through agriculture	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Training Assistance will be provided for income generating vocational training and skill upgradation options as per DPs choice at the rate of Rs. 4000 per affected household to those households losing their primary source of income. b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them.
		Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Training would be provided for upgradation of skills @ Rs. 5000/- per family to the DPs. b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or c) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
		primary source of income		
		Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) This is valid for persons indirectly affected due to the employer having being displaced, on case-by-case, based on local wage rates for three months. b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or c) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.
		Agricultural labourer/ sharecropper	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Assistance is to be paid as per the prevailing local wage rates for 200 days. b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or d) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.
		Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Mobile vendors are not eligible for compensation or assistance. b) Those mobile vendors in possession of a permit from local authorities to operate in the affected area will be treated as kiosks operators. c) Kiosk operators and vendors licensed to operate from affected locations will be entitled to a one-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 5000/-
G. LOSS OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE/COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
10	Loss of Common Property	Community	Reconstruction / Cash Compensation at	a) Cash compensation at replacement cost or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
	Resources		replacement cost	community.
H. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE GROUP				
11	Additional Assistance to vulnerable groups	Vulnerable households including BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly	Special Assistance	a) One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50000/ to vulnerable households. (This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per this entitlement matrix).
I. OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS				
12	Temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site	Community / Individual	Compensation	a) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant b) All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. c) Location of Construction camps by contractors in consultation with RCD.
13	Unforese	Any unanticipated impacts due to the project will be documented and		

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
	en impacts if any			mitigated based on the spirit of the principle agreed upon in this entitlement matrix.

13. GRIEVANCE REDRESS CELL

There is a need for an efficient grievance redressal mechanism, which will assist the DPs in resolving queries and complaints. Any disputes will be addressed through the grievance redressal mechanism.

Formation of Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) is most important for grievance redressal and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievances, are settled by the GRC. Detailed investigation will be undertaken which may involve field investigation with the concerned DPs. The GRCs are expected to resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time.

The GRCs 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 is 15 days. The GRC will meet once in a fortnight to expedite redressal of grievances.

People are not debarred from moving to the court for issues including those related to R&R Entitlement. However, it is expected that the GRCs will play a very crucial role in redressing grievances of the DPs, and will help the implementation of the project as scheduled.

13.1. CONSTITUTION OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE (GRC)

The committee will comprise of representatives of local NGOs; public representatives (viz., Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly, etc) from respective district; representative of women group, squatters and vulnerable DPs; line department and affected persons especially women as well as the representative of respective District Administration. Minimum participation of women in GRC will be 33%. At least two persons from each group will be there in the GRC. The functions of the GRC will be:

- To provide support for the DPs on problems arising out of Land/ Property acquisition.
- To record the grievances of the DPs, categorizes and prioritize and solve them within a month.
- To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU.

13.2. OPERATIONAL MECHANISM

It is proposed that GRC will meet regularly (at least once in 15 days) on a pre-fixed date (preferably on first 7th day of the month). The committee will look into the grievances of the people and will assign the responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. The committee will deliver its decision within a month of the case registration.

The mechanism will be based on proposed laws. The Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) will be set up at each district. Grievance not resolved amicably at the district level will be routed through PIU to the GRC. Arbitrator may also be appointed for unresolved cases. Arbitrator will be selected by PIU.

The various queries, complaints and problems that are likely to be generated among the DPs will primarily relate to disputes of ownership of assets, identification of legal heirs of deceased property owner and other non-land related issues.

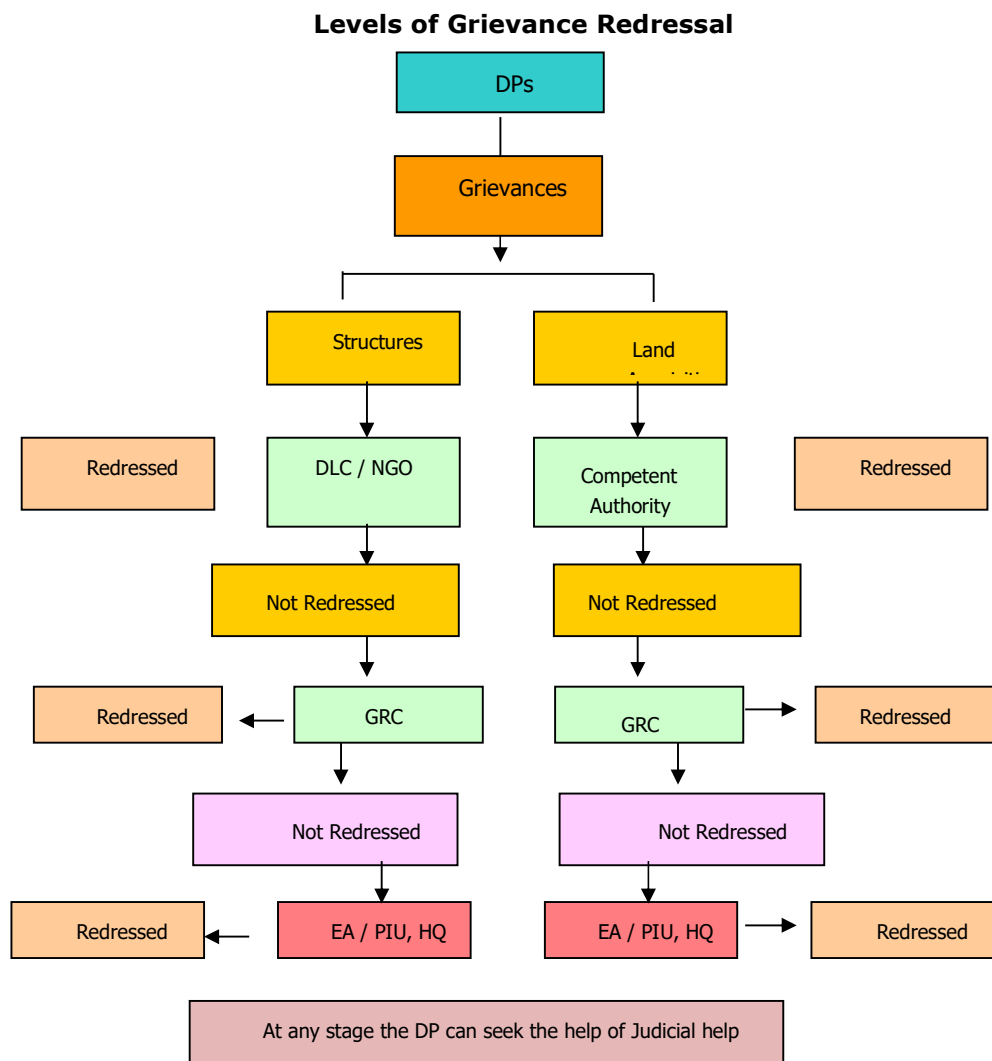
The PIU and office of NH will act as Public Information Centres, which will be in possession of all documents relating to the Project including compensation packages and grievance redressal procedures, and will provide any information regarding compensation and grievance redressal.

Through public consultations, the DPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redressal. The DPs can call upon the support of NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redressal body.

13.3. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM FOR DPS

The successive grievance redressal stages are illustrated in the flow chart shown below:

Flow Chart



District Level Committees: The first stage will be District Level Committees (DLCs) and the PIU. The DPs will be encouraged to be part of DLCs composed of:

- Representatives of affected persons;
- Panchayat members of the affected villages; and
- NGO/ Civic Body/ Other non-political Organization

33% participation of women from affected families and full participation of women from the women headed households will also be encouraged.

The DLCs and the PIU will meet at regular intervals as decided by the community, specifically for grievance redressing purposes at a pre-decided date, time and place. The DPs can be formally present in these meetings and discuss their queries and grievances. At the community level, the committee will have the power to resolve matters either by providing information or agreeing on a follow-up action. It may also reject some grievances for not being legitimate. However, it will have to explain to the AP, the premise for not recording the grievance. Legitimate grievances, which the DLC is unable to resolve, will be taken to the GRC, which will then take the necessary action after reviewing the findings of a thorough investigation. The DLC will maintain a register of all queries and grievances, and the subsequent action taken.

The DPs will present their grievance, concerning compensation for structures / land and R&R assistance to the DLC. The DLC and PIU will examine the grievance, and where required will review with DRO/CA and will do utmost to reach an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of the DPs.

13.4. ROLE OF EA HEADQUARTERS

The DPs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the EA Head Office for its redressal. Failing the redressal of grievance at EA, the DPs will take the case to Arbitration. The Arbitrator(s) will be independent but appointed by MoRT&H. Taking grievances to arbitration and Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the GRC level.

15. INSTITUTIONS FOR PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION

14.1. INTRODUCTION

Institutions for planning & implementation of RP vary substantially in terms of their respective roles & capacity. Timely establishment & involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R program. The main R&R institution would include:

- EA
- Local Administration
- Line departments
- PIU
- DLC/GRC
- Training Institutions
- M&E Agency

14.2. THE PROCESS

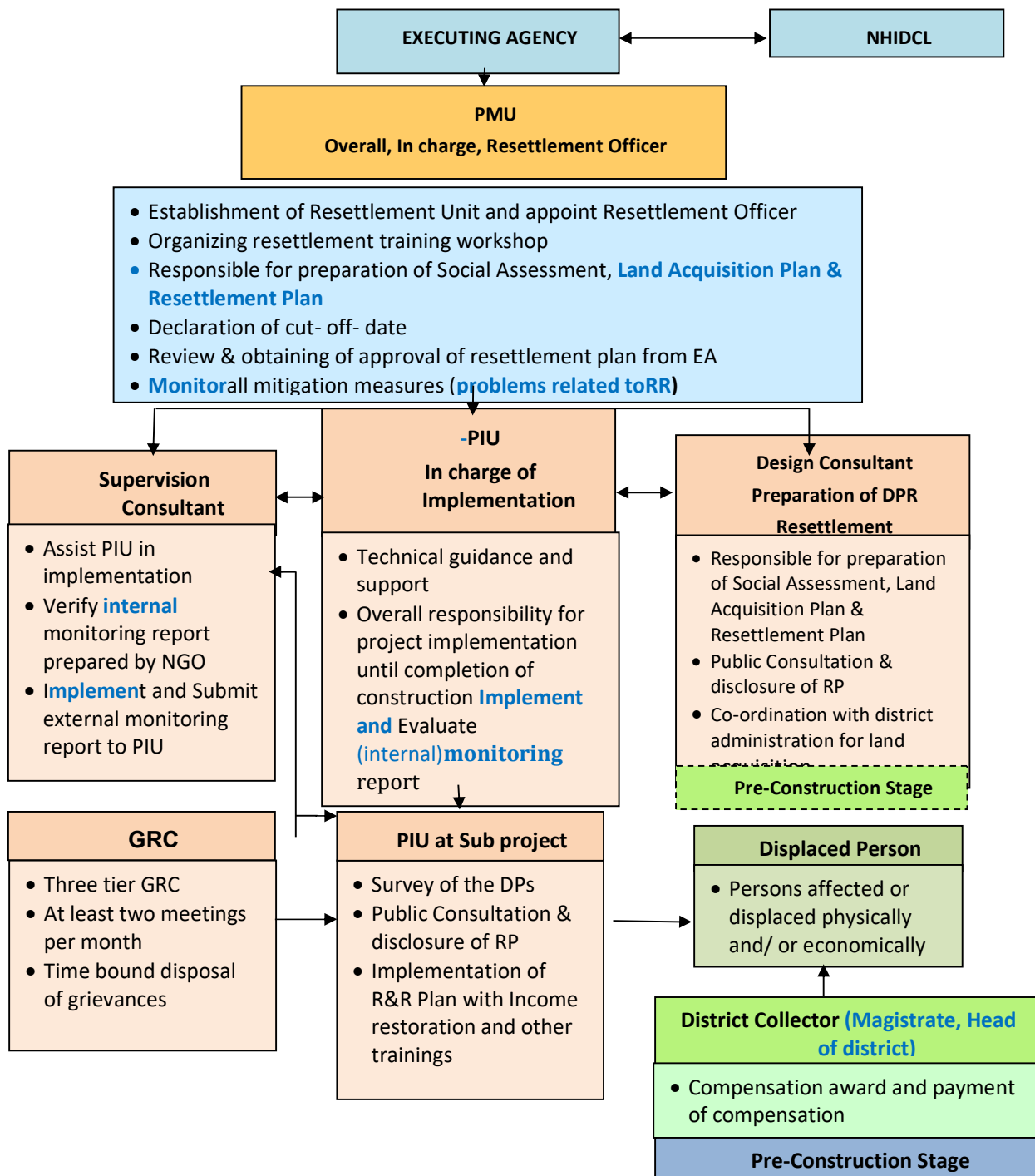
EA will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the RP:

- Establish PIU and field offices.
- Orientation and awareness seminars for Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

Effective RP implementation will require institutional relationships & responsibilities, rapid organizational development & collaborative efforts by EA, State Government & PIU. The ESDU will establish operational links within EA (for e.g. finance for release of money on approval of micro plan) & with other agencies of Government involved in project induced settlement. It will provide means & mechanism for coordinating the delivery of the compensation & assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss. On behalf of EA, ESDU will assume the responsibility for representing the social impact & resettlement component of the project. The ESDU will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public & providing additional opportunities for public comment.

The ESDU at the apex level will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination, and contingency planning, monitoring and overall reporting during RP implementation.

Figure 14.1: Institutional arrangement for RAP



14.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The role and responsibilities of the various offices in R&R implementation are presented below:

14.4. AT CORPORATE LEVEL

THE PROJECT DIRECTOR: -

- In-charge of overall project activities.
- Participate in the State Level Committees to facilitate land acquisition, pre-construction activities and implementation of R&R activities.

EA: -

- Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with corporate and field staff.
- Appoint PIU for R&R implementation and M&E consultants for monitoring and evaluation.
- Plan and conduct training programs for staff capacity building as well as capacity of field level Staffs.
- Review the micro plans prepared by the PIU.
- Review monthly progress report.
- Monitor the progress on R&R and land acquisition.
- Advice PIU/M&E Agency on policy related issues during implementation.
- Ensure early release of money to PIUs for R&R activities.

14.5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (PIU)

This unit will coordinate the process for land acquisition. Relocation and rehabilitation, distribution of project provided assistance and DPs access to government programs.

RP IMPLEMENTATION FIELD OFFICES AND TASKS

The GM-PIU will be responsible to carry out the following tasks concerning resettlement of the project:

- Overall responsibility of Implementation of R&R activities of RP.
- Responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field.
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities.
- Liaison with District Administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R.

- Participate in the district level committees.

14.6. DISTRICT RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OFFICER (DRRO)

- Co-ordinate with District Administration for land acquisition and R&R.
- Translation of R&R policy in local language.
- Prepare pamphlets of the policy.
- Printing of the policy and identity cards for the DPs.
- Ensure development of resettlement sites, wherever required.
- Participate in the allotment of residential, commercial and agricultural plots.
- Liaison with District Administration for dovetailing government's income generating and developmental programs for the DPs.
- Ensure the inclusion of those DPs who may have not been covered during the census survey; facilitate the opening of joint accounts in local banks to transfer assistance for R&R for DPs and organize disbursement of cheques for assistance in the affected area in public.
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities.
- Participate in regular meetings.
- Organize Bi-monthly meetings with the PIU to review the progress on R&R.
- Review micro plan & monthly reports submitted by PIU.

14.7. DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE (DLC)

RP will be implemented through District Level Committees that will be established in the district of Goalpara in Assam. The committee would include District Magistrate or his representative, District Land Acquisition Officer, Pradhans of Panchayat Samities, representative of affected villages including women, representative of Revenue Department, Line Departments, NHIDCL Assam, Mining Departments, people's representatives, NGO and representatives of affected population. The formation of DLCs would be facilitated by NGOs. The functions of the DLC will be as follows: (i) to meet regularly to review the progress of land acquisition/ R&R; (ii) approval of the micro-plan on the basis of methodology defined in the RP; and (iii) facilitate the implementation of the RP programs in the project-affected area.

The DLC would also: (i) meet regularly at pre-decided dated specifically for grievance redressing purpose; (ii) help in amicable settlement of disputes at community level; (iii) carry forward the ones which are not reconciled at the

Grievance Redressal Committee (iv) coordination with local Government authorities & field offices.

14.8. COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

R&R Cell will establish networking relationships with line departments and other Government & non-Government organizations. The Revenue Department has an influencing role in land acquisition proceedings, and initiation of resettlement process. Unless the compensation process is prompt and efficient, implementation process will get delayed. R&R Cell will coordinate with the Project Land Acquisition Officer to expedite the land acquisition process.

Income restoration will be sole responsibility of the Project Authority. NGO will facilitate linkages to be established with the agencies implementing centrally sponsored poverty alleviation programs to restore the income of DPs.

Restoration of community assets such as hand pumps, bore wells will require help from PHED. EA will extensively work on developing lateral linkages for mobilization of resources to benefit the DPs and to achieve the desired results expected from implementation of RP.

The Revenue Department is responsible for providing land records, acquiring land and other properties and handing them over to the proper authorities. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) will extend the IRDP and other developmental schemes to include the DPs. The representative of these departments/agencies will be in contact with the R&R Cell, which will facilitate the integration of the various agencies, involved in the R&R process.

16. RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION BUDGET

15.1. INTRODUCTION

The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for structures and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Some of the major items of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

- Compensation for agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement value
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- Assistance for shifting of the structures
- Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration

15.2. PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL LAND:

The unit rate for agricultural land has been estimated as per Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and National Highway Authority of India Act, 1956. To meet the replacement cost of land compensation will be calculated over updated land rate with additional as registration cost plus solatium or as decided by District Magistrate. It may be noted that the District Magistrate have the discretionary power in valuation of land in his jurisdiction. The State Government may also announce packages for Land Acquisition.

15.3. COMPENSATION FOR RESIDENTIAL/ COMMERCIAL AND OTHER STRUCTURES:

The compensation cost of structures is arrived at by assessment of market value, consultation with DPs and data collected from building contractors and property agents this meets the replacement cost of the structures.

The R & R budget has been calculated on the following basis: -

The R & R budget is calculated on the basis of DLC rates.

The budget for the compensation of affected structures is based on the rates of various types as described in Basic Schedule Rates (BSR), PWD, Govt. Of Assam, 2013.

The average estimated rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 14,744/m², semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 11,317/m², and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 3,427/m². The compensation for boundary walls at per running metre is Rs. 5,677/ metre.

ASSISTANCE

Shifting allowance: Shifting allowance will be provided to all the affected households losing structures and tenants. The unit cost has been derived on a lump sum basis of Rs. 50,000/- as required by RFCTLARR ACT, 2013.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Employees in Structure: Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be provided assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 3 plus months i.e. @ Rs. 225/- for 100 days.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Agricultural Labourers/Sharecroppers: Agricultural Labourers/ Sharecroppers will be provided with assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 100 days @ Rs. 225/- per day.

Assistance to Vulnerable Households: One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50000/- will be paid to each vulnerable household. (This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per the entitlement matrix).

15.4. Assistance

Shifting allowance: Shifting allowance will be provided to all the affected households losing structures and tenants. The unit cost has been derived on a lump sum basis of Rs. 50,000/-.

Rental Assistance: Rental assistance to titleholder (structures) and tenants in structures will be provided in the form of grants to cover maximum three months rentals @ Rs. 4,000/- per month.

Rehabilitation Assistance to DPs Losing Business Establishment: Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided with a lump sum transitional allowance of Rs. 50,000/-. This rate has been fixed based on the estimates of average income for a period of three months.

Training Assistance to Agricultural Titleholders: Training Assistance will be provided for income generating vocational training and skill up-gradation options as per DPs choice at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- per affected household to those households losing their primary source of income.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Employees in Structure: Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be provided assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 3 plus months i.e. @ Rs. 146/- for 100 days.

Assistance to Vulnerable Households: One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50,000/- will be paid to each vulnerable household. (This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per the entitlement matrix).

15.5. COMPENSATION FOR COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Religious and Community Structures: The religious and community structures are being partially affected and do not require full replacement. However, a lump sum provision of Rs. 5,00,000/- per structure is made in the budget to rebuild and enhance the ambience of these structures. However, any religious or community structure requires full relocation will be compensated in replacement rate.

15.6. SOURCE OF FUNDING AND FUND FLOW MANAGEMENT

The cost related to land acquisition and resettlement cost will be borne by the EA. EA will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. The EA will, in advance, initiate the process and will try to keep the approval for the R&R budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the EA will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the RP to DPs. The implementing NGO will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

15.7. R&R BUDGET

The total R&R budget as per the prevailing of the state government for proposed project RP works out to Rs.6.67crore. A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in Table -15.1

TABLE 15. 1 ESTIMATES OF ENTITLEMENTS

Item	Rate (in Rs. Per Ha)	Total Affected Area (Ha)/Number	Cost (in Rs.)
I. Compensation for losses of Private Property			
1. Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)			
Effective Average Cost of Urban Land			0.00
Effective Average Cost of Rural Land			0.00
Land required for from others			0.00
		Sub Total (A)	0.00
2. Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to land)			
Type of Structure	Rs. Per Sqm	Area Sqm	

Pucca	15000	20.996	3,14,940.00
Semi Pucca	12000	1597.45	1,91,69,400.00
Kutchcha	4000	1483.26	59,33,040.00
Boundary wall (in M)	7000	214.63	15,02,410.00
Under Construction	8000	426.25	34,10,000.00
Subtotal (B)			3,03,29,790.00
100% Solatium for Land and Structure (C)			3,03,29,790.00
II. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Land owners & families dependent on Land)			
3. Loss of Land			
Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs	5,00,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 12 months	36,000.00		0.00
Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	50,000		0.00
Transitional Allowance	50,000.00		0.00
One Time Resettlement Allowance	50,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (D)			0.00
4. Loss of Residence			
Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs	5,00,000.00		0.00
Shifting Assistance to DPs	50,000.00	0	0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 12 months	36,000.00	0	0.00
Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	50,000.00	0	0.00
One Time Resettlement Allowance	50,000.00	0	0.00
Subtotal (E)			0.00
5. Loss of Shop/trade/commercial structure			
Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs	5,00,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 12 months	36,000.00	0	0.00
Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	50,000.00	0	0.00
One Time Resettlement Allowance	50,000.00	0	0.00
Subtotal (F)			0.00
III. Impact to Squatters/ Encroachers			

1. Loss of Residence			
House Construction Assistance of Rs. 50,000	50,000.00		0.00
Shifting Assistance to DPs	10,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 3 months	18,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (G)			0.00
2. Loss of Shop/trade/commercial structure			
Shop Construction Assistance of Rs. 20,000	20,000.00		0.00
Shifting Assistance to DPs	10,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 3 months	18,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (H)			0.00
3. Loss of commercial Kiosk/vendor			
Special one time Assistance of Rs. 18,000	18,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 3months	9,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (I)			0.00
IV. Impact to Vulnerable Household			
One time Assistance who have to relocate	25,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (J)			0.00
V. Common Property Resource			
Religious Structures (Temple & Mosque)	2,50,000.00		0.00
Govt. Property (Waiting Shed)	1,00,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (K)			0.00
VI. Unforeseen Impacts			
Contingency & Administrative Charges of 10%	Total of (A to L)	10%	60,65,958.00
Subtotal (L)			60,65,958.00
Total(M) = (A to L)			6,67,25,538.00

Source: Census Survey on June - July 2019

The above estimate is based on rates vide Entitlement Matrix (Dec2019). An escalation of 12% on the said matrix may be allowed as per RFCTLARR Act,2013.

The compensation cost of trees and crops would be calculated and reflected in the Environmental Management Plan, so it is deliberately kept aside from the R&R budget, otherwise there would be a possibility of double counting. The Temporary impact during the construction period is to be borne by the contractor and it should be kept in the contract documents of the same.

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17.IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

16.1. INTRODUCTION

Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration.

However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

16.2. SCHEDULE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases i.e. Project Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

16.3. PROJECT PREPARATION PHASE

The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PMU and PIU at project and project level respectively; submission of RP for approval from NH; appointment of NGO and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign & community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

16.4. RP IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RP which includes issues like compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

16.5. MONITORING AND REPORTING PERIOD

As mentioned earlier the internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMU, PIU and implementing NGO and will start early during the project when implementation of RP starts and will continue till the complementation of the sub-project. The

independent monitoring and reporting will be the responsibility of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) to be hired for the sub project.

16.6. R&R IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of Table. The cut-off date will be notified formally for titleholder as the date of LA notification and for non-titleholders as the date of census survey. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The implementation schedule can also be structured through package wise. The entire stretch can be divided in to various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package.

TABLE 16. 1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

	2018				2019				2020				2021	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Project Preparation Stage														
Screening project impact														
Public Consultation on alignment														
Prepare Land Acquisition Plan														
Carryout Census Survey														
Prepare Resettlement Plan (RP)														
RP Implementation Stage														
Obtain RP approval from NH														
Disclosure of RP														
Formation of GRC (Grievance Mechanism)														
Implementation of GRC														
Public Consultation														
Co-ordination with district authority for LA														
Submission of LA proposals to DC/DM														
Payment of compensation														
Taking procession of acquired land														
Handling over the acquired land to contractor														
Rehabilitation of DPs														
Monitoring and Reporting Period														

18.MONITORING AND EVALUATION

17.1. INTRODUCTION

Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs, facilitates changes 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 absence of an effective monitoring strategy it would be impossible to ensure that all anticipated benefits and entitlements reach DPs in time and in an efficient grievance free manner. It will be a systematic and continuous process of collecting and analyzing information about the progress of the project and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses within a project. Resettlement monitoring will include the collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the RP. Monitoring in resettlement will focus on restoration of income and standard of living of the affected persons as the primary focus. Several key activities such as delivery of entitlements will also be monitored. EA will have two tiers (Internal and External) monitoring system.

17.2. KEY INDICATORS OF MONITORING

EA, considering the importance of the various stage of project cycle, will handle the monitoring at each stage as stated below:

17.3. PREPARATORY STAGE

During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget, land acquisition, consultation with DPs in the preparation of resettlement plan, payments of entitlements due, grievance redressal, and so on.

The key indicators for monitoring at this stage will be:

- Conduct of baseline survey
- Consultations
- Identification of DP and the numbers
- Identification of different categories of DPs and their entitlements
- Collection of gender disaggregated data
- Inventory & losses survey
- Asset inventory Entitlements
- Valuation of different assets

- Budgeting
- Information dissemination
- Institutional arrangements
- Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure

17.4. RELOCATION STAGE

Monitoring during the relocation phase covers such issues as site selection in consultation with DPs, development of relocation sites, assistance to DPs (especially to vulnerable groups) in physically moving to the new site. Likewise, aspects such as adjustment of DPs in the new surroundings, attitude of the host population towards the new-comers and development of community life are also considered at this stage. The key indicators for monitoring will be:

- Payment of compensation
- Delivery of entitlement
- Grievance handling
- Land acquisition
- Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities '(water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity)
- Consultations
- Relocation
- DPs who do not relocate
- Payment of compensation
- Livelihood restoration assistance.

17.5. REHABILITATION STAGE

Once DPs have settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring will be on issues of economic recovery programmes including income generating schemes (IGSs), acceptance of these schemes by DPs, impact of IGSs on living standards, and the ability of the new livelihood patterns. The key indicators for monitoring will be:

- Initiation of income generation activities
- Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area
- Consultations

- Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life

The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix.

17.6. INPUT AND OUTPUT INDICATORS RELATED TO PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF THE WORK WILL INCLUDE ITEMS AS:

- Training of PIU, ROs and other staff completed
- Public meetings held
- Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed.
- Meeting of DLCs
- Meeting of GRCs
- Grievance redresses procedures in-place and functioning.
- Compensation payments disbursed.
- Relocation of DPs completed.
- Community development activities completed.
- Infrastructure repaired, bus stands, water and sanitation facilities provided.
- Extent of government land identified and allotted to the DPs.
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

17.7. REPORTING MECHANISM

As stated earlier one of the main roles of PIU will be to oversee proper and timely implementation of all activities in RP. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for PIU and Rehabilitation Manager will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities. Internal Monitoring will be carried out by the PIU (through the R&R Cell) and its agents, such as NGOs and will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RP Implementation. PIU will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly progress to access the progress and results of RP implementation and adjust work programme where necessary, in case of delays or problems. 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 DPs. The reports can broadly be classified as:

- Progress reports during Implementation of the RP
- Qualitative reports highlighting the qualitative aspects

- Financial reports
- Evaluation reports based on benefits and impact of assistance provided.

17.8. RESOURCES REQUIREMENT AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT

For the PIU to function, EA will allocate adequate financial resource towards office space, computers, transport and staff budget. The following essential requirements will be planned:

- Annual budget for Monitoring
- Office space, Tables, chairs and furniture.
- Computer dedicated to the monitoring unit
- Transport
- Administrative support staff, Appropriate technical staff, Add on database management

17.9. PROPERTY AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE FOLLOWING AFFECTED PERSONS:

- 100% census survey of persons who were severely affected by Project works and have relocated either to group resettlement sites or preferred to self-relocate.
- 20% sample survey of persons who had property, assets, incomes and activities marginally affected by Project works and did not relocate.
- 20% sample survey of those affected by off-site project activities by contractors' subcontractors, including employment, use of land for contractor's camps, pollution, public health etc.
- Generate gender disaggregated socio-economic data, socio-economic condition, needs and priorities of women etc.

17.10. EVALUATION OF DELIVERY AND IMPACTS OF ENTITLEMENTS

- Identify the categories of impacts and evaluate the quality and timeliness of delivery of entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures) for each category of impact. He/she will ensure that how the entitlements were used and examine impact and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the RP.
- Ensure the quality, sufficiency of funds and on-time delivery of entitlements according to RP. Also verify other monitoring reports prepared during

implementation by an independent source.

- Establish by appropriate investigative and analytical techniques, the pre-and post- Project socio-economic conditions of the affected people. In the absence of baseline socio-economic data on income and living standards, and given the difficulty of DPs having accurate recollection of their pre-Project income and living standards, develop some quality checks on the information to be obtained from the DPs. Such quality checks could include verification by neighbours and local village leaders. The methodology for assessment should be very explicit.

17.11. EVALUATION OF CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

- Identify, quantify and qualify the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved and the consultation and participation procedures.

DECLARATION OF SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION

- Provide a summation of whether involuntary resettlement was implemented (a) in accordance with the RP, and (b) in accordance with Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

ACTIONS REQUIRED

- Describe any outstanding actions that are required to bring the resettlement into compliance with Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Describe further mitigation measures needed to meet the needs of any affected person or families judged and/or perceiving themselves to be worse off as a result of the Project.
- Provide a timetable and define budget requirements for these supplementary mitigation measures and detail the process of compliance monitoring and final "signing off" for these DPs.

17.12. REPORTING CYCLE/FREQUENCY

PIU is responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP & will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities. The external M&E expert will submit bi-annual review directly to EA and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

17.13. PARTICIPATION OF AFFECTED PEOPLE IN M&E

The general approach to be used is to monitor activities and evaluate impacts ensuring participation of all stakeholders especially women and vulnerable

groups. Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods:

- Baseline household survey of a representative sample, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. 20% percent random sample of DPs will be covered.
- Focused Group Discussions (FGD) that would allow the monitors to consult with a range of stakeholders (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and DPs).
- Key informant interviews: select local leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- Community public meetings: open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit:
 -
- Information about performance of various resettlement activities.
- Structured direct observations: field observations on status of resettlement
- Implementation, plus individual or group interviews for crosschecking purposes.
- Informal surveys/interviews: informal surveys of DPs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods. In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of DPs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess impact of resettlement.

17.14. IMPACT ON WOMEN

The project will have both positive and negative impact on the women of the region. The women, by virtue of their biological difference, enjoy a low privilege status in the society as compared to their male counterpart. Any negative impact of the project would have greater magnitude on this less privileged class of the society. It is imperative to have a continuous monitoring and evaluation of implication of RP implementation on the women.

19.CONCLUSION

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will enable to appropriately mitigate the adverse impacts identified through the Social Impact Assessment and the Land Acquisition Plans provided as part of this RAP.

However, this RAP is an indicative for purposed of estimating the extent of impacts and the category of impacts envisaged due to this project development. The final RAP will be based on the actual survey done at the time of the center line marking at the stage of project implementation. This RAP also provides an indicative budget for purposes of allocation of funds for implementation of the RAP under this project. This RAP budget forms the part of the entire project budget.

The public consultation on the focus groups and the stakeholders give the opportunity to address issues, which were already resolved after making appropriate changes in design and alternative finalization. The stakeholders become aware of the development schemes and at the same time influence and share to control over these initiatives, decisions and resources. Community consultations also help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur.

Decisions regarding providence of the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlement would be done as per the guidelines of EA and Government of India. The DPs may go to the Grievance Redressed Cell and to the Arbitrator as per the provision laid in the Guidelines. It may be noted that the redress to the grievances of the DPs may be done with consideration.

According to the proposed alignment of the Project Road the estimated cost for the various categories of Affected Persons for different purpose and objective of Resettlement and Rehabilitation based on rates vide Entitlement Matrix (December 2019) followed for EA road development works without an escalation of 12% on the said matrix is – would be Rs. 6.67 crores. The estimated cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation is not the total socio – economic cost of the project. The PIU should look into the income restoration of the Affected Families with the objective that the families are 'as well off as before'.

The widening of the Bilasipara - Guwahati road gives an immense scope of development of the region in regards of easy accessibility to all the places of the North Eastern region with comfort and helps in immense development of the Commerce both National and International. Other than the development of the commerce sector there would be easy accessibility of the agricultural surplus of the region and the finished industrial products with the rest the country.

ACRONYMS

ARO	:	Assistant Resettlement Officer
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
BDO	:	Block Development Officer
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BSR	:	Basic Schedule of Rates
CALA	:	Competent Authority for Land
CBO	:	Community Based Organizations
CPR	:	Common Property Resource
DGM	:	Deputy General Manager
DP	:	Displaced Person
EA	:	Executing Agency
FGD	:	Focus group discussions
GoI	:	Government of India
GoA	:	Government of Assam
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GRC	:	Grievance Redressal Committee
GSB	:	Granular sub base
HIV/AIDS	:	Human Immunodeficiency virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IA	:	Implementing Agency
IP	:	Impacted Person
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
KII	:	Key Informant Interview
MT	:	Motorized traffic
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NH	:	National Highway
OBC	:	Other Backward Castes
M&E	:	Monitoring and evaluation
NHIDCL	:	National Highway Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMT	:	Non-motorized traffic
PHC	:	Primary health centre
PIA	:	Project Impacted Area
PMU	:	Project Monitoring Unit
PT	:	Pedestrian traffic
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RCD	:	Road Construction Department
RFCTLARR	:	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement & Rehabilitation
Rs	:	Rupee, Indian currency
R&R	:	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SC	:	Scheduled Castes
SIA	:	Social Impact Assessment
SH	:	State Highway
ST	:	Scheduled Tribes
ULB	:	Urban Local Body

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CHAPTER-1C

SIA & RAP

PACKAGE-7 (CH. 84.100 KM TO CH.95.730KM)

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. THE PROJECT

Assam is located south of the eastern Himalayas situated between 8905/-960 1/ East Longitude and 2403/-27058/ North Latitude. It can be divided into three principal geographical regions: the Brahmaputra Valley in the north; the Barak Valley in the south; and the KarbiAnglong and Cachar Hills that divide the two regions with a total area of 30,285 square miles (78,440 km²). Assam is surrounded by six of the other Seven Sister States: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and Meghalaya. Assam is the sentinel of north-east India and gateway to the North-Eastern States. Assam also shares international borders with Bhutan and Bangladesh.

The state is the rich, green land of rolling plains and dense forests is the gateway to the north eastern part of India. The mighty Brahmaputra river that has its origins in Tibet charts its majestic course through this state. This mystic land of eternal blue hills and beautiful rivers is renowned for its tea, rich flora and fauna, the world famous one horned rhinoceros and other rare species of wildlife on the verge of extinction. Barring Africa, there is perhaps no part of the world where such a variety of wildlife exists

Assam is well connected by a network of national highways and other roads to important places within the state and other major cities in the country. Assam comprises of approximately 40342 km of road network including 2841 km of national highway.

Guwahati, the capital of Assam has good quality roads that are accessible and connected with major cities and towns in India. The National Highway Number 31, 37, 38, 40 and 52 links the state of Assam with other states and cities.

The Whole Stretch divided into sixteen Packages.

TABLE 1. 1 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT ROAD

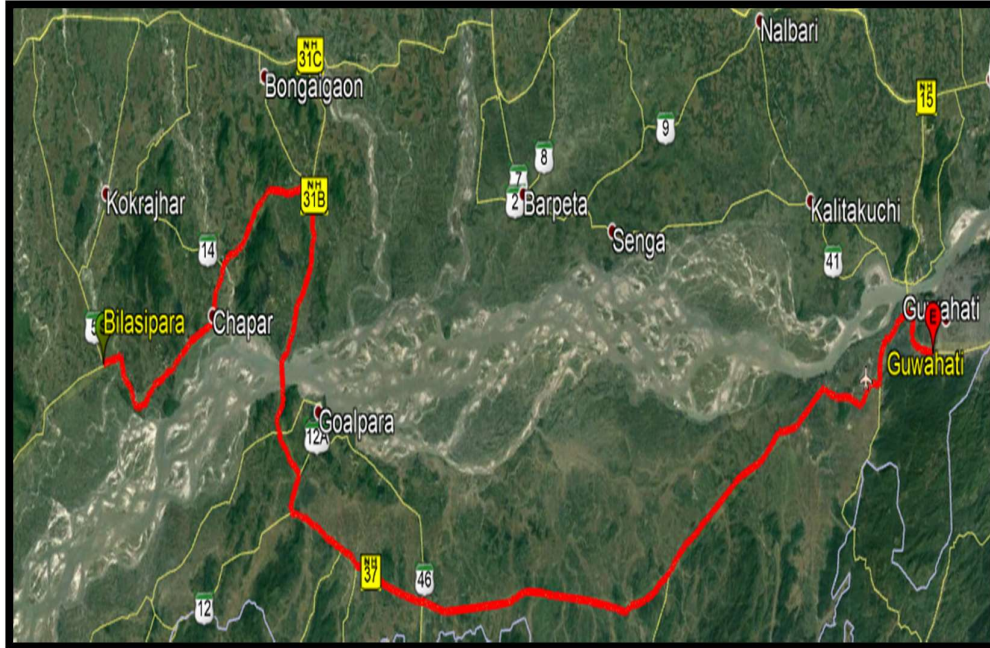
Sl. No	Description	Design Chainage(km)	District
1.	Package 1	0+000-13+500	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon
2.	Package 2	13+500-21+850	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon
3.	Package 3	21+850-38+700	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon

4.	Package 4	38+700-48+655	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon
5.	Package 5	48+655-68+400	Dhubri, Goalpara & Bongaigaon.
6.	Package 6	71.300-84.100	Goalpara
7.	Package 7	84.100-95.730	Goalpara
8.	Package 8	95+730-108+900	Goalpara
9.	Package 9	108+900-122+090	Goalpara
10.	Package 10	122+090-134+341	Goalpara
11.	Package 11	134+341-150+585	Goalpara & Kamrup
12.	Package 12	150+585-165+085	Kamrup
13.	Package 13	165+085-176+585	Kamrup
14.	Package 14	176+585-186+590	Kamrup
15.	Package 15	186+590-200+467	Kamrup
16.	Package 16	200+467-214+550	Kamrup

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FIGURE 1. 1 EXISTING PROJECT ROAD



Source: Google Earth

The Project Road starts at Beltoli (junction with SH-5) in Bilasipara and passes through village / localities namely Bilasipara, Gourang Nagar, Chirakuthi, Sonamukhi, Koliarkhal, Tilapara, Mohish Bathan, Salkocha, Hatipota, Dhirghat, Arayarjhar, Kharida Gossaigaon, Chapar, Bahalpur, Nitya Bazar, Kayethpara, Talguri, Salbari, Besimari, Boitamari, Borkhata (Nolbari), Khagarpur, Uttar Salmara, Tulungia(junction with NH-117), Deohati, Choutaki, Singimari, Nalipara, Kherkabari, Katashbari, Khoragaon, Garaimari, Chalantapara, Kabaitary Tinali, Oudubi, Jogighopa, Kharbhuja, Makri, Dakurivitha, Hadalpara, Kalyanpur, Solmari, Gendra, Balijan, Budhipara, Agia, Ulupara, Agia Paharkata, Kalpani Chandmari, Bolbolla, Phaphanga, Godhar Bari, Tukura Bormahara, Bhimajuli, Paikan, Krishnai, Jyoti Nagar, Molan Dubi, Beki Paul, Salpara, Darapara, Dabli, Letheng, Lela, Mondal gram, Makhipara, Dudhnoi, Fafal, Puranibitha, Amjonga, Kachadal, Darangiri, Dosimapara, Rangjuli, Dhanubhanga, Deoshila, Gathiapara, Kothakuthi, Dhupdhara, Sakite, Hakite, Bandapara, Kukurmara, Rajapara, Dhupguri, Chukunai Para, Burgrui, Singra, Boko Nagopara, Chak Baho, Boko Jarapara, Boko Dakhurpara, Boko, Barpara, Turukpur, Turukpara, Agucka Boko, lampara, Bripara, Bongaon market, Bamunigaon, Khabibe, Gobardhan, Kumi, Chhaygaon, Champak Nagar, Kharavanga, Kukurmara, Bartezipur, Surutezipur, Rampur, Bhagabatipara, Rajapokubi, Batarhat, Haligaon, Bijohnagar, Uparhali, Sarpara, Mirza, Barkuchi, Sontola, Bongara, Khuikuchi, Bullapara, VIP chok, Kahikuchi, Azara, Linkeswar, Jalukbari, Bokulnagar, Gotanagar, Tetelia, Paschin

Baragaon and ends at Gorchuk Junction in Guwahati over NH27. The project road is of significant importance as the road connects one National Highway NH-15 (Old NH-52).

The project road lies in Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Goalpara and Kamrup districts of Assam. The road runs through two Police Stations at Chapar, Abhayapuri, Jogighopa, Goalpara, Agia, Krishnai, Dudhnoi, Rangjuli, Dhupdhara, Boko, Chhaygaon, Kukurmara, Palasbari, Azara, Jalukbari and at Gorchuk. The length of the road comes out as 215.600 km (As per Inventory).

This report has been prepared for Package VII – 84.100 to 95.730 as per design Chainage. The package VII lies under Goalpara district.

The project road is of significant importance as the road connects three National Highway NH-117, NH-217 and NH-27 and seven State Highways SH-5, SH-14, SH-2, SH-46, SH-12, SH-12A & SH-10.

1.2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

The Proposed ROW width along the project road has been observed to be 30m to 35m in open area.

New pavement has been designed for widening as well as overlay portion as per the latest guidelines of IRC applicable for flexible/rigid options. Requirement of overlay shall be determined after finalization of horizontal and vertical alignment for this project.

As discussed, the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of availability of limited ROW. A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation.

As per requirement of the Resettlement Action Plan a 100% census survey of the likely affected Displaced Persons (DP) have been conducted again in June-July 2019 of affected land and non-land assets of the project has been taken up. The impacts can be broadly classified as (i) impacts on land, (ii) impacts on private structures (Encroachers and Squatters), (iii) impacts on livelihoods due to loss of private properties and (iv) loss of common property resources. It was found out that altogether 19.56-hectare land will be affected due to the project work. The Details is given in the **Table 1.2**

TABLE 1. 2 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

Summary Project Impacts		
Sl.	Impacts	Number
1	Total land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	19.56
2	Total private land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	19.56
3	Total community/ Government land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	0.00
4	Total number of Structures that will be affected	372
5	Total number of Private Structures (Title Holder & Non-Title Holder) that will be affected	363
6	Total number of Community and Government Structures that will be affected	9
7	Total number of Affected Family	331
8	Total number of Affected Person	1622

Source: Census Survey on June-July 2019

1.3. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the proposed legislation and policies of the Government of Assam and Government of India. The main legal provisions are National Highway Act, 1956, (NH Act 1956) the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) and The Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015 (Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015). Prior to the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, a detailed analysis of the proposed national and state policies was undertaken and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the entire program. The section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country requirements.

The objectives of the Resettlement Framework as per the policies are as follows: -

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

- The involuntary resettlement would be avoided wherever possible or minimized as much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives.
- The Project or all sub-projects under the program will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.
- The scope of resettlement planning will be determined through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations will be carried out and all displaced persons will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of resettlement programs will be ensured.
- Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- An effective grievance redress mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population will be supported through proper planning. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- The livelihoods of all displaced persons will be improved or at least restored through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value 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, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Physically and economically displaced persons will be provided with needed assistance, including (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

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and community services, as required.

- The standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, will be improved to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas legal and affordable access to land and resources will be provided, and in urban areas appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing will be provided to the displaced poor.
- If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, procedures will be developed in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. If, however, the negotiated settlement fails, the normal procedure of land acquisition will be followed.
- Displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land will be ensured that they are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- A resettlement plan will be prepared elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- The draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final resettlement plan and its updates will also be disclosed to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- Involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Full costs of resettlement will be included in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement. The resettlement plan will be implemented under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons will be monitored; it will be assessed whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs.

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- Land acquisition for the project would be done as per NH Act, 1956, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and the RFCTLARR Act 2013. To meet the replacement cost of land payment of compensation in revised rate.
- The uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is less than the average land holding of the district.
- People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by the executing agency will be considered as cut-off date.
- All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project.

The project will recognize three types of displaced persons like (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

1.4. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the beginning of the census survey. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

Compensation for the lost assets to all displaced persons will be paid on the basis of replacement cost. Resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods will be provided to both title holders and non-title holders. Special resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be made available to the "Vulnerable Group" comprises of DPs living below poverty line (BPL), SC, ST, women headed households, the elderly and the disabled. The detail of the assistance and entitlements has been discussed in the following chapters.

1.5. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

The EA will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date.

1.6. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for land and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total R&R budget for the proposed project RP works out to Rs.24.19 Cr for Package VII Road section.

1.7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involve at various levels and stages of the project. The Executing Agency (NHIDCL) for the Project. They have already set up a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) headed by General Manager (GM), Deputy General Managers (DGM), Assistant General Manager (AGM) and assisted by other staffs. This office will be functional for the whole Project duration. The PIU, headed by GM will have overall responsibility for implementation of the project and will also be responsible for the overall coordination among MoRT&H, Government of Assam and EA. For resettlement activities, PIU will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation and financing. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established at project level for the implementation of sub-projects headed by AGM. An experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the PIUs in the implementation of the RP.

1.8. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the following chapters. The cut-off date will be notified formally for titleholder as the date of LA notification and for non-titleholders as the date of census survey. However, the sequence had change or delay had occurred due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The present implementation schedule may be structured through package wise. The entire stretch can be divided in to various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package.

1.9. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement management in order to ameliorate problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. It facilitates change and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going. In other words, monitoring apparatus is crucial mechanism for measuring project performance and fulfillment of the project objectives.

PIU responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to EA. PIU will submit quarterly reports to MoRT&H The Resettlement Expert under CSC would be responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a quarterly review report to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement documents by the EA.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) has been entrusted with the assignment of Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study, Preparation of Detailed Project Report and providing pre-construction services for up gradation. Bilasipara-Chapar-Tulungia-Jogighopa-Gendera-Paikan-Dudhnoi-Guwahati (Length 225.000 km) in the state of Assam.

The Project Road starts at Beltoli (junction with SH-5) near Bilasipara and ends at Gorchuk Junction in Guwahati over NH27. The Starting co-ordinate of the project road is 26°14'55.27"N and 90°14'39.88"E and the ending co-ordinate is 26°6'56.30"N and 91°42'31.91"E.

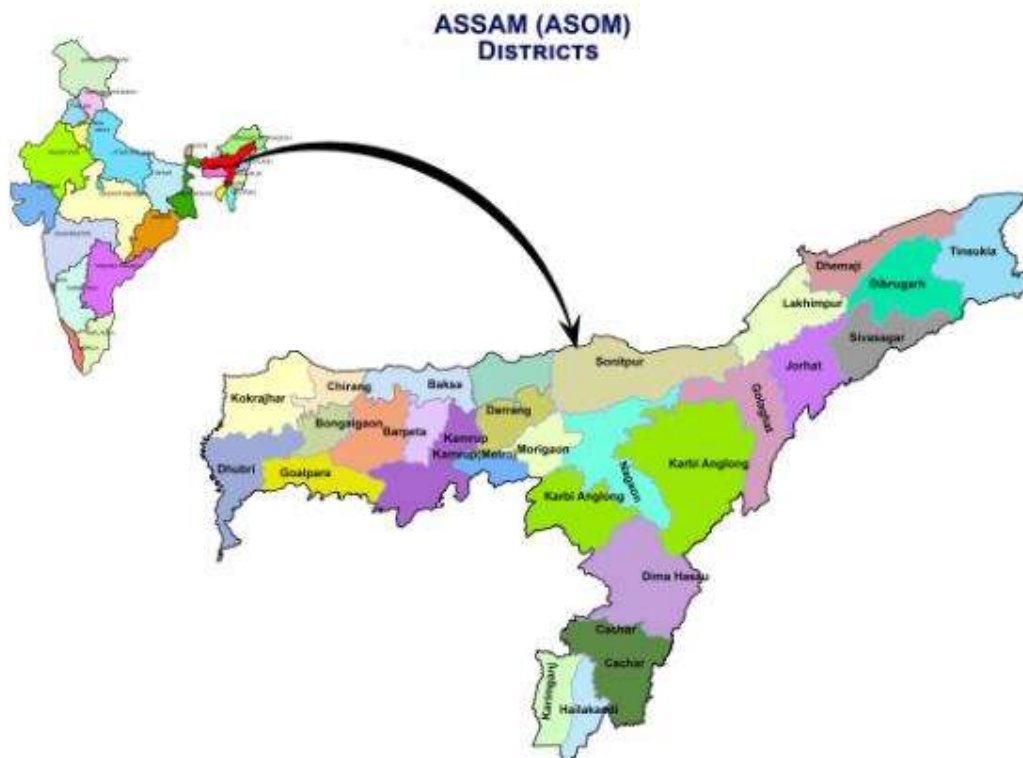
2.2. THE STATE PROFILE

Assam is located in the far North-East part of the country and situated within the longitude 90°E to 96°E and latitude 24°N to 28°N. The area of the state is 78,438 square kilometers as against the country's total area of 3,280,483 square kilometers. Thus, the state constitutes 2.39% of the total land area of the country. Population of Assam stood at 266.38 lakhs. Assam is situated at the North-Eastern Himalayan sub-region of India. The state is bounded by Bangladesh on the West and South and is very near to Burma (Myanmar) on the East and to Tibet, Bhutan and China on the North. Internally, the state has a common boundary with Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2. 1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF ASSAM

Sl.	Description	Assam 2011
1	Population size	31205576
2	Population size (Males)	15939443
3	Population size (Females)	15266133
4	Population size (Rural)	26807034
5	Population size (Urban)	4398542
6	Population density (Total, Persons per sqkm)	398
7	Sex ratio (Females per 1000males)	958
8	Population size, 0 - 6 yrs	4638130
9	Sex ratio, 0 - 6 yrs (Females per 1000 males)	962
10	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Persons, Per cent)	72.19
11	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Males, Per cent)	77.85
12	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Females, Per cent)	66.27

FIGURE 2. 1 MAP OF ASSAM STATE



2.3. THE DISTRICT PROFILE

The entire project road lies in Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Goalpara & Kamrup Districts of Assam.

This report prepared based on Package VII and this section lies under Goalpara district.

Goalpara

The present Goalpara district was created in the year 1983 with two sub-divisions viz Goalpara Sadar sub-division and North Salmara Civil sub-division, carved out from erstwhile Goalpara district. However, the same was again reconstituted in the year 1989 with only Sadar sub-division of Goalpara and the Civil sub-division of North Salmara was taken away in that year and merged with newly created Bongaigaon district. At present the district of Goalpara is situated entirely on the south bank of the river Brahmaputra . The district covers an area of 1,824 sq. km. and is bounded by West and East Garo Hill districts of the state of Meghalaya on

the south and Kamrup district on the East, Dhubri district on the West and mighty river Brahmaputra all along the North.

An official Census 2011 detail of Goalpara, a district of Assam has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Assam. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Goalpara District of Assam.

In 2011, Goalpara had population of 1,008,183 of which male and female were 513,292 and 494,891 respectively. In 2001 census, Goalpara had a population of 822,035 of which males were 420,251 and remaining 401,784 were females. Goalpara District population constituted 3.23 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Goalpara District was at 3.08 percent of Maharashtra population. There was change of 22.64 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Goalpara District recorded increase of 23.03 percent to its population compared to 1991.

TABLE 2. 2 SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE OF GOALPARA DISTRICT

Description	2011	2001
Population	10.08 Lakhs	8.22 Lakhs
Actual Population	10,08,183	8,22,035
Male	5,13,292	4,20,251
Female	4,94,891	4,01,784
Population Growth	22.64%	23.03%
Area Sq. Km	1,824	1,824
Density/km ²	553	451
Proportion to Assam Population	3.23%	3.08%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	964	956
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	963	974
Average Literacy	67.37	58.03
Male Literacy	71.46	64.86
Female Literacy	63.13	50.85
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	1,71,657	1,59,113
Male Population (0-6 Age)	87,457	80,604
Female Population (0-6 Age)	84,200	78,509
Literates	5,63,577	55,87,296
Male Literates	3,04,302	30,38,750
Female Literates	2,59,275	25,48,546
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.03%	19.36%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.04%	19.18%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	17.01%	19.54%

Source: <http://www.census2011.co.in>

2.4. THE PROJECT

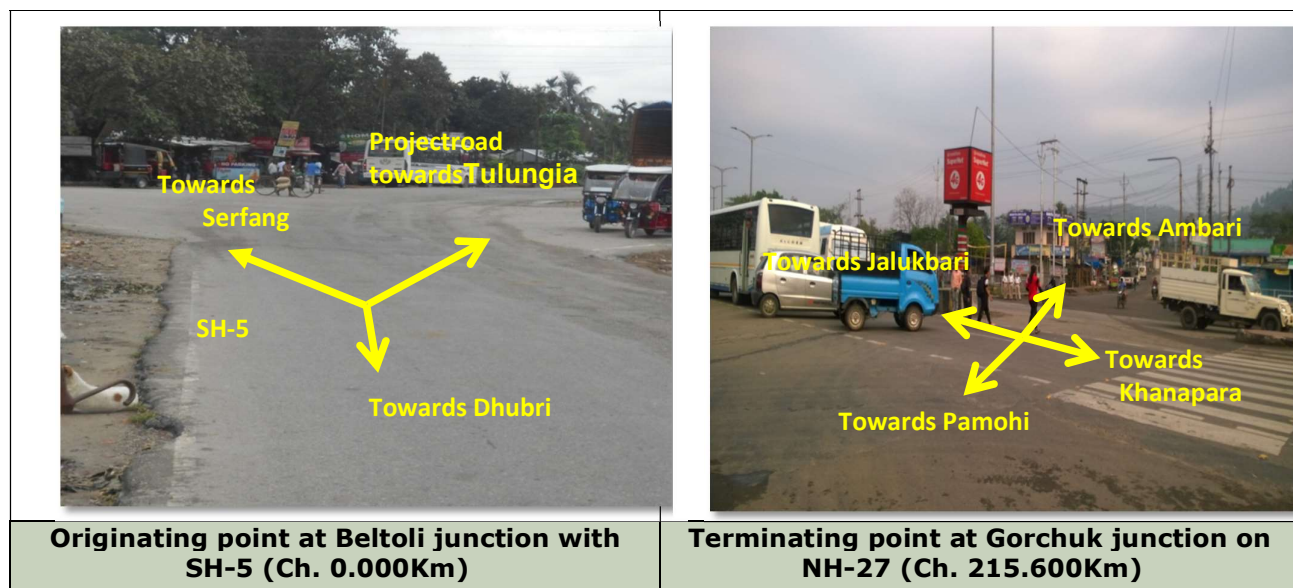
The entire project road lies in Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Goalpara & Kamrup Districts of Assam.

The Project Road starts at Beltoli (junction with SH-5) near Bilasipara and ends at Gorchuk Junction in Guwahati over NH27. The Starting co-ordinate of the project road is 26°14'55.27"N and 90°14'39.88"E and the ending co-ordinate is 26°6'56.30"N and 91°42'31.91"E.

This project stretch from Bilasipura to Guwahati via Tulungia, Jogighopa, Gendera, Paikan, Dudhnoi has been considered under single Economic corridor stretch, as the said stretch is the continuous part of NH-17 (NH-17 starts from Junction with NH-10 near Sevok and terminating at NH-27 near Guwahati as per MoRTH notification New Delhi, dated 4th April, 2011). Hapachara - Tulungia Economic Corridor section is a part of NH-117 (NH-117 starts at Junction with NH-17 near North Salamara and terminating at its junction with NH-27 near Bijni) as per MoRTH notification New Delhi, dated 4th April, 2011. Considering the above aspect, inception report for Bilasipara-Chapar-Tulungia-Jogighopa-Gendera-Paikan-Dudhnoi-Guwahati has been prepared combinedly.

This report has been prepared for Package VII – 84+100Km – 95+730 as per design Chainage. The package VII lies under Goalpara district.

The photographs of Originating & Terminating Point are as follows:



3. IMPACT AND BENEFITS

The road project is associated with some adverse impacts as well as some benefits. The major impacts of the road project include loss of agricultural land due to acquisition of land all along the project corridor. But it should be kept in mind that the project road strategically interconnects the state of Assam. The project road is of significant importance as the road connects three National Highway NH-117, NH-217 and NH-27 and seven State Highways SH-5, SH-14, SH-2, SH-46, SH-12, SH-12A & SH-10. Boost in industrial development can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction which will bring substantial social and economic development in the region. The social benefits arising due to the project will be triggered off due to improved accessibility to various services such as easy access to markets, health facilities, schools, workplace etc. which in turn increases the income of the locals, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. The possible direct and indirect positive impacts of the project are listed below.

- Road network will not only link the village communities to better markets, but also open up wider work opportunities in distant places. People can shuttle to distant worksites and engage in construction, mining, factories, business as well as domestic works.
- The immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of direct employment opportunities for the roadside communities and specially those who are engaged as wage labourers, petty contractors and suppliers of raw materials.
- Effective drainage system to ensure that there will be no pooling of water
- Safety measures for Highway signs, Pavement marking, Traffic signals, Truck lay byes, Bus stops and Bus bays
- Rectification of geometric deficiencies (both Horizontal & Vertical).
- Provision of Pedestrian passes.
- Provision of ROBs to fly over the traffic and minimize the traffic congestion.
- Provision of ROBs over railway crossings.
- Slope protection.
- Provision of crash barrier at Bridge approaches.
- Improvement of all Major and Minor Intersections.
- Facilities for public amenities such as Restrooms, Telephone booths, Toilets, shops and Trauma Centers.

Other benefits: -

- It will give a major fillip to the quest for all weather connectivity.
- It will reduce travel time between metros by 50% to 70%.
- It will enhance the spirit of enterprise.
- Help the locals to ply their trade.
- Provide direct employment in road construction and allied activities.
- Lower accident and provide quick accessibility to services like hospital, market, office etc.

3.1. Minimizing Resettlement Impact

Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed project design phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement impacts. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternative alignments. With the available options, best engineering solution have been adopted to avoid large scale land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Following are the general criteria adopted for the selection of the alignment:

- It should provide linkage to other roads in the region.
- It should take in to account the future traffic growth and management.
- It should be coordinated with local and national development plans.
- It should minimize environment impact along the corridor.
- It should take in to consideration the opinions of local people in selection of Alignment.

The specific measures adopted for minimizing the resettlement impacts for the sub Project is as follows:

- Exploration of several alternate alignments in consultation with engineering team, concerned government departments and local community
- Following proposed local roads as much as possible to minimize the land acquisition in the bypass alignments.
- Avoiding major settlements and urban areas to minimize the large scale physical displacement.
- Avoiding productive agricultural land to minimize the adverse economic

displacement;

- Diverting the alignment towards the available unused government land to minimize impact on private property.

3.2. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)

The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This Full Resettlement Plan has been prepared on the basis of project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with MoRT&H, Assam state policy for involuntary resettlement. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Type and extent of loss of land/ non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure.
- Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society.
- Public consultation and people's participation in the project.
- Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project.
- Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income.
- R&R cost estimate including provision for fund.
- Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

3.3. PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT

The NHIDCL (Assam) Department is the nodal agency for implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, the prime responsibility for land acquisition lies with the NHIDCL (Assam), Assam. However, such land acquisition is normally done through the State level District Administration and the compensation amount is deposited with the District Administration by the acquiring body for disbursement. Similarly, the resettlement of the affected population will be implemented by the NHIDCL (Assam) like it is being done in other projects. The NHIDCL will hire the services of some experienced NGO to implement the RAP on its behalf. However, the NH will conduct its own internal monitoring of RAP implementation through PIU.

4. METHODOLOGY FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section presents an analysis of the project impacts based on census survey data. The purpose of the analysis is to (a) develop profiles of DPs and communities affected by the project. (b) Identify the nature and types of losses. The following sections briefly describe the methods used to ascertain various types of impacts.

4.1. THE CENSUS SURVEY

The census survey was carried out in the month of June – July 2019 by a team of trained enumerators. The objectives of the census survey were to generate an inventory of social impacts on the people affected by the project, their structures affected, social profile of the project affected people, their poverty, their views about the project and also their views on various options of rehabilitation and resettlement. A questionnaire was used to collect detailed information on affected households/business for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. The census survey includes the following:

- Inventory of the affected assets.
- Categorization and measurements of potential loss.
- Physical measurements of the affected assets/structures.
- Household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile.
- Identification of customary right holders.
- Assessment of potential economic impact.

The present census survey has covered 100% structures affected within the proposed ROW including titleholders and Customary rights holder. The additional information about the titleholders land will be collected on completion of landholders' data collection from revenue department/Village Council which is in the progress. The results of census survey presented in the report will also be updated further after completion of landholders' data collection.

4.2. LAND ACQUISITION PLANNING

The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment. All the village maps were collected from the local revenue offices. The village maps were digitized by the consultant. Following the digitization of village maps, the engineering design of the alignment was superimposed in the digitized cadastral map in order to identify the number of land parcels and their demarcation including the quantification. The superimposition of alignment on the village map provided all the plot numbers. A Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) has been prepared accordingly.

4.3. INVENTORY OF ASSETS

Following finalization of the road alignment and identification of the land parcels, cross-sections design and land acquisition requirements, census of all displaced persons (DPs) was carried in the sub-project. The objective of the project census survey was to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to

make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The survey team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. Additionally, socio-economic data was also collected as part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. The census survey includes the following.

4.4. SURVEY OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES

Different types of structures will be affected by the road improvements. In order to assess market/ replacement value for the affected structures, the survey considered the types of construction, material used for roof, walls and floor; levels/ stories of structures, and land area of each structure.

4.5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews and formal and informal consultations. The vulnerable sections of DPs and women were also included in this consultation process.

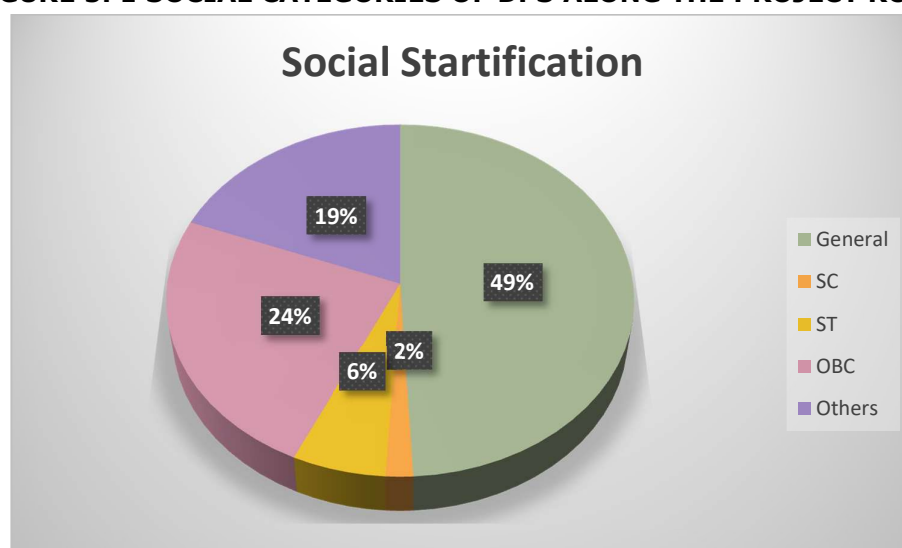
5. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

To understand the socio-economic profile of project area, the socio-economic information of DPs was collected through the Socio-Economic Survey (SES) and Census survey. The total number of Displaced Household (DH) is 331 and the total number of Displaced Population (DP) living within this 331 household is 1622 persons. The gross findings of the survey are presented in the following sections.

5.1. NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS (DPS)

The social stratification of the project area shows the dominance of General population with 49% households. The second stratum of the social grouping in the area is OBC population with 24% households, Scheduled Tribe 5.90% households, Scheduled Caste 1.72% & rest 19% belongs to other categories. The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the.

FIGURE 5. 1 SOCIAL CATEGORIES OF DPS ALONG THE PROJECT ROAD



Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

5.2. NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS (DPS)

There are altogether 331 DPs concerning to titled and non-titled categories, that are being affected by the project. It includes 50% males and 49% females. The number of DPs is substantially significant in the project area mainly because presence of joint family system and a large number of shareholders of landed properties.

5.3. ANNUAL INCOME LEVEL OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The number of BPL population, is further strengthen from the data analyzed on the basis of monthly income of the households, which reflects that there are no households, which are having an average monthly income of less than Rs. 30000/-. About 18 % DPs are having income in the range of Rs. 30000-50000, while 46% are earning in the range of Rs. 50000-100000. It have been observed that about 36% households are annually earning more than Rs. 100000/-. About 11% of the Household have a BPL card and certificate from the local authority. The average income level of households in the project area is summarized in the (Table 5.1).

TABLE 5. 1 ANNUAL INCOME LEVEL OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Sl.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	% Age
1	>30000 and <50000	18%
2	>50000 and <100000	46%
3	<100000	36%
	Total	100.00%

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

5.4. OCCUPATION BY DPS

The occupational status of head of the households i.e. the primary occupation by the households reveals that 64% households are depending on business and this includes the business they are carrying out in the road side mainly shops. About 9% households are having agriculture as their primary source of income and 17% are engaged in Government jobs. The details of occupations by the DPs are presented in the (Table 5.2).

TABLE 5. 2 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF DPS

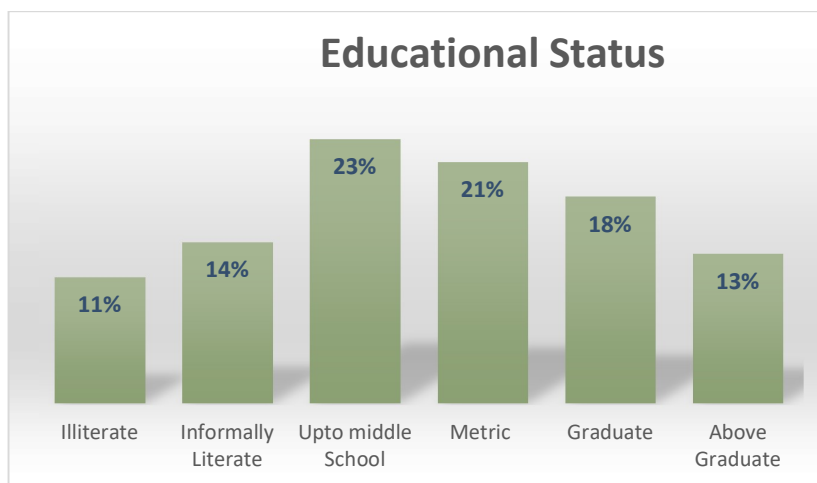
Sl.	Occupational Status of	% Age
1	Service	17%
2	Business	64%
3	Agriculture	9%
4	Wage Earner	4%
5	Professional	6%
	Total	100%

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

5.5. EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DPS

The educational status of head of the households reveals that overall scenario of literacy level is not encouraging in the project area as significant percentage of population, i.e., 11% are still illiterate. Another 14% has attained the education up to elementary level. About 18% DPs are graduates; while very few (13%) have degree of master and above, which are presented in the (Figure 5.2).

FIGURE 5. 2 EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DPS



Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

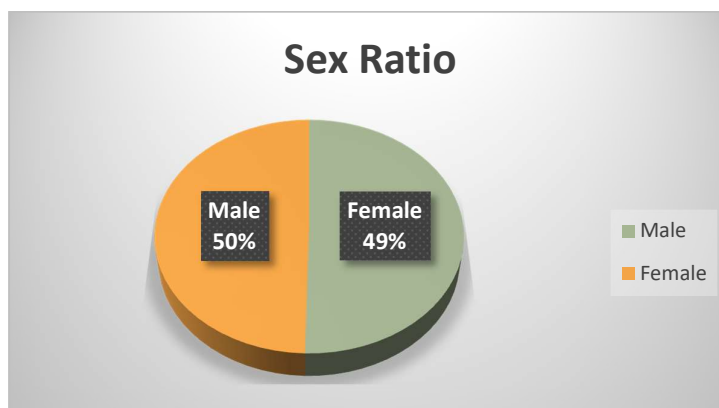
5.6. IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the project area is considered to be IP. The census survey finding shows that there is 5.90% DP at the roadside who belongs to the ST community

5.7. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The gender composition of DPs shows that the male accounts for 50% and female accounts for 49%. The gender disparity is visible in lower sex ratio among DPs i.e. 968 against state level statistic having 958 as per provisional census data of India, 2011.

FIGURE 5. 3 GENDER RATIO IN STUDY AREA



Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

Only primary health centers (PHCs) are located at some villages and the quality of treatment and medical facilities are less than satisfactory. In emergency they have to reach hospitals at district headquarters and Private doctors available at distance of 2-5 Km.

The women feel that their mobility will increase as market & relatives' places will be easily accessible for them as better road condition will induce more transport vehicles to operate. More shops, markets will open within the village approach area and as a result they will get quality leisure time at their disposal.

Women labourers feel that improved road network will provide them with better job opportunity as they will be able to travel further and even can commute from home. Moreover, travel by public transport system, like Govt. bus service, will become cheaper and money saved on transport can be better utilized for household needs.

The girl students will be able to attain higher education at colleges, since journey time and cost will be greatly reduced and the girls can commute from home all by themselves free of hazard.

Women will not be affected negatively due to the program. Any negative impacts of the project on female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Additionally, women headed households are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance (lump sum amount @ Rs.10,000/- per affected households) has been made in the entitlement of the RP. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the EA. Therefore, the sub project activities will not have any negative impact on women.

6. DEFINITIONS

The Definition of various terms used in this Policy Document is as follows:

- **"Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation"** means an officer not below the rank of District Collector of the State Government appointed by it for the purpose of resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Families of the Project concerned provided that if the appropriate Government in respect of the project is the Central Government, such appointment shall be made in consultation with the Central Govt.
- **"Affected zone"**, in relation to a project, means declaration of this Policy by the appropriate Government area of villages or locality under a project for which the land is being acquired under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Act 2013 or any other Act in force or an area that comes under submergence due to impounding of water in the reservoir of the project.
- **"Agricultural family"** means a family whose primary mode of livelihood is agriculture and includes family of owners as well as sub-tenants of agricultural land, agricultural labourers, and occupiers of forest lands and of collectors of minor forest produce.
- **"Agricultural labourer"** means a person normally resident in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected zone who does not hold any land in the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood.
- **"Agricultural land"** includes lands used or capable of being used for the purpose of-agriculture or horticulture;
 - Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisci-culture, breeding or livestock and nursery growing medical herbs.
 - raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and
 - Land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle but does not include land used for the cutting of wood only.
- **'BPL Family'**: The Below Poverty Line Families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time.
- **"Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation"**, in relation to a project, means the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation appointed by the State Government not below the rank of Commissioner/Secretary of that Government.

- **"Displaced family"** means any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of his land including plot in the abadi or other property in the affected zone for the purpose of the project, has been displaced from such land or other property.
- **"Family"** means Project Affected Family consisting of such persons, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him and dependent on him for their livelihood.
- **"Holding"** means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both;
- **"Marginal farmer"** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare.
- **"non-agricultural labourer"** means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is normally residing in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected zone and who does not hold any land under the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected zone.
- **"Notification"** means a notification published in the Official Gazette;
- **"Occupiers"** mean members of Scheduled Tribe community in possession of forest land prior to 25th October 1980;
- **"Project"** means a project displacing 500 families or more enmasse in plain areas and 250 families or more enmasse in hilly areas, DDP blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India as a result of acquisition of land for any project.
- **"displaced family"** means a family/person whose place of residence or other properties or source of livelihood are substantially affected by the process of acquisition of land for the project and who has been residing continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone or practicing any trade, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected zone, preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone.
- **"Resettlement zone"**, in relation to a project, means the declaration of any area under our National Policy by the appropriate Government acquired or proposed to be acquired for resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families as a resettlement zone.

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- **"Requiring Body"** shall mean any company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government if the acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent allotment of such land in public interest to a body corporate, institution, or any other organization or to any company under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land to such company, as the case may be.
- **"Small farmer"** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare.

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7. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

7.1. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

As discussed earlier also the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of availability of limited ROW. In a project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The major findings of the land acquisition estimate and census of 100% affected structures are discussed in the following sections which will be further updated after completion of landholder's data collection.

7.2. LOSS OF LAND

Many DPs will be losing their land to the project and their livelihoods as well as dwellings are affected. The details of project impact on land and various types of loss due to the land loss are discussed in this section.

7.3. OWNERSHIP OF LAND BEING ACQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

The total affected land is about 19.56 hectare which is owned by individual Private Villagers, and by the community as a whole.

7.4. IMPACT TO STRUCTURES UNDER THE PROJECT

The total number of affected Structure in this project area is summarized below.

TABLE 7. 1 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

Summary Project Impacts		
Sl.	Impacts	Number
1	Total land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	19.56
2	Total private land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	19.56
3	Total community/ Government land acquisition requirements (In Hectare)	0.00
4	Total number of Structures that will be affected	372
5	Total number of Private Structures (Title Holder & Non-Title Holder) that will be affected	363
6	Total number of Community and Government Structures that will be affected	9
7	Total number of Affected Family	331
8	Total number of Affected Person	1622

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

During the census survey in addition to structures belong to titleholders, large number of squatters were also enumerated along the proposed road. Based on the social survey data, a total of 372 structures would be affected due to the improvement of the project road. Out of 372 affected structures, 318 are privately owned Structure, 45 nos. of squatter, 9 are religious, government structures and other community structures as detailed in (Table 7.2).

TABLE 7. 2 LOSS OF STRUCTURE IN THE SUB-PROJECT

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	No. of Properties	% Age
1	Squatter/ Non-Title Holder	45	12.10%
2	Title Holder	318	85.48%
3	Religious/Government	9	2.42%

J. Mukherjee



Total	372	100.00%
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Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

7.5. IMPACT TO STRUCTURES UNDER THE PROJECT

Out of 318 Title-holder affected structures, 223 are Commercial type, 73 are Residential type, Under Construction structure are 4 and 15 structure are compound wall which will be affected due to this project. The details of the same are depicted in Table- 7.3

TABLE 7. 3 LOSS OF TITLE HOLDER STRUCTURE IN THE PROJECT

Sl.	Use of Structure	Numbers
1	Commercial	223
2	Residential	73
3	Under Construction	4
4	Compound Wall	15
5	Other Structure	3
Total		318

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

Out of 45 Non-title Holder structure, 18 are Commercial type, 17 are Residential type, other structures are 3. The details of the same are depicted in Table- 7.4

TABLE 7. 4 LOSS OF NON-TITLE HOLDER STRUCTURE IN THE PROJECT

Sl.	Use of Structure	Numbers
1	Commercial	18
2	Residential	17
3	Under Construction	1
4	Compound Wall	6
5	Other Structure	3
Total		45

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

7.6. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE AFFECTED STRUCTURE

The construction type of structures being affected in the project area is of various types such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent. Out of 318 Title Holder structures, 3 structures are permanent, 167 structure are semi-permanent and 127 structures are of temporary nature. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the Table-7.5

TABLE 7. 5 TYPE OF TITLE HOLDER STRUCTURE

Sl.	Typology of structure	Number
1	Permanent	3
2	Semi-Permanent	167
3	Temporary	127
4	Under Construction	4
5	Compound Wall	15
6	Car Wash	2
Total		318

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

Out of 45 Non-Title holder structure 21 Structure are Semi Permanent, 16 Structure are Temporary in nature. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the Table-7.6.

TABLE 7. 6 TYPE OF NON-TITLE HOLDER STRUCTURE

Sl.	Typology of structure	Number
1	Permanent	1
2	Semi-Permanent	21
3	Temporary	16
4	Under Construction	1
5	Compound Wall	6
Total		45

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

7.7. AGE OF STRUCTURES BEING AFFECTED IN THE SUB-PROJECT

To know the condition of structures, the age of structures being affected due to the project was enumerated during the census survey. Among 372 affected structures, 15% structures are newly constructed and up to 5 years old only and another 30% structures are aged between 5 to 10 years followed by 30% structures aged between 10 to 15 years. The details of age of affected structures are presented in the Table 7.7

TABLE 7. 7 AGE OF STRUCTURES BEING AFFECTED

Sl.	Age of Structure	Number	% of Structure
1	Up to 5 years	56	15%
2	5 to 10 Years	111	30%
3	10 to 15 Years	112	30%
4	Above 15 years	93	25%
Total		372	100%

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

7.8. TYPE OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES AFFECTED IN THE SUB-PROJECT

Most of the Commercial structures affected in the sub-project are of Semi-Permanent at the starting and ending point of the road.

7.9. LOSS OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES (CPRS)

During census, it was observed that presence of community property resources including community, religious and government properties within the existing right of way as well as proposed ROW. Out of 9 such properties, 3 belong to Religious structures, and 6 structures belong to Government structure. The detail of number of community properties, which may face relocation, has been mentioned in Table 7.8.

TABLE 7. 8 LOSS OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY RESOURCES

Sl.	Type of Properties	Number
1	Religious Property	3
2	Government Properties	6
Total		9

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2019

8. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public Consultations or community participation is an integral part and process of any projects which involves resettlement or rehabilitation issues. It helps to incorporate valuable indigenous suggestions and perceptions of development. In the process, stakeholders get the opportunity to address issues, which are resolved after making appropriate changes in design and alternative finalization. The stakeholders become aware of the development schemes and at the same time influence and share to control over these initiatives, decisions and resources. Community consultations also help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur. The Table briefly depicts the plan and implementation of Public Consultation and Disclosure of the Project.

The overall objectives of the consultation program in preparing RAP were to disseminate project information and to incorporate public and Sample Household's views in Resettlement and Environmental Action Plans, which are guided by specific objectives like:

- Awareness amongst stakeholders by disclosing the updated R.P. according to GOI's involuntary resettlement policy.
- Improvement in project design minimizing potential conflicts and delays in implementation.
- Facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options.
- Increase project sustainability.
- Reduce problems of institutional co-ordination.
- Make the R&R process transparent and reduce leakage.
- Increase re-settler commitment, ensure effectiveness and sustainability of the income restoration strategies, and improve coping mechanisms.

Creating sense of belongingness among the stakeholders.

8.1. OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

The overall objectives of the consultation program in preparing RAP were to disseminate project information and to incorporate public and DP's views in Resettlement and Environmental Action Plans, which are guided by specific objectives like:

- Awareness amongst stakeholders by disclosing the updated R.P. according to GOI's involuntary resettlement policy.
- Improvement in project design minimizing potential conflicts and delays in implementation.
- Facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options.
- Increase project sustainability.
- Reduce problems of institutional co-ordination.
- Make the R&R process transparent and reduce leakage.
- Increase re-settler commitment, ensure effectiveness and sustainability of the

income restoration strategies, and improve coping mechanisms.

- Creating sense of belongingness among the stakeholders.

8.2. IDENTIFICATION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS

The stakeholders are all the people getting affected by the project or are responsible for the project, whether directly or indirectly. The community participation programmes in social assessment ensured that information is disseminated to all the DPs and other stakeholders in appropriate ways. The information dissemination has taken place in vernacular, detailing about the main project features and the entitlement framework. Due consideration has also been given to address the views of the vulnerable groups.

Certain issues conditioned the participation of the stakeholders, as follows:

- Who might be affected (positively or negatively) by the proposed development?
- Who are voiceless for whom special efforts may have to be made?
- Who are representatives of those likely to be affected?
- Who is responsible for what is intended?
- Who can make what is intended more effective through their participation or less effective by their non-participation or outright opposition?
- Who can contribute financial and technical resources?
- Whose behavior has to change for the effort to succeed?

Both primary and secondary stakeholders were identified, based on the above criteria. They were invited to take part in the consultation series, and were solicited to participate in planning and implementation of the R&R programme.

Primary stakeholders included those affected negatively or positively by the project, like the DPS, project beneficiaries and project implementing agencies. Secondary stakeholders included other individuals and groups, with an interest in the project, viz., the NHIDCL, Assam, the highway users, the various line departments of the State etc.

8.3. DISCLOSURE OF PROJECT INFORMATION

The sharing of information is essential for sustainable development. It stimulates public debate on and broadens understanding of development issues, and enhances transparency and accountability in the development process. It also strengthens public support to improve the lives of people, facilitates collaboration among the many parties involved in development, and improves the quality of projects and programs. It is now accepted everywhere that the expanded access to information by the public will enhance the dialogue on development, and make an important contribution to efforts to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. In this development project the disclosure of project information (during the feasibility stage) to the public in general and to the people who are likely to be impacted negatively in particular have been done by way of consultation process. During the consultation session it was observed that the local people are aware of this project through local newspaper, published from time to time.

8.4. CONSULTATIONS FOR DETERMINING PRINCIPLE

The consultation process is not only targeted at project information dissemination to the people but another important aspect covered is determining of principle for formulating an entitlement frame work and eligibility policy for the project. The consultation process throws light of the people's expectations, aspirations etc. from the project as well as their expectations in terms of compensation and assistance from the project in case of adverse impacts.

8.5. PARTICIPANTS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

The extent or the likely level of adverse impacts was one of the major criteria in deciding locations for public consultation sessions. The consultation programme has been tiered and conducted at several levels, such as:

- Heads of the households, likely to be impacted
- Members of the households, likely to be impacted
- Clusters of DPS
- Villagers
- Village Council/Town Council/Panchayat.
- Local voluntary organizations and CBOs/NGOs
- Government agencies and departments

8.6. LEVELS OF CONSULTATION

The enactment of the participation and consultations with the stakeholders has been done at different levels throughout the project preparation stage. The Public Consultation was carried out at various stages of project preparation: Social Screening stage and Feasibility stage.

8.7. CONSULTATION DURING PROJECT PREPARATION

The Census/Survey Team carried out preliminary consultations through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and meetings with the DPs as well as the general public in the project area. FGDs were conducted primarily in settlements with problems of traffic congestion, dense informal/squatter settlement, close junctions and road intersections, and concentration of DPs. During the survey, intensive discussion and consultation meetings were conducted with large number of DPs in nearly every affected village wherein policy related issues; displacements and other related issues were discussed. Suggestions and comments by DPs were incorporated in the project road design as well as the policy measures for resettlement management. Public discussions were conducted at important points, where people could assemble in large numbers. Village Council members were contacted to inform the people. The Team also had informal meetings with village head and other district level government officials, leaders of local level organization /association, truckers association, and village women groups.

8.8. PLAN FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION IN THE PROJECT

The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will form part of the further stages of project preparation

and implementation. A local NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the sub-project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the Plan:

In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.

Together with the NGO, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the DP's in Plan implementation.

During the implementation of RP, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.

Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and OBC's to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.

To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultation.

8.9. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The EA will submit the following documents to MoRT&H for disclosure on their website:

- the final resettlement plan endorsed by the EA after the census of displaced persons has been completed;
- a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if any; and
- The resettlement monitoring reports.

The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above-mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in local language (Assamese) and distributed to DPs.

9. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES

9.1. INTRODUCTION

The social economical survey and census survey to the project sites identified some critical social issues related to gender impacts associated with project impacts. Typically, vulnerability is relatively higher among this group. Dislocation and loss of livelihood caused by road widening and development may further aggravate their disadvantaged situation, unless special attention is paid to them. This chapter particularly examines the issues from social safeguard considerations to develop specific mitigation measure.

9.2. WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PROJECT

The gender composition of DPs shows that the female accounts for 49% and male accounts for 50%. The gender equality is visible in higher sex ratio among DPs i.e. 968 against state level statistic having 958.

The Gender Development Index (GDI) value for India is very low and the socio-economic profile of the project area shows much lower socio-economic standing for women. They are largely involved in domestic work and have very low economic participation rate (i.e. productive or gainful employment). In the project, women are affected in a variety of ways. For example, they face hardship and stress and continue to suffer during the transition period until the time the project -affected households are able to regain their lost income and livelihood. Often, the duration of this process is lengthened due to delays in payment of compensation, rehabilitation assistance and implementing the R&R., reconstructing the livelihood systems. The longer the transition period, more are the miseries for women. During project implementation, project affected women will receive preferential treatment for the civil work in the project. Each field team of the RAP implementation agencies/partner agencies shall include at least one-woman investigator/facilitator. The PIU will ensure that the women are consulted and invited to participate in group-based activities to gain access and control over the resource as a part of the RAP. The monitoring and evaluation team(s) shall include woman. Further, during RAP implementation, NGO's will make sure that women are actually taking part in issuance of identity cards, opening accounts in the bank, receiving compensation amounts by cheque in their names. This will further widen the perspective of participation by the women in the project implementation. The implementing agencies will provide training for upgrading women's skill for alternative livelihoods and income restoration.

9.3. HIV/ AIDS AND HEALTH RISKS

HIV/ AIDS are major development challenges in India. Given the epidemic nature of the problem, it may reverse India's achievements in health and development.

According to National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) HIV estimates for 2011, India has close to 4 million HIV infected people. This is less than one percent of the adult population but still more than any country in the region. It is estimated that HIV infection could grow to 5 percent of adult population – more than 37 million by 2018/16 without successful intervention. HIV infection is typically concentrated among the poor marginalized groups including sex workers, drug users, migrant labourers and truck drivers. These groups, particularly the truckers drive the HIV/AIDS epidemic and many studies indicate that infection is spreading rapidly to the general population. Recently, the Government of India (GOI) has shown increasing commitment to HIV/AIDS control. GOI established a consortium like collaboration of external partners (UNAIDS, USAID, DFID, CIDA and others) to provide technical and financial assistance to NACO to design and help implement GOI's national policy on HIV/AIDS control before mass spread into general community. There is need to improve awareness level in the state, particularly in the project area. In recognition of the importance of HIV/AIDS issue, EA has decided to carry out HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign under this project through the use of NGOs. Information and education campaign on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) will be conducted by a qualified NGO during project implementation. The campaign will target the project construction workers at campsites, truckers at truck stops and roadside eateries and the public at large along the alignment. The NGO will work closely with the relevant state agencies and other existing networks dedicated to prevention work for further building up of awareness programs in the project area. HIV/AIDS awareness brochures would also be developed for distribution to local communities, local markets, truck/bus stations and other appropriate places to increase awareness about risks/dangers of HIV/AIDS. This would ultimately lead to lowering the risk for the general community in the project affected area.

The northeastern part of India comprises of some high HIV prevalence states and some low HIV prevalence states. Manipur has shown the highest estimated adult HIV Prevalence in the country at 1.15% in 2015. The other high prevalence states in the region included Mizoram (0.80%) and Nagaland (0.78%). Similar to the rest of the country, these high prevalence states had shown a declining trend in HIV prevalence whereas some of the low prevalence states are showing a rising trend in the recent years.

Similar to the Adult HIV Prevalence, the Annual new HIV infections are showing a declining trend in the states of Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh whereas new infections are increasing in Assam, Tripura and Sikkim. The rate of increase in annual new HIV infections is highest in Assam and Tripura.

Assam is categorized as a low HIV Prevalence state with an estimated adult HIV Prevalence of 0.06% which is lower than the National Prevalence of 0.26%.

However, the adult HIV Prevalence in the state has increased from 0.04% in 2007 to 0.06% in 2015. It is estimated that Assam had 928 new HIV infections in 2015 (NACO Technical Report 2015). The report also states that Assam had an estimated 12,090 people living with HIV (PLHA) in 2015. However as per Programme Data, 13368 no. of HIV Positive cases has been diagnosed till 31st March, 2017 out of which 9851 cases are enrolled under ART and 4698 cases are presently alive and on ART.

Data from three recent rounds of HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) among the Antenatal clinic attendees who are considered as proxy for the general population shows a rising trend in HIV Prevalence (%) in Assam Districts showing consistently higher HIV Prevalence (%) among ANC attendees in the recent rounds of HSS are Karimganj, Tinsukia and Karbi-Anglong.⁴ Also, two districts namely, Cachar (1.25%) and Sonitpur (1.25%) have recorded more than 1% HIV Prevalence among the ANC attendees during HSS 2015.

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10. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The procedure mentioned in this chapter shall be followed for declaration of the affected area, carrying out survey and census of affected persons, assessment of government land available and land to be arranged for rehabilitation and resettlement, declaration of the resettlement area or areas, preparation of the draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan and its final publication.

Where the appropriate Government is of the opinion that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families enmasse in plain areas, or two hundred or more families enmasse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, area of villages or localities as an affected area.

Every declaration made in our policy shall be published in at least three daily newspapers, two of which shall be in the local vernacular having circulation in villages or areas which are likely to be affected, and also by affixing a copy of the notification on the notice board of the concerned gram panchayats or municipalities and other prominent place or places in the affected area and the resettlement area, and/or by any other method as may be prescribed in this regard by the appropriate Government.

Once the declaration is made, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall undertake a baseline survey and census for identification of the persons and families likely to be affected.

Every such survey shall contain the following village-wise information of the affected families:-

Members of the family who are permanently residing engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area.

families who are likely to lose, or have lost, their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade, business, occupation or vocation.

Agricultural labourers and non-agricultural labourers.

Families belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe categories.

Vulnerable persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above sixty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family.

families that are landless (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land) and below poverty line, but residing continuously

for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area.

Scheduled Tribes families who are or were having possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the LA Notice Publication date.

Every survey undertaken under shall be completed within a period of ninety days from the date of declaration.

On completion of the above surveyor on expiry of a period of ninety days, whichever is earlier, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, by notification, and also in such other manner so as to reach all persons likely to be affected, publish a draft of the details of the findings of the survey conducted by him and invite objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby. This draft shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area.

On the expiry of thirty days from the date of publication of the draft of the details of survey and after considering the objections and suggestions received by him in "this behalf, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit his recommendations thereon along with the details of the survey to the appropriate Government.

Within forty-five days from the date of receipt of the details of the survey and recommendations of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the appropriate Government shall publish the final details of survey in the Official Gazette. The appropriate Government shall, by notification, declare any area (or areas) as a resettlement area (or areas) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the affected families may be settled, wherever possible, in a group or groups in such resettlement areas. However, it has to be ensured that the affected families may be resettled with the host community on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, consistent with the desire of each group to preserve its own identity and culture.

The Administrator for Resettlement and rehabilitation shall draw up a list of lands that may be available for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

The lands drawn up shall consist of: -

Land available or acquired for the project and earmarked for this purpose

Government wastelands and any other land vesting in the Government available for allotment to the affected families.

Lands that may be available for purchase or acquisition for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.

A combination of one or more of the above.

However, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement should ensure that such acquisition of land does not lead to another set of physically displaced families. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, on behalf of the appropriate Government, may either purchase land from any person through consent award and may enter into an agreement for this purpose, or approach the state Government concerned for acquisition of land for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.

After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall contain the following particulars, namely: -

- (a) The extent of land to be acquired for the project and the name(s) of the affected village(s);
- (b) A village-wise list of the affected persons, family-wise, and the extent and nature of land and immovable property owned or held in their possession in the affected area, and the extent and nature of such land and immovable property which they are likely to lose or have lost, indicating the survey numbers thereof;
- (c) A list of agricultural laborers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depends on agricultural activities;
- (d) A list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been or likely to be alienated wholly or substantially from their main sources of trade business, occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land for the project or involuntary displacement due to any other cause; .
- (e) A list of non-agricultural laborers, including artisans;
- (f) A list of affected landless families, including those, without homestead land and below poverty line families;
- (g) A list of vulnerable affected persons.
- (h) A list of occupiers, if any;
- (i) A list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected;



- (j) Details of public and community properties, assets and infrastructure;
- (k) A list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to the affected families;
- (l) Details of the extent of land available in the resettlement area for resettling and for allotment of land to the affected families.
- (m) Details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided for resettlement.
- (n) The time schedule for shifting and resettling the displaced persons in the resettlement area or areas.
- (o) Such other particulars as the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement may consider necessary.

The draft scheme or plan may be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and the resettlement area (or areas) in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

The consultation with the gram sabha or the panchayats at the appropriate level in. the Scheduled Areas under' Schedule V of the Constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996).

In cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils may also be consulted.

While preparing a draft scheme or plan, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan forms an integral part of the cost of the project for which the land is being acquired. The entire expenditure on rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and the expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families are to be borne by the requiring body for which the land is being acquired. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families is communicated to the requiring body for incorporation in the project cost.



The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit the draft scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement to the appropriate Government for its approval. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, it shall be the responsibility of the appropriate Government to obtain the consent of the requiring body, to ensure that the necessary approvals as required under this policy have been obtained, and to make sure that the requiring body has agreed to bear the entire cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other, expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families as communicated by the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, before approving it. After approving the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, the appropriate Government shall publish the same in the Official Gazette. On final notification of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, it shall come into force.

It shall be the responsibility of the requiring body to provide sufficient funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for proper implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan. As soon as the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan is finalized, the requiring body shall deposit one-third cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall keep proper books of accounts and records of the funds placed at his disposal and submit periodic returns to the appropriate Government in this behalf.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, an exercise for fast-track updating of land records shall be undertaken on currently with the land acquisition proceedings. Persons who have acquired any right prior to the date of issue of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 (or such notification under any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is being undertaken) as per the updated' records shall also have right to proportionate compensation along with the original landowners referred to in the notification.

(a) The compensation award shall be declared well in time before displacement of the affected families. Full payment of compensation as well as adequate progress in resettlement shall be ensured in advance of the actual displacement of the affected families.

(b) The compensation award shall take into account the market value of the property being acquired, including the location-wise minimum price per unit area fixed (or to be fixed) by the State Government.

(c) Conversion to the intended category of use of the land being acquired (for example, from agricultural to non-agricultural) shall be taken into account in

advance of the acquisition, and the compensation award shall be determined as per the intended land use category.

(d) The applicable conversion charges for the change in the land use category shall be paid by the requiring body, and no reduction shall be made in the compensation award on this account.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, and if the requiring body is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, the affected families who are entitled to get compensation for the land or other property acquired, shall be given the option to take up to twenty percent of the compensation amount due to them in the form of shares or debentures or both of the requiring body, as per the guidelines to be notified by the Central Government: Provided that the appropriate Government, at its discretion, may raise this proportion up to fifty percent of the compensation amount.

Land compulsorily acquired for a project cannot be transferred to any other purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the appropriate Government.

If land compulsorily acquired for a project or part thereof, remains unutilized for the project for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the appropriate Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body. Whenever any land acquired for a public purpose is transferred to an individual or organization (whether in private sector, public sector or joint sector) for a consideration, eighty percent of any net unearned income so accruing to the transferor, shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired. The fund shall be kept in a separate account which shall be administered in such manner as may be prescribed.

11. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

11.1. DEFINITION OF DPS AND ELIGIBILITY

The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons. DPs entitled for compensation, assistance and rehabilitation provisions under the sub project are:

All DPs losing land either covered by formal legal title, recognizable title, or without legal status;

Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;

Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and

DPs losing business, income, and salaries

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the beginning of the census survey as decided by the EA. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

11.2. ENTITLEMENTS

The entitlement provisions various categories of DPs in terms loss of land house and income as per census survey are detailed below:

Agricultural land impacts will be compensated at replacement cost. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be determined according to RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 and Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 or replacement of land if available. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the DP becomes a marginal farmer, three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance which are (i) The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, the EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it and (iii) If the DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. All fees,

stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.

Loss of homestead /Commercial land will be compensated at replacement cost. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be determined according to RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 and Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 or replacement of land if available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.

Loss of Structures Residential/Commercial/Other will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance. The details on the determination of compensation will be as (i) Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation, (ii) Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-, (iii) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc, and (iv) Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals.

Loss of rental accommodation by the tenants will be compensated as rental assistance and shifting assistance. The details assistance will be as per (i) Rental assistance for both residential & commercial tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rentals, (ii) Additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount, (iii) Shifting assistance based on type of house and household assets, (iv) Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences and (v) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by tenants

Loss of structure by non-title holder will be also compensated as per applicable guidelines. The squatters will be compensated for structure and also get shifting assistance, whereas, the vulnerable encroachers only, who are having structure within the proposed ROW will get compensation for affected properties. The detail assistance will be as per (i) compensation for both residential & commercial squatter as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals, (ii) Shifting assistance will be Rs. 10,000/-, (iii) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by squatters

Loss of Trees will be compensated to Land holders, Share- croppers and Lease holders based on the market value to be computed with assistance of horticulture department. This can further be detailed in specific ways such as (i) Advance notice to DPs to harvest fruits and remove trees, (ii) b) For fruit bearing trees compensation at average fruit production for next 15 years to be computed at

current market value and (iii) For timber trees compensation at market cost based on kind of trees

Loss of Crops will be compensated to Land holders, Share- croppers and Lease holders based on the market value to be computed with assistance of agricultural department. The detailed compensation methods are (i) Advance notice to DPs to harvest crops and (ii) In case of standing crops, cash compensation at current market cost to be calculated of mature crops based on average production.

Loss of Livelihood due to Loss of primary source of income will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. There are various categories of entitled persons under this category which are (i) Titleholders losing income through business, (ii) Titleholders losing income through agriculture, (iii) Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income, (iv) Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure, (v) Agricultural labourer/share-cropper and (vi) Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided rehabilitation assistance through a lump sum transitional allowance of Rs. 9,000/-

Titleholders losing income through agriculture will be provided with the rehabilitation assistance which are (i) Training Assistance will be provided for income generating vocational training and skill up gradation options as per DPs choice at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per affected household to those households losing their primary source of income and (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them.

Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income will be provided with rehabilitation assistances through (i) Training would be provided for up-gradation of skills @ Rs. 5,000/ - per family to the DPs, (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and/if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be assisted through rehabilitation assistance which are; (i) persons indirectly affected due to the employer having being displaced, on case-by-case, based on local wage rates for three months, (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Rehabilitation assistance for Agricultural labourer/share-cropper will be paid as per the details such as (i) Assistance is to be paid as per the prevailing local wage

rates for 100 days., (ii) b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators will be provided with the rehabilitation assistance which are (i) Mobile vendors are not eligible for compensation or assistance (ii) Those mobile vendors in possession of a permit from local authorities to operate in the affected area will be treated as kiosks operators, (iii) Kiosk operators and vendors licensed to operate from affected locations will be entitled to a one time lump sum assistance of Rs. 5,000/-.

Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community

Additional Assistance to vulnerable groups (Vulnerable households including BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly) will be paid with Special Assistance which will be one-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50,000/ to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per this entitlement matrix.

Other Unanticipated Impacts (Temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site) will be compensated to either individual or community in the form of (i) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant and (ii) All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of Construction camps by contractors in consultation with RCD.

Any unanticipated impacts (if any) due to the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principle agreed upon in this entitlement matrix.

12. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Compensation for the lost assets to all displaced persons will be paid on the basis of replacement cost. Resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods will be provided to both title holders and non-title holders. Special resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be made available to the "Vulnerable Group" comprises of DPs living below poverty line (BPL), SC, ST, women headed households, the elderly and the disabled. An Entitlement Matrix has been formulated, which recognizes and lists various types of losses resulting out of the project and specific compensation and resettlement packages.

TABLE 12. 1 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
A. LOSS OF LAND				
1.	Loss of Agricultural land	a) Titleholder b) DPs with customary land right	a) Compensation at Replacement cost b) Special provision for vulnerable group	a) Cash compensation at replacement cost as determined according to RTFCLARR ACT 2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 which includes additional Rs. 5 Lakh as cash compensation or replacement of land if available. b) If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the DP becomes a marginal farmer, ¹ any of the following three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance: - The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired. - Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, the EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it. - If DP is from vulnerable group,

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
				compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. c) All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA
2.	Loss of homestead /commercial Land	a) Titleholder b) DPs with customary land rights	a) Compensation at Replacement cost	a) Cash compensation at replacement cost as determined according to RTFCLARR ACT 2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 which includes additional Rs. 5 Lakh as cash compensation or replacement of land if available. b) All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.
B. LOSS OF STRUCTURE (RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL/OTHER)				
3.	Loss of residential / commercial structures	a) Titleholder b) DPs having structure with customary land right	a) Compensation at replacement cost b) Shifting assistance	a) Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing of market rates without depreciation. b) Shifting assistance of Rs. 50000/-. c) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. d) Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals.
4.	Loss of rental accommodation	Tenants	a) Rental Assistance b) Compensation at replacement	a) Rental assistance for both residential & Commercial tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
			cost c) Shifting assistance	rentals. b) Additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount. c) Shifting assistance based on type of house and household assets. d) Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners' total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences. e) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by tenants.
C. LOSS OF STRUCTURE BY NON-TITLED HOLDER				
5.	Loss of structure (immovable assets constructed by squatters and encroachers)	Squatters having structure	a) No compensation for land b) Compensation for structures. c) Shifting Assistance	a) Squatters will be notified and given one-month time to remove their assets. b) Compensation for loss of structure at replacement cost. c) Shifting assistance of Rs. 100000/-. d) Right to salvage material from the demolished structure.
		Encroachers having structure	a) No compensation for land. b) Compensation for structures to only vulnerable household	a) Encroachers will be notified and given one-month time to remove their assets and harvest their crops. b) Compensation for structures at replacement cost to the vulnerable households only. c) Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure.
D. LOSS OF TREES AND CROPS				
6.	Loss of Trees	a) Land holders b) Sharec	Compensation at Market value to be computed with	a) Advance notice to DPs to harvest fruits and remove trees b) For fruit bearing trees compensation at average fruit production for next

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
		ropper s c) Lease holders	assistance of horticulture department	15 years to be computed at current market value c) For timber trees compensation at market cost based on kind of trees
7.	Loss of Crops	a) Land holders b) Sharecroppers c) Lease holders	Compensation at Market value to be computed with assistance of agriculture department	a) Advance notice to DPs to harvest crops b) In case of standing crops, cash compensation current market cost to be calculated of mature crops based on average production.
E. LOSS OF MARKET PLACE STRUCTURE BY TITLED HOLDER AND NON-TITLED HOLDER				
8.	Impact on market place/ area on a minimum of 25 shops/ businesses	Titleholder (Owner) losing commercial enterprise in the market area Non-titleholder (tenants, leaseholders or squatters) losing commercial	Relocation Assistance Relocation Assistance	a) Affected enterprises will be provided with the following options: Self-managed reconstruction of shops by the shop operators with all benefits as per the entitlement matrix; or b) Project assisted relocation option will be provided to those whose commercial structure can no longer be used as a commercial enterprise as a result of the Project impact. The allotment of the shops in the market complex will be based on the ownership status of those affected. c) Shifting assistance of Rs. 50000/- for title holder d) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. a) Affected enterprises will be provided with the following options: Self-managed reconstruction of shops by the shop operators with all benefits as per the entitlement matrix; or b) Project assisted relocation option will be provided to those whose commercial structure can no longer

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
		Enterprise in the market area		be used as a commercial enterprise as a result of the Project impact. The allotment of the shops in the market complex will be based on the ownership status of those affected. c) Shifting assistance of Rs. 100000/-. d) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.
F. LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD				
9.	Loss of primary source of income	Titleholders losing income through business	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided with a lump sum transitional allowance of Rs. 900000.
		Titleholders losing income through agriculture	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Training Assistance will be provided for income generating vocational training and skill up gradation options as per DPs choice at the rate of Rs. 4000 per affected household to those households losing their primary source of income. b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them.
		Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Training would be provided for up gradation of skills @ Rs. 5000/- per family to the DPs. b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or c) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.
		Wage	Rehabilitation	a) This is valid for persons indirectly

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
		earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure	Assistance	affected due to the employer having being displaced, on case-by-case, based on local wage rates for three months. b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or c) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.
		Agricultural labourer/ sharecropper	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Assistance is to be paid as per the prevailing local wage rates for 200 days. b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or d) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.
		Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators	Rehabilitation Assistance	a) Mobile vendors are not eligible for compensation or assistance. b) Those mobile vendors in possession of a permit from local authorities to operate in the affected area will be treated as kiosks operators. c) Kiosk operators and vendors licensed to operate from affected locations will be entitled to a one-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 5000/-
G. LOSS OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE/COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
10	Loss of Common Property Resources	Community	Reconstruction / Cash Compensation at replacement cost	a) Cash compensation at replacement cost or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community.
H. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE GROUP				
11	Additional	Vulnerable	Special	a) One-time lump sum assistance of

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of	Entitlement	Entitlement Details
	Assistance to vulnerable groups	households including BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly.	Assistance	Rs. 50000/ to vulnerable households. (This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per this entitlement matrix).
I. OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS				
12	Temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site.	Community / Individual	Compensation	a) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant b) All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the land owner and contractor. c) Location of Construction camps by contractors in consultation with RCD.
13	Unforeseen impacts if any	Any unanticipated impacts due to the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principle agreed upon in this entitlement matrix.		

13. GRIEVANCE REDRESS CELL

There is a need for an efficient grievance redressal mechanism, which will assist the DPs in resolving queries and complaints. Any disputes will be addressed through the grievance redressal mechanism.

Formation of Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) is most important for grievance redressal and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievances, are settled by the GRC. Detailed investigation will be undertaken which may involve field investigation with the concerned DPs. The GRCs are expected to resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time.

The GRCs 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 is 15 days. The GRC will meet once in a fortnight to expedite redressal of grievances.

People are not debarred from moving to the court for issues including those related to R&R Entitlement. However, it is expected that the GRCs will play a very crucial role in redressing grievances of the DPs, and will help the implementation of the project as scheduled.

13.1. CONSTITUTION OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE (GRC)

The committee will comprise of representatives of local NGOs; public representatives (viz., Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly, etc) from respective district; representative of women group, squatters and vulnerable DPs; line department and affected persons especially women as well as the representative of respective District Administration. Minimum participation of women in GRC will be 33%. At least two persons from each group will be there in the GRC. The functions of the GRC will be:

- To provide support for the DPs on problems arising out of Land/ Property acquisition.
- To record the grievances of the DPs, categorizes and prioritize and solve them within a month.
- To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU.

13.2. OPERATIONAL MECHANISM

It is proposed that GRC will meet regularly (at least once in 15 days) on a pre-fixed date (preferably on first 7th day of the month). The committee will look into the grievances of the people and will assign the responsibilities to implement the

decisions of the committee. The committee will deliver its decision within a month of the case registration.

The mechanism will be based on proposed laws. The Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) will be set up at each district. Grievance not resolved amicably at the district level will be routed through PIU to the GRC. Arbitrator may also be appointed for unresolved cases. Arbitrator will be selected by PIU.

The various queries, complaints and problems that are likely to be generated among the DPs will primarily relate to disputes of ownership of assets, identification of legal heirs of deceased property owner and other non-land related issues.

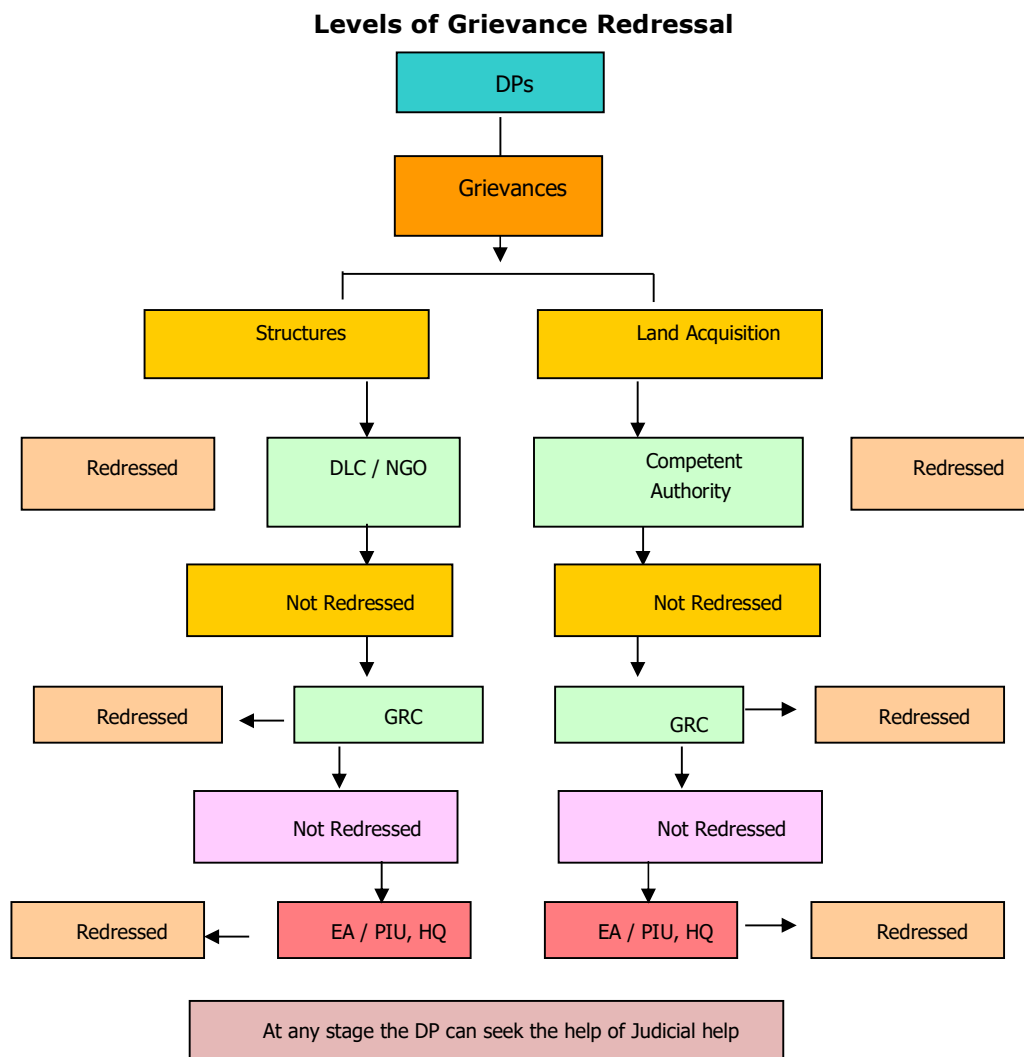
The PIU and office of NH will act as Public Information Centres, which will be in possession of all documents relating to the Project including compensation packages and grievance redressal procedures, and will provide any information regarding compensation and grievance redressal.

Through public consultations, the DPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redressal. The DPs can call upon the support of NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redressal body.

13.3. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM FOR DPS

The successive grievance redressal stages are illustrated in the flow chart shown below:

Flow Chart



District Level Committees: The first stage will be District Level Committees (DLCs) and the PIU. The DPs will be encouraged to be part of DLCs composed of:

- Representatives of affected persons;
- Panchayat members of the affected villages; and
- NGO/ Civic Body/ Other non-political Organization

33% participation of women from affected families and full participation of women from the women headed households will also be encouraged.

The DLCs and the PIU will meet at regular intervals as decided by the community, specifically for grievance redressing purposes at a pre-decided date, time and place. The DPs can be formally present in these meetings and discuss their queries and grievances. At the community level, the committee will have the power to resolve matters either by providing information or agreeing on a follow-up action. It may also reject some grievances for not being legitimate. However, it will have to explain to the AP, the premise for not recording the grievance. Legitimate grievances, which the DLC is unable to resolve, will be taken to the GRC, which will then take the necessary action after reviewing the findings of a thorough investigation. The DLC will maintain a register of all queries and grievances, and the subsequent action taken.

The DPs will present their grievance, concerning compensation for structures / land and R&R assistance to the DLC. The DLC and PIU will examine the grievance, and where required will review with DRO/CA and will do utmost to reach an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of the DPs.

13.4. ROLE OF EA HEADQUARTERS

The DPs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the EA Head Office for its redressal. Failing the redressal of grievance at EA, the DPs will take the case to Arbitration. The Arbitrator(s) will be independent but appointed by MoRT&H. Taking grievances to arbitration and Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the GRC level.

14. INSTITUTIONS FOR PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION

14.1. INTRODUCTION

Institutions for planning & implementation of RP vary substantially in terms of their respective roles & capacity. Timely establishment & involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R program. The main R&R institution would include:

- EA
- Local Administration
- Line departments
- PIU
- DLC/GRC
- Training Institutions
- M&E Agency

14.2. THE PROCESS

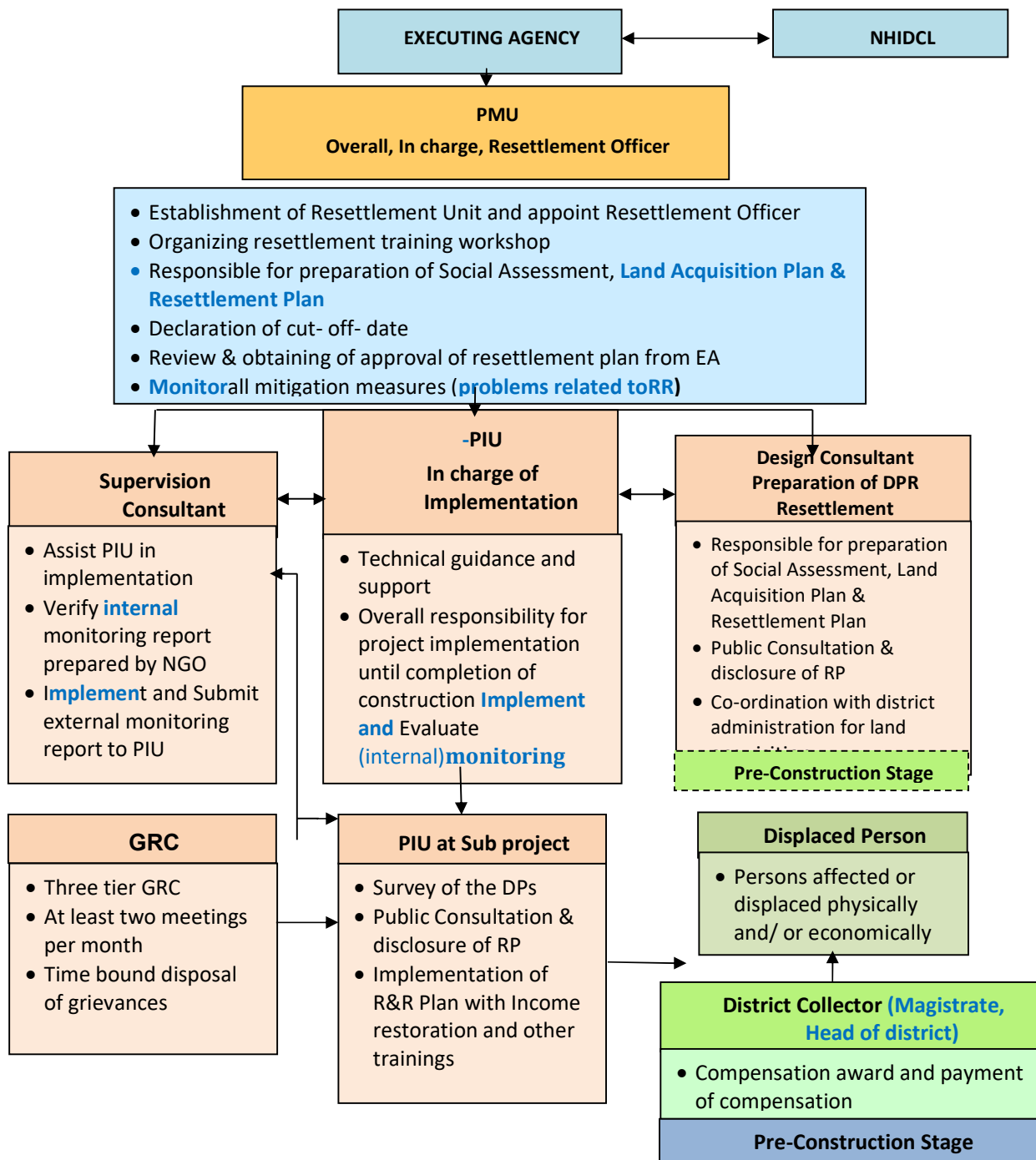
EA will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the RP:

- Establish PIU and field offices.
- Orientation and awareness seminars for Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

Effective RP implementation will require institutional relationships & responsibilities, rapid organizational development & collaborative efforts by EA, State Government & PIU. The ESDU will establish operational links within EA (for e.g. finance for release of money on approval of micro plan) & with other agencies of Government involved in project induced settlement. It will provide means & mechanism for coordinating the delivery of the compensation & assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss. On behalf of EA, ESDU will assume the responsibility for representing the social impact & resettlement component of the project. The ESDU will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public & providing additional opportunities for public comment.

The ESDU at the apex level will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination, and contingency planning, monitoring and overall reporting during RP implementation.

Figure 14.1: Institutional arrangement for RAP



14.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The role and responsibilities of the various offices in R&R implementation are presented below:

14.4. AT CORPORATE LEVEL

THE PROJECT DIRECTOR :-

- In-charge of overall project activities.
- Participate in the State Level Committees to facilitate land acquisition, pre-construction activities and implementation of R&R activities.

EA:-

- Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with corporate and field staff.
- Appoint PIU for R&R implementation and M&E consultants for monitoring and evaluation.
- Plan and conduct training programs for staff capacity building as well as capacity of field level Staffs.
- Review the micro plans prepared by the PIU.
- Review monthly progress report.
- Monitor the progress on R&R and land acquisition.
- Advice PIU/M&E Agency on policy related issues during implementation.
- Ensure early release of money to PIUs for R&R activities.

14.5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (PIU)

This unit will coordinate the process for land acquisition. Relocation and rehabilitation, distribution of project provided assistance and DPs access to government programs.

RP IMPLEMENTATION FIELD OFFICES AND TASKS

The GM-PIU will be responsible to carry out the following tasks concerning resettlement of the project:

- Overall responsibility of Implementation of R&R activities of RP.
- Responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field.
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities.
- Liaison with District Administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R.

- Participate in the district level committees.

14.6. DISTRICT RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OFFICER (DRRO)

- Co-ordinate with District Administration for land acquisition and R&R.
- Translation of R&R policy in local language.
- Prepare pamphlets of the policy.
- Printing of the policy and identity cards for the DPs.
- Ensure development of resettlement sites, wherever required.
- Participate in the allotment of residential, commercial and agricultural plots.
- Liaison with District Administration for dovetailing government's income generating and developmental programs for the DPs.
- Ensure the inclusion of those DPs who may have not been covered during the census survey; facilitate the opening of joint accounts in local banks to transfer assistance for R&R for DPs and organize disbursement of cheques for assistance in the affected area in public.
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities.
- Participate in regular meetings.
- Organize Bi-monthly meetings with the PIU to review the progress on R&R.
- Review micro plan & monthly reports submitted by PIU.

14.7. DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE (DLC)

RP will be implemented through District Level Committees that will be established in the district of Goalpara in Assam. The committee would include District Magistrate or his representative, District Land Acquisition Officer, Pradhans of Panchayat Samities, representative of affected villages including women, representative of Revenue Department, Line Departments, NHIDCL Assam, Mining Departments, people's representatives, NGO and representatives of affected population. The formation of DLCs would be facilitated by NGOs. The functions of the DLC will be as follows: (i) to meet regularly to review the progress of land acquisition/ R&R; (ii) approval of the micro-plan on the basis of methodology defined in the RP; and (iii) facilitate the implementation of the RP programs in the project-affected area.

The DLC would also: (i) meet regularly at pre-decided dated specifically for grievance redressing purpose; (ii) help in amicable settlement of disputes at community level; (iii) carry forward the ones which are not reconciled at the

Grievance Redressal Committee (iv) coordination with local Government authorities & field offices.

14.8. COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

R&R Cell will establish networking relationships with line departments and other Government & non-Government organizations. The Revenue Department has an influencing role in land acquisition proceedings, and initiation of resettlement process. Unless the compensation process is prompt and efficient, implementation process will get delayed. R&R Cell will coordinate with the Project Land Acquisition Officer to expedite the land acquisition process.

Income restoration will be sole responsibility of the Project Authority. NGO will facilitate linkages to be established with the agencies implementing centrally sponsored poverty alleviation programs to restore the income of DPs.

Restoration of community assets such as hand pumps, bore wells will require help from PHED. EA will extensively work on developing lateral linkages for mobilization of resources to benefit the DPs and to achieve the desired results expected from implementation of RP.

The Revenue Department is responsible for providing land records, acquiring land and other properties and handing them over to the proper authorities. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) will extend the IRDP and other developmental schemes to include the DPs. The representative of these departments/agencies will be in contact with the R&R Cell, which will facilitate the integration of the various agencies, involved in the R&R process.

15. RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION BUDGET

15.1. INTRODUCTION

The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for structures and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Some of the major items of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

- Compensation for agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement value
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- Assistance for shifting of the structures
- Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration

15.2. PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL LAND:

The unit rate for agricultural land has been estimated as per Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and National Highway Authority of India Act, 1956. To meet the replacement cost of land compensation will be calculated over updated land rate with additional as registration cost plus solatium or as decided by District Magistrate. It may be noted that the District Magistrate have the discretionary power in valuation of land in his jurisdiction. The State Government may also announce packages for Land Acquisition.

15.3. COMPENSATION FOR RESIDENTIAL/ COMMERCIAL AND OTHER STRUCTURES:

The compensation cost of structures are arrived at by assessment of market value, consultation with DPs and data collected from building contractors and property agents this meets the replacement cost of the structures.

The R & R budget has been calculated on the following basis:-

The R & R budget is calculated on the basis of DLC rates.

The budget for the compensation of affected structures is based on the rates of various types as described in Basic Schedule Rates (BSR), PWD, Govt. Of Assam, 2013.

The average estimated rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 14,744/m², semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 11,317/m², and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 3,427/m². The compensation for boundary walls at per running metre is Rs. 5,677/ metre

ASSISTANCE

Shifting allowance: Shifting allowance will be provided to all the affected households losing structures and tenants. The unit cost has been derived on a lump sum basis of Rs. 50,000/- as required by RFCTLARR ACT, 2013.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Employees in Structure: Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be provided assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 3 plus months i.e. @ Rs. 225/- for 100 days.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Agricultural Labourers/Sharecroppers: Agricultural Labourers/ Sharecroppers will be provided with assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 100 days @ Rs. 225/- per day.

Assistance to Vulnerable Households: One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50000/- will be paid to each vulnerable households. (This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per the entitlement matrix).

15.4. Assistance

Shifting allowance: Shifting allowance will be provided to all the affected households losing structures and tenants. The unit cost has been derived on a lump sum basis of Rs. 50,000/-.

Rental Assistance: Rental assistance to titleholder (structures) and tenants in structures will be provided in the form of grants to cover maximum three months rentals @ Rs. 4,000/- per month.

Rehabilitation Assistance to DPs Losing Business Establishment: Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided with a lump sum transitional allowance of Rs. 50,000/-. This rate has been fixed based on the estimates of average income for a period of three months.

Training Assistance to Agricultural Titleholders: Training Assistance will be provided for income generating vocational training and skill up-gradation options as per DPs choice at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- per affected household to those households losing their primary source of income.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Employees in Structure: Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be provided assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 3 plus months i.e. @ Rs. 146/- for 100 days.

Assistance to Vulnerable Households: One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50,000/- will be paid to each vulnerable households. (This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per the entitlement matrix).

15.5. COMPENSATION FOR COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Religious and Community Structures: The religious and community structures are being partially affected and do not require full replacement. However a lump sum provision of Rs. 5,00,000/- per structure is made in the budget to rebuild and enhance the ambience of these structures. However any religious or community structure requires full relocation will be compensated in replacement rate.

15.6. SOURCE OF FUNDING AND FUND FLOW MANAGEMENT

The cost related to land acquisition and resettlement cost will be borne by the EA. EA will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. The EA will, in advance, initiate the process and will try to keep the approval for the R&R budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the EA will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the RP to DPs. The implementing NGO will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

15.7. R&R BUDGET

The total R&R budget as per the prevailing norms of the state government for proposed project RP works out to Rs.24.19 crore. A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in Table -15.1

Table 15. 1 Estimates of Entitlements

Item	Rate	Total Affected Area (Ha)/Number	Cost
	(in Rs. Per Ha)		(in Rs.)
I. Compensation for losses of Private Property			
1. Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)			
Effective Average Cost of Urban Land			0.00
Effective Average Cost of Rural Land			0.00
Land required for from others			0.00
		Sub Total (A)	0.00
2. Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to land			
Type of Structure	Rs. Per Sqm	Area Sqm	
Pucca	15000	428.83	64,32,450.00
Semi Pucca	12000	6955.48	8,34,65,760.00

Kutchcha	4000	2676.79	1,07,07,160.00
Boundary wall (in M)	7000	573.57	40,14,990.00
Under Construction	8000	644.91	51,59,280.00
Car Wash	As Per Market value	27.3	2,00,000.00
Subtotal (B)			10,99,79,640.00
100% Solatium for Land and Structure (C)			10,99,79,640.00
II. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Land owners & families dependent on Land)			
3. Loss of Land			
Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs	5,00,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 12 months	36,000.00		0.00
Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	50,000		0.00
Transitional Allowance	50,000.00		0.00
One Time Resettlement Allowance	50,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (D)			0.00
4. Loss of Residence			
Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs	5,00,000.00		0.00
Shifting Assistance to DPs	50,000.00	0	0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 12 months	36,000.00	0	0.00
Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	50,000.00	0	0.00
One Time Resettlement Allowance	50,000.00	0	0.00
Subtotal (E)			0.00
5. Loss of Shop/trade/commercial structure			
Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs	5,00,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 12 months	36,000.00	0	0.00
Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	50,000	0	0.00
One Time Resettlement Allowance	50,000.00	0	0.00
Subtotal (F)			0.00
III. Impact to Squatters/ Encroachers			

1. Loss of Residence			
House Construction Assistance of Rs. 50,000	50,000.00		0.00
Shifting Assistance to DPs	10,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 3 months	18,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (G)			0.00
2. Loss of Shop/trade/commercial structure			
Shop Construction Assistance of Rs. 20,000	20,000.00		0.00
Shifting Assistance to DPs	10,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 3 months	18,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (H)			0.00
3. Loss of commercial Kiosk/vendor			
Special one time Assistance of Rs. 18,000	18,000.00		0.00
Subsistence Allowance for 3months	9,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (I)			0.00
IV. Impact to Vulnerable Household			
One time Assistance who have to relocate	25,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (J)			0.00
V. Common Property Resource			
Religious Structures (Temple & Mosque)/Community Property	2,50,000.00		0.00
School	2,50,000.00		0.00
Govt. Property (Waiting Shed)	1,00,000.00		0.00
Subtotal (K)			0.00
VI. Unforeseen Impacts			
Contingency & Administrative Charges of 10%	Total of (A to L)	10%	2,19,95,928.00
Subtotal (L)			2,19,95,928.00
Total (M) = (A to L)			24,19,55,208.00

Source: Census Survey on June - July 2019

The above estimate is based on rates vide Entitlement Matrix (Dec2019). An escalation of 12% on the said matrix may be allowed as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

The compensation cost of trees and crops would be calculated and reflected in the Environmental Management Plan, so it is deliberately kept aside from the R&R budget; otherwise there would be a possibility of double counting. The Temporary impact during the construction period is to be borne by the contractor and it should be kept in the contract documents of the same.

[Handwritten Signature]



16.IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

16.1. INTRODUCTION

Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration.

However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

16.2. SCHEDULE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases i.e. Project Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

16.3. PROJECT PREPARATION PHASE

The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PMU and PIU at project and project level respectively; submission of RP for approval from NH; appointment of NGO and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign & community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

16.4. RP IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RP which includes issues like compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

16.5. MONITORING AND REPORTING PERIOD

As mentioned earlier the internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMU, PIU and implementing NGO and will start early during the project when implementation of RP starts and will continue till the complementation of the sub-project. The

independent monitoring and reporting will be the responsibility of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) to be hired for the sub project.

16.6. R&R IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of Table. The cut-off date will be notified formally for titleholder as the date of LA notification and for non-titleholders as the date of census survey. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The implementation schedule can also be structured through package wise. The entire stretch can be divided in to various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package.

Consultancy Services for Feasibility Study, Preparation of Detailed Project Report for development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes to improve the efficiency of freight movement in India under Bharatmala Pariyojana (Lot-1) Package VII **Bilasipara-Chapar-Tulungia-Jogighopa-Gendera-Paikan-Dudhnoi-Guwahati Road** (Length 225.000 km) in the State of Assam.

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TABLE 16. 1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

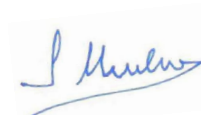
	2018				2019				2020				2021	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q
Project Preparation Stage														
Screening project impact														
Public Consultation on alignment														
Prepare Land Acquisition Plan														
Carryout Census Survey														
Prepare Resettlement Plan(RP)														
RP Implementation Stage														
Obtain RP approval from NH														
Disclosure of RP														
Formation of GRC(Grievance Mechanism)														
Implementation of GRC														
Public Consultation														
Co-ordination with district authority for LA														
Submission of LA proposals to DC/DM														
Payment of compensation														
Taking procession of acquired land														
Handling over the acquired land to contractor														
Rehabilitation of DPs														
Monitoring and Reporting Period														

[Signature]



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17.MONITORING AND EVALUATION

17.1. INTRODUCTION

Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs, facilitates changes 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 absence of an effective monitoring strategy it would be impossible to ensure that all anticipated benefits and entitlements reach DPs in time and in an efficient grievance free manner. It will be a systematic and continuous process of collecting and analyzing information about the progress of the project and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses within a project. Resettlement monitoring will include the collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the RP. Monitoring in resettlement will focus on restoration of income and standard of living of the affected persons as the primary focus. Several key activities such as delivery of entitlements will also be monitored. EA will have two tiers (Internal and External) monitoring system.

17.2. KEY INDICATORS OF MONITORING

EA, considering the importance of the various stage of project cycle, will handle the monitoring at each stage as stated below:

17.3. PREPARATORY STAGE

During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget, land acquisition, consultation with DPs in the preparation of resettlement plan, payments of entitlements due, grievance redressal, and so on.

The key indicators for monitoring at this stage will be:

- Conduct of baseline survey
- Consultations
- Identification of DP and the numbers
- Identification of different categories of DPs and their entitlements
- Collection of gender disaggregated data
- Inventory & losses survey
- Asset inventory Entitlements
- Valuation of different assets

- Budgeting
- Information dissemination
- Institutional arrangements
- Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure

17.4. RELOCATION STAGE

Monitoring during the relocation phase covers such issues as site selection in consultation with DPs, development of relocation sites, assistance to DPs (especially to vulnerable groups) in physically moving to the new site. Likewise, aspects such as adjustment of DPs in the new surroundings, attitude of the host population towards the new-comers and development of community life are also considered at this stage. The key indicators for monitoring will be:

- Payment of compensation
- Delivery of entitlement
- Grievance handling
- Land acquisition
- Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities '(water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity)
- Consultations
- Relocation
- DPs who do not relocate
- Payment of compensation
- Livelihood restoration assistance.

17.5. REHABILITATION STAGE

Once DPs have settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring will be on issues of economic recovery programmes including income generating schemes (IGSs), acceptance of these schemes by DPs, impact of IGSs on living standards, and the ability of the new livelihood patterns. The key indicators for monitoring will be:

- Initiation of income generation activities
- Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area
- Consultations

- Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life

The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix.

17.6. INPUT AND OUTPUT INDICATORS RELATED TO PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF THE WORK WILL INCLUDE ITEMS AS:

- Training of PIU, ROs and other staff completed
- Public meetings held
- Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed.
- Meeting of DLCs
- Meeting of GRCs
- Grievance redresses procedures in-place and functioning.
- Compensation payments disbursed.
- Relocation of DPs completed.
- Community development activities completed.
- Infrastructure repaired, bus stands, water and sanitation facilities provided.
- Extent of government land identified and allotted to the DPs.
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

17.7. REPORTING MECHANISM

As stated earlier one of the main roles of PIU will be to oversee proper and timely implementation of all activities in RP. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for PIU and Rehabilitation Manager will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities. Internal Monitoring will be carried out by the PIU (through the R&R Cell) and its agents, such as NGOs and will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RP Implementation. PIU will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly progress to access the progress and results of RP implementation and adjust work programme where necessary, in case of delays or problems. 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 DPs. The reports can broadly be classified as:

- Progress reports during Implementation of the RP
- Qualitative reports highlighting the qualitative aspects

- Financial reports
- Evaluation reports based on benefits and impact of assistance provided.

17.8. RESOURCES REQUIREMENT AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT

For the PIU to function, EA will allocate adequate financial resource towards office space, computers, transport and staff budget. The following essential requirements will be planned:

- Annual budget for Monitoring
- Office space, Tables, chairs and furniture.
- Computer dedicated to the monitoring unit
- Transport
- Administrative support staff, Appropriate technical staff, Add on database management

17.9. PROPERTY AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE FOLLOWING AFFECTED PERSONS:

- 100% census survey of persons who were severely affected by Project works and have relocated either to group resettlement sites or preferred to self-relocate.
- 20% sample survey of persons who had property, assets, incomes and activities marginally affected by Project works and did not relocate.
- 20% sample survey of those affected by off-site project activities by contractors' subcontractors, including employment, use of land for contractor's camps, pollution, public health etc.
- Generate gender disaggregated socio-economic data, socio-economic condition, needs and priorities of women etc.

17.10. EVALUATION OF DELIVERY AND IMPACTS OF ENTITLEMENTS

- Identify the categories of impacts and evaluate the quality and timeliness of delivery of entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures) for each category of impact. He/she will ensure that how the entitlements were used and examine impact and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the RP.
- Ensure the quality, sufficiency of funds and on-time delivery of entitlements according to RP. Also verify other monitoring reports prepared during implementation by an independent source.

- Establish by appropriate investigative and analytical techniques, the pre-and post- Project socio-economic conditions of the affected people. In the absence of baseline socio-economic data on income and living standards, and given the difficulty of DPs having accurate recollection of their pre-Project income and living standards, develop some quality checks on the information to be obtained from the DPs. Such quality checks could include verification by neighbours and local village leaders. The methodology for assessment should be very explicit.

17.11. EVALUATION OF CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

- Identify, quantify and qualify the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved and the consultation and participation procedures.

DECLARATION OF SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION

- Provide a summation of whether involuntary resettlement was implemented (a) in accordance with the RP, and (b) in accordance with Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

ACTIONS REQUIRED

- Describe any outstanding actions that are required to bring the resettlement into compliance with Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Describe further mitigation measures needed to meet the needs of any affected person or families judged and/or perceiving themselves to be worse off as a result of the Project.
- Provide a timetable and define budget requirements for these supplementary mitigation measures and detail the process of compliance monitoring and final "signing off" for these DPs.

17.12. REPORTING CYCLE/FREQUENCY

PIU is responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP & will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities. The external M&E expert will submit bi-annual review directly to EA and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

17.13. PARTICIPATION OF AFFECTED PEOPLE IN M&E

The general approach to be used is to monitor activities and evaluate impacts ensuring participation of all stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups. Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods:

- Baseline household survey of a representative sample, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. 20% percent random sample of DPs will be covered.
- Focused Group Discussions (FGD) that would allow the monitors to consult with a range of stakeholders (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and DPs).
- Key informant interviews: select local leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- Community public meetings: open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit :-
- Information about performance of various resettlement activities.
- Structured direct observations: field observations on status of resettlement
- Implementation, plus individual or group interviews for crosschecking purposes.
- Informal surveys/interviews: informal surveys of DPs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods. In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of DPs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess impact of resettlement.

17.14. IMPACT ON WOMEN

The project will have both positive and negative impact on the women of the region. The women, by virtue of their biological difference, enjoy a low privilege status in the society as compared to their male counterpart. Any negative impact of the project would have greater magnitude on this less privileged class of the society. It is imperative to have a continuous monitoring and evaluation of implication of RP implementation on the women.

18.CONCLUSION

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will enable to appropriately mitigate the adverse impacts identified through the Social Impact Assessment and the Land Acquisition Plans provided as part of this RAP.

However, this RAP is an indicative for purposed of estimating the extent of impacts and the category of impacts envisaged due to this project development. The final RAP will be based on the actual survey done at the time of the center line marking at the stage of project implementation. This RAP also provides an indicative budget for purposes of allocation of funds for implementation of the RAP under this project. This RAP budget forms the part of the entire project budget.

The public consultation on the focus groups and the stakeholders give the opportunity to address issues, which were already resolved after making appropriate changes in design and alternative finalization. The stakeholders become aware of the development schemes and at the same time influence and share to control over these initiatives, decisions and resources. Community consultations also help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur.

Decisions regarding providence of the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlement would be done as per the guidelines of EA and Government of India. The DPs may go to the Grievance Redressed Cell and to the Arbitrator as per the provision laid in the Guidelines. It may be noted that the redress to the grievances of the DPs may be done with consideration.

According to the proposed alignment of the Project Road the estimated cost for the various categories of Affected Persons for different purpose and objective of Resettlement and Rehabilitation based on rates vide Entitlement Matrix (December 2019) followed for EA road development works without an escalation of 12% on the said matrix is – would be Rs.24.19 crores. The estimated cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation is not the total socio – economic cost of the project. The PIU should look into the income restoration of the Affected Families with the objective that the families are 'as well off as before'.

The widening of the Bilasipara - Guwahati road gives an immense scope of development of the region in regards of easy accessibility to all the places of the North Eastern region with comfort and helps in immense development of the Commerce both National and International. Other than the development of the commerce sector there would be easy accessibility of the agricultural surplus of the region and the finished industrial products with the rest the country.