

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 38412-033
August 2018

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

Gumi Subproject:

Package-G1 and G2: Bank Protection Work from Barbhita Area of 1.2 km and Taparpathar Area of 5 km (Total 6.2 km)

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

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 1 August 2018)

Currency unit	-	Indian rupees (₹)
₹1.00	=	0.01460
\$1.00	=	₹68.49

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Government of Assam (GOA) is implementing the Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program to enhance the reliability and effectiveness of flood and riverbank erosion risk management (FRERM) along the Brahmaputra River in the Assam region. The population living in the flood prone areas of the Brahmaputra River Basin in Assam will benefit both directly and indirectly due to this program. The program is being implemented through a multitranche financing facility from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA), is currently implementing the subprojects proposed under Tranche-I and proposes to take up the implementation of Tranche-II subprojects.
2. The investment program aims to improve key infrastructure for flood and erosion management including improvement and rehabilitation of embankments, riverbank protection and flood proofing works along the Brahmaputra River to protect vital state economic interests and to improve the socio- economic conditions of the flood plain inhabitants, including poverty reduction of the poorer and vulnerable groups in the project area. Thus, the proposed program has been expected to enhance the security against floods and riverbank erosion through provision of comprehensive interventions comprising of mitigations, institutional strengthening and capacity building of state and local level agencies of the Water Resources Department (WRD). The Program activities involve (i) construction of river bank protection in selected high priority/sub project areas; (ii) strengthening and improvements of existing embankments; (iv) nonstructural measures such as forecasting and early warning systems, and preparedness; (v) alternative measures such as community flood proofing in selected localities; and (vi) project management support.
3. The anti-erosion over water works in both Palasbari and Dibrugarh, raising and strengthening of Oakland dyke of Dibrugarh and emergency earth work over Brahmaputra Dyke in Kaziranga subproject are the portions of the civil works which will require land acquisition (LA) and have an impact on the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) issues along the subprojects.
4. The over water riverbank protection works Barbhita area of 1.2 kilometers (km) and Taparpathar area of 5 km (total 6.2 km) under packages G1 and G2 of Palasbari-Gumi subproject will prevent erosion of the agricultural lands and the settlement areas that are adjacent to the river and thereby protect the life and property of the people living in these settlements.
5. The improvements proposed under these two packages would entail land acquisition and will impact residences and shops belonging to the non-titleholders. These two packages will involve acquisition of 3.76 hectares (ha) of private land, require transfer of 11.33 ha of government land. In total, the sub-project will impact 112 households with 504 persons, out of which 93 households with 476 persons will experience significant impacts. Fifty-four private structures will be affected; causing physical displacement to 27 households, economic displacement to 5 households and non-significant impact to 3 households. Sixty-four landowners will lose land and out of them 61 landowners will be losing 10 percent or more of their landholding and would also face economic displacement. However, these 64 land owners could not be covered in the census and socioeconomic survey as they could not be located being absentee landlords. FREMAA will ensure to locate them before final update of this resettlement plan before execution of civil work. In addition to this, 2 common property resources will also be affected.

6. The objective of this resettlement plan is to provide mitigation measures to address the adverse impacts to the displaced persons so as to improve or at least restore their living standard to pre-project level. This resettlement plan describes the likely impacts, mitigation measures, entitlements, institutional arrangements to implement the resettlement plan, grievance redress mechanism and monitoring. This resettlement plan complies with National and State laws and policies and is also in compliance with ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009. The area of the proposed civil work for over water riverbank protection is in a vulnerable location being prone to very severe erosion in every monsoon period. Hence, it has been proposed that underwater riverbank protection work will be taken up initially to stabilize the bank for start of over water works. A fresh census and socioeconomic survey will be carried out after stabilization of the bank and this resettlement plan will be updated accordingly.

7. The private land required for these packages are spread across four revenue villages viz. Ashalpara, Barbhita, Baghmara and Taparpathar. There are 64 landowners from whom land is proposed to be acquired and loss of land for 61 landowners will be significant as they will be losing 10 percent or more of their total landholding.

8. Census and socioeconomic surveys were undertaken from June 2016 based on the detailed design provided by the Water Resources Department (WRD) Palasbari-Gumi Division. The survey identified 45 households losing 54 structures and 3 households losing only trees and the socioeconomic survey was also carried out amongst them. This resettlement plan will be further updated prior to the award of civil work contract to accommodate any additional impact and/or entitlement after completion of DMS or any change in the engineering design.

9. The project intervention would impact 48 structure-owners and 64 landowners. Among the structure-owners, 94 percent (45 out of 48 displaced households [DHHs]) will be significantly impacted and the impact is insignificant to 6 percent (3 out of 48 DHHs) as they will be losing only trees. Fifty six percent of the structures are used for residential purpose, 10 percent are used for commercial purpose and 46 percent of the structures are used either as cattle shed, or grain storage or farm shelter etc. Significantly impacted residential structures account for 100 percent (27 out of 27 displaced persons [DPs]) and significantly impacted commercial structures account for 100 percent (3 DPs out of 3 DPs) and Residential cum Commercial account for 100 percent (2 DPs out of 2 DPs). Though 100 percent of the other structures do face significant impact, it does not involve physical or economic displacement.

10. Eleven percent of the affected household will face economic displacement (5 DHHs out of 48 DHHs). The economically DHHs comprise of 5-households who will lose their livelihood due to loss of their commercial structure and 95 percent (61 out of 64-titleholders) losing significant extent of their productive land, will also face loss economic displacement. The Package-G1 and Package-G2 of the Palasbari-Gumi subproject will impact 2 common property resources (CPR) comprising of 1 Lower Primary School (L.P School) and 1 places of worship.

11. The salient findings of the census and socioeconomic survey were summarized and 94 percent of the households are headed by men and 6 percent of the households are female-headed. Hundred percent of the DHHs belong to the general category. The average size of the DHH is 4.5 members. The worker participation rate of 31.4 percent amongst the DPs is significantly lower than the State average (38.7%). The average annual income of the affected household is ₹34,823.

12. There are 16 percent female-headed households who qualify under vulnerable category, 41 percent each are below poverty line and 41 percent elderly-headed household.

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

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

15. For the title holders, the date of notification [Sec 9(1)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1964 will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with RFCTLARR Act and ADB SPS. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is ₹128 million.

16. The GRC has been established at three-levels, one at the project level, another at the District level and the third at executing agency level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of DPs' concerns, complaints and grievances.

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

supported by the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Officer and Field Supervisors appointed by FREMAA and an NGO recruited specially for this purpose at each subproject level.

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

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

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

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

Table 1: Description of Subprojects under Tranche-II

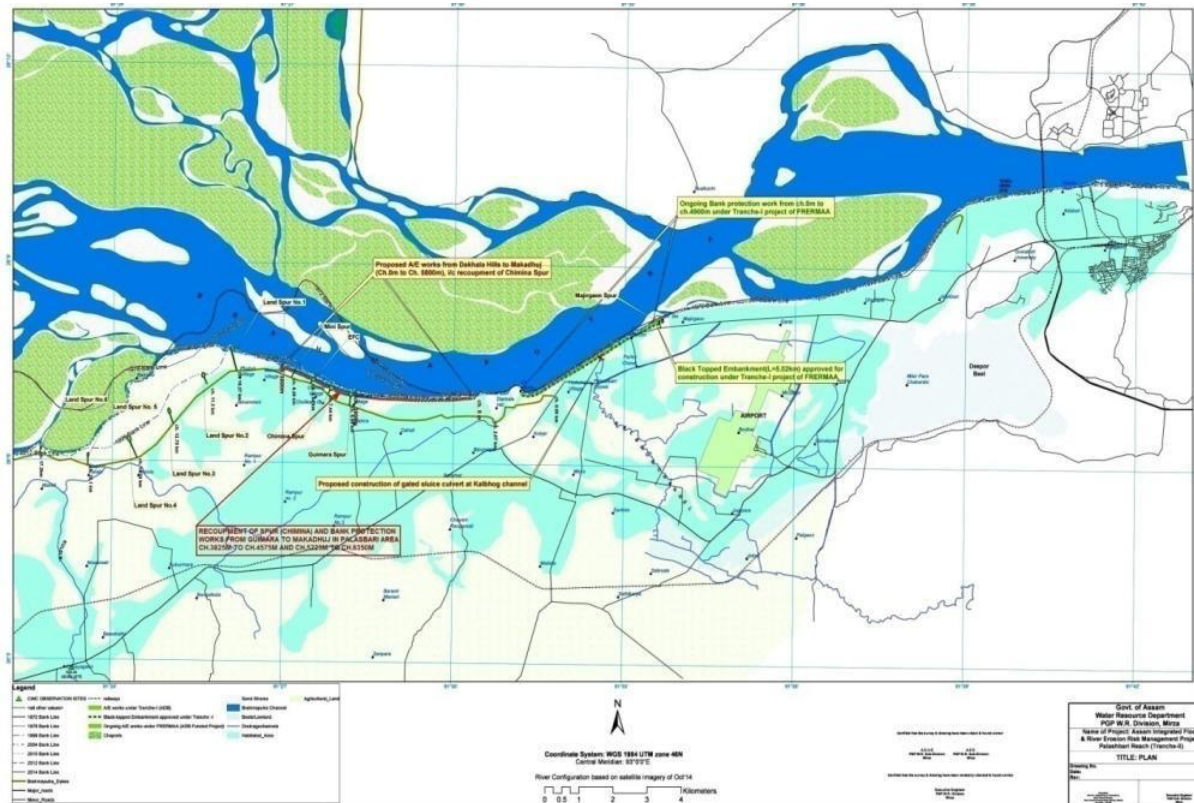
Sub-Project	Package Details
Palasbari-Gumi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) G-1: Bank protection 1.2 km (Gumi) ii) G-2: Bank protection 5 km (Gumi) iii) P-1: Bank protection work from Ch. 0 to 3000 m + construction of sluice gate (Palasbari) + Spur Rehabilitation iv) P-2: Bank protection work from Ch. 3000 m to 6400 m
Dibrugarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) D-1: Bank protection at Rohmoria 2.7 km ii) D-2: embankment Rehabilitation of Oakland Dyke (Dibrugarh) iii) D-3: Bank protection DTP Dyke 1.05 km (Dibrugarh) iv) D-4: Dibrugarh pro-siltation measures in form of PSC porcupine
Kaziranga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Package K 1: Construction of 3 Sluice Gates at 3 locations + riverbank protection works (4 km) ii) Package K 2: Pro-siltation measures iii) Package K 3: Emergency works (earthworks)

3. The Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) has updated this resettlement plan for Packages G1 and G2 of the Palasbari-Gumi subproject proposed under Tranche-II of the investment program. This resettlement plan addresses the social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets and impact to non-titleholders living along the embankment of the river, that would result in social and/or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with the resettlement framework of investment program that confirms to the principles and provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARRA) and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS).

B. Civil Work Packages

4. The over water riverbank protection works Barbhita area of 1.2 kilometers (km) and Taparpathar area of 5 km (total 6.2 km) under packages G1 and G2 would entail land acquisition (LA) and have an impact on the resettlement and rehabilitation issues along the corridor of impact (COI). Hence, this resettlement plan has been prepared to mitigate the adverse impacts due to this project activity on the people living across the COI. Figure 1 shows the plan of the packages under Palasbari-Gumi.

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

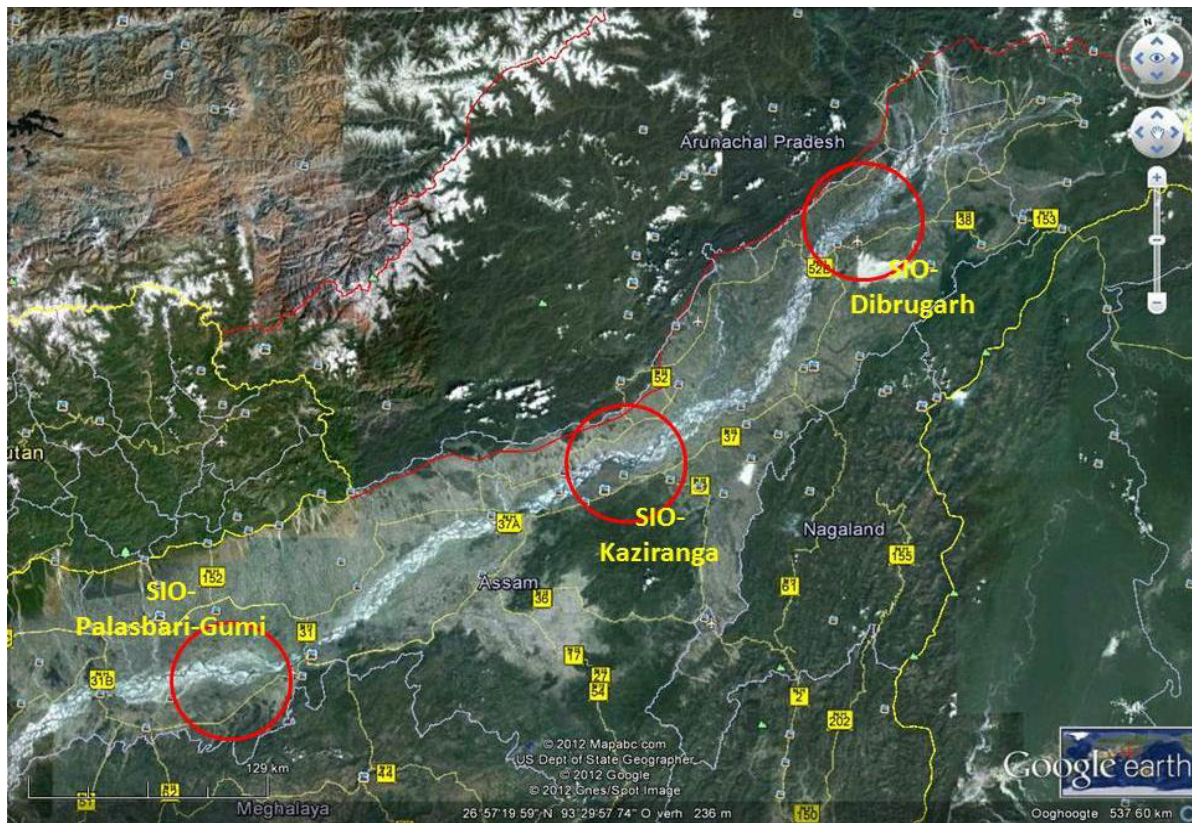


Source: WRD, Palasbari Gumi Division, Assam

C. Profile of the Project Area

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

Figure 2: Subproject Location



Source: Google Earth

D. Subproject Package-G1 and Package-G2 Impacts

6. The over water riverbank protection works Barbhita area of 1.2 km and Taparpathar area of 5 km (total 6.2 km) under packages G1 and G2 of Palasbari-Gumi subproject will prevent erosion of the agricultural lands and the settlement areas that are adjacent to the river and thereby protect the life and property of the people living in these settlements.

E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

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

F. Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

8. The objective of this resettlement plan is to provide mitigation measures to address the adverse impacts to the displaced persons so as to improve or at least restore their living standard to pre-project level. This resettlement plan describes the likely impacts, mitigation measures, entitlements, institutional arrangements to implement the resettlement plan, grievance redress mechanism and monitoring. This resettlement plan complies with National and state laws and policies and is also in compliance with ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). The area of the proposed civil work for over water riverbank protection is in a vulnerable location being prone to acute erosion in every monsoon. Hence, it has been proposed that under water riverbank protection work will be taken up initially to stabilize the riverbank for start of over water works. Hence, fresh census and socioeconomic survey will be carried out after stabilization of the bank and this resettlement plan will be updated accordingly.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Impacts of the Subproject Package

9. The proposed project activities in Palasbari-Gumi subproject include 6-packages (Table-1) and this resettlement plan has been prepared for **Package-G1** and **G2** of Gumi site of the Palasbari-Gumi subproject. The work under these packages involve over water bank protection work Bank Protection Work from Barbhita area of 1.2 km and Taparpathar area of 5 km (total 6.2 km). Due to slope cutting along the riverbank, additional land adjoining the river bank will be required and this would involve acquisition of private land, transfer of government land and will impact squatters **Error! Reference source not found.**

10. However, the improvements proposed under these two packages would entail land acquisition and will impact residences and shops belonging to the non-titleholders. This package will involve acquisition of 3.76 ha of private land, require transfer of 11.33 ha of government land and will impact 54 private structures belonging to 45 households as some of the DHHs are having more than one structure which is impacted. The impact to 54 private structures will cause physical displacement to 27 households, economic displacement to 3 households losing commercial structures and 2 households economically displaced due to loss of residence cum commercial structures and non-significant impact to 19 households. There are 64 landowners from whom land will be acquired and out of them 61 landowners will be losing 10 percent and more of their productive landholding, agricultural and Residential and would also face economic displacement. In addition to this, 2 common property resources will also be affected. In all, the packages will cause impact to 112 households comprising of 504 persons. Total number of non-titled DP is 216 numbers out of which 144 non-titleholders will face significant impact. The involuntary resettlement impacts are summarised in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts¹

Impact	Package- G1 &G2
Private Land Acquisition (ha)	3.76 ha
Government Land Required	11.33 ha
Displaced Households (DHHs)	112
Physically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	27
Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	5
Economically Displaced Titleholders losing land	61
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	2
Non-Significant Impact ²	19
Total Displaced Persons (DPs)	504
Titled DPs	288
Non-titled DPs	216
Total Displaced Persons (DPs) experiencing significant impact	476
Titled DPs experiencing significant impact	271
Non-titled DPs experiencing significant impact	205
Affected employees	-
Affected Structures	54
Affected Private Trees	2,323
Affected Common Property Resources	2

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

11. Total land required for the improvements proposed civil work under Package G1 and G2 of these packages is 15.09 ha. The extent of private land and government land required is given in Table 3. The private land to be acquired for this subproject is **3.76** ha and constitutes 25 percent of the total land required.

Table 3: Category of Land to be acquired

SI	Type of Ownership	Hectare
1	Private	3.76
2	Government	11.33
Total		15.09

Source: Revenue Circle office, Goroimari and Chamaria, June 2016.

¹ The figures include 48 HHs covered in census and Socio-economic survey and 64 landowners not covered under census and socio-economic survey.

² Where the impact to structure or productive assets is less than 10 percent of the total area, then such impacts are categorised as non-significant impacts as the DP is neither physically nor economically displaced and when the loss is 10 percent or more the impact is categorized as significant. The non-significant impacted DHHs in these Packages include 13 DHHs losing only other structures, 3 DHHs who lose less than 10% of their land and 3 DHHs losing only trees.

12. The private land required for these packages is spread across four villages viz., Ashalpara, Barbhita, Baghmara and Taparpathar. The 64 landowners from whom land is proposed to be acquired is categorized village wise is presented in Table 4³ based on the extent of land lost as a percentage to total land holding. Loss of land is non-significant to 4.7 percent of the landowners who will be losing less than 10 percent of their total landholding and for the remaining (95.3%), the loss will be significant as they will be losing 10 percent and above of their total landholding.

Table 4: Extent of Land Loss

Extent of Land Acquired	Ashalpara	Barbhita	Baghmara	Taparpathar	Total	Percentage
Less than 10%	2	0	1	0	3	4.7
≥10% and < 20%	2	0	3	4	9	14.1
≥20% and < 50%	8	0	15	4	27	42.1
≥50% and < 99%	9	0	7	3	19	29.7
100%	0	0	4	2	6	9.4
Total	21	0	30	13	64	100

Source: Revenue Circle office, Goroimari and Chamaria, June 2016.

13. The 3.76 ha of private land belonging to 64 landowners are used for agriculture and residential. As mentioned above, these land owners could not be identified during census survey as they are absentee landlords and the present land record in revenue office is very old. Actual landowner will be known once the land records are updated before land acquisition award. Advertisement in local and national newspapers will be published if anyone is not able to be reached. The village wise land-owners categorized by usage of land proposed for acquisition is given in the following table.

Table 5: Type of Land Loss

Use of Land	Ashalpara	Barbhita	Baghmara	Taparpat har	Total	Extent (in ha)
Agriculture	6	0	6	4	16	0.73
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Residential	15	0	24	9	48	3.03
Total	21	0	30	13	64	3.76

Source: Circle Office, Goroimari and Chamaria, Assam June 2016

C. Impact to Structures

14. The project intervention would impact total 54 structures. Fifty percent structures are used for residential purpose, 5.5 percent for commercial purpose, 3.8 percent structures are residential cum commercial and remaining 40.7 percent are other assets like grain storages, cattle shed etc. Village-wise type and usage of the impacted structures is at Table 6 below:

³ The data has been compiled based on verification of the land records and land maps available in the Circle Office, Goroimari and Chamaria. These landowners could not be identified during the census survey as they were absentee landowners and do not live in the vicinity of the subproject area.

Table 6: Usage of Structures

Use of Structure	Significant	Non-significant	Total	Percentage
Residential	27	0	27	50.0
Commercial	3	0	3	5.5
Residential cum Commercial	2	0	2	3.8
Cattle shed, grain storage, farm shelter, private temple, toilet, etc.	22	0	22	40.7
Total	54	0	54	100

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey June 2016

15. The extent loss to the affected structures as a percentage of affected area to the total area of the structure was computed to determine the magnitude of impact. The magnitude of impact has been assessed based on the percentage of loss; with loss of less than 10% has been categorized as non-significant and loss of 10% or more as significant. Significantly impacted residential structures account for 94 percent (45 DHHs out of 48 DHHs), significantly impacted commercial structures account for 100 percent (3 DHHs out of 3 DHHs) and residence cum commercial structure account for 100 percent (2 AHs out of 2 AHs). Though 100 percent of the other structures do face significant impact, it does not involve physical or economic displacement. The extent of loss to the affected structure by usage is given in the following table.

Table 7: Extent of Impact to Structures

Extent of Loss	Residential	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Other Use	Total
Less than 10%	0	0	0	0	0
≥ 10% and < 20%	0	0	0	0	0
≥ 20% and < 50%	1	0	0	0	1
≥ 50% and < 100%	0	0	0	0	0
100%	27	3	2	22	54
Total	27	3	2	22	54

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey June 2016

16. Hundred percent of the affected structures belong to squatters. The ownership pattern of the structures is at Table 8 below:

Table 8: Ownership of Private Structures

Tenure	Residential	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Others	Total	Percentage
Owner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encroacher	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Squatter	27	3	2	22	54	100
Tenant	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	27	3	2	22	54	100

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey June 2016

17. Eighty three percent affected structures are temporary type and remaining 16% are semi-permanent type. The types of construction of the affected structures are at Table 9 below.

Table 9: Type of Structure by Use

Type of Structure	Residential	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Others	Gumi Package	Percentage
Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Semi-permanent	9	0	0	0	9	16.6
Temporary	18	3	2	22	45	83.4
Total	27	3	2	22	54	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey June 2016

18. Sixty three percent structures are farm house followed by 32 percent each of the other structures are cattle shed and 4 percent grain storage.

Table 10: Usage of Other Structures by Type

Use of Other Structure	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary	Gumi Package	Percentage
Toilet	0	0	0	0	0.0
Grain Storage	0	0	1	1	4.5
Hand Pump	0	0	0	0	0.0
Cattle shed	0	0	7	7	31.8
Farm house	0	0	14	14	63.7
Grand Total	0	0	22	22	100

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey June 2016

D. Loss of Livelihood

19. Fifty-nine percent of the affected household will face economic displacement (66 AHs out of 112 AHs). The 66 economic DHHs comprise of 3-households who will lose their livelihood due to loss of their commercial structure, 2-households due to loss of residence cum commercial structure and 61-titleholders losing significant extent of their land will also face economic displacement due to loss of agricultural crop. The type of loss leading to loss of livelihood is given in the following table.

Table 11: Loss of Livelihood by Village

Category of Loss	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Owners of Business	5	24
Commercial Tenants	-	-
Employees	-	-
Titleholders losing land	61	274
Total	66	298

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey June 2016

E. Common Property Resources

20. The Package-G1 and G2 of the Palasbari-Gumi subproject will impact 2 common property resources (CPR) comprising of 1 place of worship and 1 Lower Primary School. Out of the two CPRs, Place of worship temporary and the L. P. School is permanent. The photographs of the CPRs are at **Appendix 2**. The detail of CPR is at Table 12.

Table 12: Type and Distribution of CPRs by Village

Village	Place of Worship	L.P School	Total
Ashalpara	0	0	0
Barbhita	0	0	0
Baghmara	0	1	1
Taparpathar	1	0	1
Total	1	1	2

Source: Census Survey June 2016

F. Impact to Tree

21. The civil work under these packages will impact 2,323 trees comprising 477 timber trees and 1,846 fruit bearing will be impacted.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Involuntary resettlement Impacts

22. This resettlement plan is based on census and socioeconomic survey carried out from 8 June to 13 June 2016 based on the detailed design provided by WRD Palasbari-Gumi Division. The survey identified 48 DHHs comprising 45 households losing 54 structure and 3 non-titleholder households losing trees and the socioeconomic survey was also carried out amongst them. Sixty-four landowners would also be affected as they will be losing land, however, the information about 64 landowners losing their land was gathered from the land records available in the Circle Office, Goroimari. These landowners could not be identified during the census survey as they were absentee landowners and do not live in the vicinity of the subproject area. However, FREMAA would take appropriate steps to locate these absentee landlords e.g. advertisement in newspaper, etc. The salient findings of the survey are presented in the following sections.

B. Methodology

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

23. Appendix 8.

24. The DHHs were categorized based on the severity of impact as significant (loss of 10 percent and above of the productive asset or structure) and non-significant (loss of less than 10 percent of the productive asset or structure). The summary of Affected Common Property Resources is presented in Appendix 2.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Households

1. Head of the Households by Sex

25. Ninety four percent of the households are headed by men and 6.25 percent of the households are female-headed. Among all members of the family, 54 percent are men followed by 45 percent female. The head of household by sex is presented in the following table.

Table 13: Head of Household by Sex

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	45	93.75
Female	3	6.25
Total	48	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016

2. Households by Religion

26. Hundred percent of the DHHs reported that they are Muslims. The household by religion is presented in the following table.

Table 14: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	0	0.0
Muslim	48	100.0
Christian	-	-
Total	48	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016

3. Households by Social Category

27. Hundred percent of the DHHs comprise general category. The social category of the affected household is presented in the following table. No Indigenous Peoples (as per ADB's SPS 2009 definition) are present in the project area, therefore the Indigenous Peoples safeguard is not triggered.

Table 15: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	48	100
Other Backward caste	0	0
Scheduled caste	0	0
Scheduled Tribes	0	0

Others	0	0
Total	48	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey, June 2016

4. Household by Size of Family

28. The family of size up to 4 to 5 members account for 75.1 percent, followed by 10.4 percent with a family of size up to 3, 12.5 percent 6 to 7 members and above 7-member family account for 2 percent. The average size of the DHHs is 4.5 members.

Table 16: Size of the household

Size of the Family	Number	Valid Percentage
Up to 3	5	10.4
4 to 5	36	75.1
6 to 7	6	12.5
Above 7	1	2.0
Not disclosed	0	0.00
Total	48	100
Average size of the family is 4.5		

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016

5. Displaced Persons by Age Group

29. The percentage of women aged above 65 years is slightly lower compared to men in the same age group. However, in the 21 and below age group the women account for 50 percent and men account for 50.8 percent. In all, 50 percent of the displaced persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 20 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 19 percent in the age group of 36 and 50, 7 percent in the age group of 50 and 65 and 2 percent in the above 65 age group. The sex ratio is 943 and is lower than the State average of 958.

Table 17: Age Group of DPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 21	63	50.8	46	50.0	109	50.4
> 21 and ≤ 35	24	19.4	20	21.7	44	20.3
> 35 and ≤ 50	23	18.5	18	19.6	41	18.9
> 50 and ≤ 65	10	8.1	7	7.6	17	7.8
Above 65	4	3.2	1	1.1	5	2.3
Total	124	100.0	92	100	216	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016

D. Socioeconomic Profile

1. Educational Level of the Displaced Persons

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

Table 18: Educational level of DPs

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 5 th	48	42.26	22	23.9	70	32.4
6 th to 8 th	21	20.24	8	8.6	29	13.4
9 th to 10 th	10	6.55	6	6.5	16	7.4
11 th to 12 th	4	2.38	3	3.2	7	3.2
Diploma	0	0.00	1	1.1	1	0.46
Graduate	1	0.60	1	1.1	2	0.92
Post Graduate	1	0.60	0	0.00	1	0.46
Uneducated	39	27.38	51	55.4	90	41.6
Total	124	100	92	100	216	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016

2. Occupation of the Displaced Persons

31. Sixty four percent amongst females and 27 percent amongst males are either unemployed or not in workforce, with the not in workforce comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and females who do not go for work. The State average of worker participation rate being 38.4 percent (Rural 38.7%), the worker participation rate of 59 percent amongst the displaced persons is higher than the state average. Twenty nine percent of the male who work casual laborer, followed by 10 percent in cultivation, 2 percent agricultural laborers and 14 percent as self-employed. The occupation of the members of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 19: Occupation of DPs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty/Tea shop	2	0.0	1	0.0	3	1.38
Veg/Grocery shop/ Self employed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Salaried/Pension	18	14.52	3	3.27	21	9.7
Fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Casual laborer	16	12.90	0	0.0	16	7.4
Cultivator	37	29.84	28	30.43	65	30.1
Agri laborer	13	10.49	0	0.0	13	6.1
Livestock/ Business	3	2.42	0	0.0	3	1.3
Unemployed/Not in workforce	1	2.42	1	2.17	2	0.92
Total	124	100	92	100	216	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016

3. Income of the Affected Household

32. Twenty five percent of the household are earning between ₹24,001 and ₹48,000 per annum, followed by 20 percent who are earning less than ₹24,000, and 35 percent between ₹48,001 and ₹60,000 and 18 percent earn more than ₹60,000. The average annual income of the affected household is ₹57, 602.⁴

Table 20: Annual Household Income

Income Range	Number	Percentage
Up to 24,000	10	20.8
24,001 to 48,000	12	25.0
48,001 to 60,000	17	35.4
>60,000	9	18.7
Not disclosed	0	0.0
Total	48	100
The average annual household income is ₹34,823		

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey, June 2016

⁴ Displaced households are categorized as living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) as per the Government of Assam's classification. The state specific poverty line is calculated on the basis of a monthly per capita income of ₹691.7 in rural areas and ₹871 in urban areas of Assam.

4. Vulnerable DHHs

33. Certain sections of the society are often excluded from the development process due to a wide variety of reasons and thus are unable to enjoy the benefits of the same. These reasons include gender, caste, poverty, age, and other similar classifications. These populations are considered 'vulnerable' and require additional guidance and support. The vulnerable group for the investment program comprises of: (i) those that live below the poverty line (BPL); (ii) those who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST); (iii) female-headed households (FHHs); (iv) elderly; (v) landless and those without legal title to land; and (vi) households with disabled persons.

34. Twenty seven percent (13 DHHs out of 48 DHHs) of DHHs are vulnerable.⁵ The vulnerability in the order of priority as presented in the following table and without duplication (mutually exclusive) indicates that 23.08 percent qualify under vulnerable category as they are female-headed households, and 38.46 percent households being living below poverty line. The vulnerable status of significantly impacted DHHs in the package, which is mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table is given below.

Table 21: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage
female-headed household	3	23.08
Scheduled tribes	0	0.0
Scheduled Caste	0	0.0
Disabled Member Household	0	0.0
Below poverty line	5	38.46
Elderly	5	38.46
Landless	0	0.0
Total	13	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016

5. Role of Women

Participation in Economic Activity

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

Decision making

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

⁵ Note that 64 titleholder DHHs are yet to be surveyed. FREMAA will ensure that missing households are receive a census and socio-economic survey prior to displacement, and that these DHs are assessed for their vulnerability.

Institutional Delivery

37. Amongst those who reported of having given birth to a child (93%), 83 percent reported that they availed the facility of government hospital for delivery during the last pregnancy. This is significantly higher than the state average of 4 percent. Those who had not sought institutional facility and had delivered at home comprised of 2 percent who had delivered private hospital and 4 percent who had delivered with the assistance of the village elder.

Table 22: Child Delivery

Source	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Government Hospital	40	83.3	93.75
Private Hospital	2	4.1	
Midwife at Home	1	2.1	
Village elder at Home	2	4.1	
Not applicable	3	6.25	
Total	48	100	

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016

E. Gender Disaggregated Data

38. Eighteen percent of the households are headed by women and among members of household women account for 43 percent. The women DPs comprise of 50 percent who are below 21 years, 21 percent are in the age group of 22 to 35 years, 20 percent are in the age group of 36 to 50 years, 7 percent are in the age group of 51 to 65 and 1 percent are above 65 years old. Fifty four percent of the females are uneducated, 32 percent each have studied up to primary and middle school, 6 percent have studied up to high school and 1 percent graduates.

39. Sixty four percent of the females are not in workforce and amongst the workforce (36%), casual laborers account for 30 percent, followed by 6 percent agricultural laborers.

40. Seventy two percent of the women are involved in financial decisions of the household, women in 79 percent (38 out of 48) of the households are responsible for fetching drinking water, the institutional delivery is 93 percent and only 4 percent reported of having title for property (land or building).

41. The three FHHs will be adversely impacted due to project activity that may cause mental stress and agony to them. The resettlement plan implementation nongovernment organization (NGO) shall facilitate these FHHs in receiving compensation and assistances also in shifting and relocation. The NGO will also organize special counseling sessions with these FHHs.

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

F. Key Socioeconomic Indicators

43. The key socioeconomic indicators established based on the census and socioeconomic survey carried out amongst the DHHs during June 2016 is presented below. These indicators would form the baseline indicators that would be compared with the evaluation carried out by the independent external evaluation agency.

Table 23: Key Socioeconomic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Economic Indicators (N =48)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	4,590
	(N =48)		
2	Number of earners	Average	1.08
3	Business establishment	%	1.04
4	Cultivators (N = 216 DPs)	%	3.3
b)	Housing/Shop Characteristics (N=48)		
5	Permanent	%	0.0
6	Semi-permanent	%	17.0
7	Temporary houses	%	83.0
8	Owners	%	0.0
9	Encroachers	%	0.0
10	Squatters	%	100
11	Tenant	%	0.0
	Standard of Living (N=48)		
12	Having Separate Kitchen	%	36.8
13	Having Separate Toilet	%	6.0
14	Houses Electrified	%	5.2
15	Access to Piped Water Supply (HSC/PT)	%	0.0
16	LPG as fuel for Cooking	%	0.0
c)	Demographic Characteristics (N=216)		
17	Family size	Average	4.5
18	female-headed household	%	4.1
d)	Assets Owned (N=48)		
19	Cycle	%	59.0
20	Motor cycle	%	0.0
21	Fishing boat	%	12.0
22	Fishing net	%	29.0
23	Pickup Van	%	0.00
24	Cart	%	0.00

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016

G. Resettlement Preferences

44. The DHHs were asked to indicate their preferred resettlement option. Ninety four percent have opted for cash assistance and 5.2 percent who opted for project constructed house/shop. The resettlement preference of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 24: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Land for Land	0	0.0
Project assisted - House / shop	3	5.2
Self-managed - Cash assistance	45	94.8
Total	48	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, June 2016

45. The resettlement plan has been prepared and will be implemented in close consultation with all the stakeholders and will involve public consultations, small group meetings, focus group discussions and meetings with all stakeholders, particularly with the DHHs. During the resettlement plan preparation, consultation and discussions were held in the major habitations and villages falling along the RCOI with the project displaced families and other stakeholders such as Gaon Bura (village headmen), panchayat members, women, socio economically disadvantaged groups – elderly, children, etc. The various methods employed during the consultation process are mentioned below in Table 25.




Table 25: Methods to be employed During the Course of Consultations

Stakeholders	Method
Local communities	Individual Interviews, field level observations, transect walk, community consultations & meetings
Gaon Burha (local village headman)	Small discussions/ individual interview
Women's and Children groups	Consultations
Other vulnerable groups	Focus Group Discussions
DC, Circle Officer, BDOs	Informal meetings
Elderly	Interviews

An essential part of the resettlement plan is the involvement of the DPs throughout the entire process. Open communication with the DPs results in transparency of the process, a better understanding of timelines and what is expected of the DPs, allowance for inputs/suggestions from the DPs, and other similar benefits to the project. Number of consultations have been conducted throughout the resettlement plan preparation stage major issues discussed/disclosed were brief on AIFRERMIP and Project 2 proposed works, institutional set up of FREMAA and SIO, details of proposed works in Palasbari subproject, benefits out of project interventions, declaration of cut-off date, proposed provisions on compensation against land, structures and trees/crops as per Land Act, 2013, proposed provisions for payment of resettlement assistances and payment procedure.

46. **Table 26** provides details of some consultations. The attendance sheets are at Appendix 7 and photographs of informal consultation and impact area is in Appendix 3.

Table 26: Details of Consultations

Date	Venue	No of participants			Issues discussed	Photograph
		M	F	T		
13-06-2016	Asalpara	18	5	23	Detail discussions were done about the anti-erosion work and support from the DPs	
15-06-2016	Taparpathar	9	6	15	Detail discussions on likely impact and how to mitigate	
20-06-2016	Barbitha	10	4	14	Discussed about the assistance of DP and their benefits	

H. Consultation Outcomes

47. The outcomes of the consultations are summarized at **Table 27**.

Table 27: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Date	Place	Queries and Responses
13/06/2016	Ashalpara	<p>People wanted to know when the work will start. Whether the local People can work as laborers during project work? They were informed that they will get opportunity to work as laborers during construction</p> <p>They wanted to know the purpose of the survey. The purpose of the survey was explained to them;</p> <p>They wanted to know whether the squatters and encroachers will get compensation or not. This was clarified that the non-titleholder will get compensation against the structure and trees in addition to various resettlement allowances;</p> <p>Whether the improved dyke will become a road so that their mobility is eased. They were informed that there will be a BT road in the dyke.</p>
15/06/2016	Taparpathar	<p>Whether they will be paid for the trees? It was clarified that they will get compensation for trees as well as structures</p> <p>Whether they will able to construct house close to the dyke? This was clarified that they will not be able to construct any house in the land acquired for the dyke.</p> <p>Will there be employment for the local people. They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as laborers depending upon their skill;</p> <p>Are the non-titleholders entitled for the benefits? It was clarified that non-titleholders will get the benefits except for the cost of land.</p>
20/06/2016	Barbhita	<p>They wanted to know whether the earth available after slope cutting can be used for raising the road very close to the work site. They were informed that WRD is considering this option as that will also control flood, however, it is yet to be finalized;</p> <p>Where they have to go to get the compensation and assistances. It was informed that for compensation they have to go to Deputy Commissioner's office at Kamrup Rural, Amingaon and for other assistances the project will arrange disbursement in their villages itself;</p> <p>Contractor will be from local area or outside? It was clarified that there is a different tender procedure and only qualified contractors are allowed to participate. If there is any such local contractor, they can submit tender but one has to qualify.</p>
21/06/2018	Baghmara	<p>People wanted to know when the work will start. Clarified that work is likely to start in end 2017.</p> <p>Whether they can do vegetable and rice cultivation this year? It was informed that they can cultivate in the affected land this season without fear;</p>

Date	Place	Queries and Responses
		<p>They expressed happiness that such work has been taken up that will not only protect them from flood, loss of agriculture due to flood but also improve the transportation of agricultural produce;</p> <p>The work should be executed as planned. It was informed that the utmost care will be taken to stick to the work plan;</p> <p>They will cooperate with the project provided they are benefited.</p>

I. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

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

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

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

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

Table 28: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Agency Responsible	Period	Status
Transect walk along the corridor of impact and identification of stakeholders	FREMAA, SIO and PMC	September 2014	Completed
SIA, Initial Public Consultations and interaction with Village Headman	FREMAA, SIO and PMC	December 2015 to May 2016	Completed
Census Survey and Public Consultations	FREMAA, SIO and PMC	June 2016	Completed

Activity	Agency Responsible	Period	Status
Disclosure of Project details, GRM and mitigation measures of the impacts	FREMAA and PMC	Starting from May 2019	
Preparation of the draft resettlement plan as PFR document for loan approval	FREMAA and PMC	June 2018	
Approval of resettlement plan by ADB	ADB	June 2018	
Disclosure of resettlement plan in FREMAA, WRD and ADB website	FREMAA, WRD and ADB	July 2018	
Fresh Census and Social-economic Survey after bank stabilization under water work	FREMAA and PMC	After completion of riverbank stabilization work in 2019	
Update of the resettlement plan based on new census and Social-economic Survey after bank stabilization under water work	FREMAA and PMC	After completion of fresh Census and Social-economic Survey in 2019	
Approval of resettlement plan by ADB	ADB	May 2019	
Disclosure of list of DPs and entitlements	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	June– July 2019	
Consultation with DPs, stakeholders, vulnerable	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	Entire period of resettlement plan implementation	
Disclosure of resettlement plan implementation details	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	Entire period of resettlement plan implementation	
Disclosure of monitoring reports	FREMAA, WRD and ADB	Entire period of resettlement plan implementation	

J. Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

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

52. Information will be disseminated to DPs at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the SIO with assistance of the NGO hired for assisting in resettlement plan implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to DPs as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Assamese. The Assamese version of executive summary of resettlement plan along with entitlement matrix and structure and process of GRC has been disclosed to DPs. Information on the update of the resettlement plan after completion of underwater bank protection work will also be disseminated.

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

IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

54. The AIFRERMIP is a multitranches financing facility which requires a settlement framework which describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementing subprojects proposed under AIFRERMIP. The resettlement framework is in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS).

55. The resettlement framework and entitlements adopted are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, State laws and regulations and ADBSPS.

B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy

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

56. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR Act is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that, the displaced persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. This act came into effect on 1 January 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The salient provision of RFCTLARR Act is discussed below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. GAPS and Project Specific Actions

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

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

4. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

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

- (i) Screen the project early, to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a census and socioeconomic survey of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Adopt measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by taking the following measures: (a) explore sitting the subproject components in government land or locations which are less impacting; (b) ensure use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; and (c) modify the designs of subproject components to minimize land requirement and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.

- (iii) Where displacement is unavoidable, improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (a) land-based resettlement strategies, where possible, when affected livelihoods are land based, and when loss of land is significant, or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; and (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at replacement value.
- (vi) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.
- (vii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless and those without legal title to land, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Pay compensation and provide all resettlement entitlements before physical and/or economic displacement
- (xi) Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons.

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- (xiii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement⁶ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - (xiv) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

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

⁶ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with displaced persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

V. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibility Criteria

68. The entitlement, assistance and benefits to the DHHs is based on the policy principles adopted for this investment program which is line with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 ADB SPS.

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

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

70. The Package-G1 and Package-G2 of Palasbari-Gumi Subproject will have two types of displaced persons i.e.: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; and (ii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all these two types of displaced persons.

B. Entitlement Matrix

71. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all DHHs and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration, if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the resettlement framework for this investment program. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

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

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

Table 29: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
Loss of Private Land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/DPs with customary land right	Compensation at replacement value ⁷ or land-for-land where feasible.
			One-time Resettlement allowance of ₹50,000 per affected family
			The option of (i) One-time payment of ₹500,000 per displaced family or (ii) Annuity policy that shall pay ₹2,000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL (Consumers price index for Agricultural Laborers)
			All displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award
Loss of Private Land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not)/share cropper	Share of the crop loss between owners and sharecroppers/tenants/ lease holders as per the agreement
			All displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award,
Loss of Government Land	Agricultural and homestead land	Encroachers	60 days advance notice to shift from encroached land.
		Squatters	60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land.
	Government land without being used by anybody	N/A	Transfer of land through inter government department
Loss of residential structure	Residential structure	Legal titleholders	Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable). Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation

⁷ Replacement cost for land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. Compensation at 1 to 2 times of the market value of the land. Market value to be multiplied by factor 1 for land in urban area, 1 to 2 in rural area depending on the distance from urban area with an additional 'Solatium' equal to the amount of compensation (100%).

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
			<p><u>Housing benefit</u>⁸: If house lost in rural areas, constructed house as per Indira AwasYojana (Pradhan MantriAwasYojna) specifications. If in urban area, house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area. In urban area if family is not willing to accept the constructed house then shall get onetime financial assistance of at least ₹150,000. In rural areas, the displaced households shall get onetime financial assistance of ₹130,000⁹</p> <p>One-time Resettlement allowance of ₹50,000 per affected household</p> <p>All physically displaced families will receive One-time Shifting assistance of ₹50,000 towards transport costs etc.</p> <p>All physically displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award</p> <p>Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value</p>
		Tenants and leaseholders	<p>Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the DP. Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation</p> <p>One-time Resettlement allowance of ₹50,000 per affected family</p> <p>All displaced families will receive one-time shifting assistance of ₹50,000 towards transport costs etc.</p> <p>All displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award</p> <p>Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets</p>
		Squatters	<p>Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter. Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation</p> <p>The project will provide suitable alternate site for relocation of residential squatters, in case required and subject to availability of suitable government land with basic amenities in the site</p> <p>One-time Resettlement allowance of ₹50,000 per affected family</p>

⁸ The housing benefit shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area

⁹GOA in Panchayat and Rural Development Department rate for PMAY house in rural areas.

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

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
			<p>One-time Resettlement allowance of ₹50,000 per affected family</p> <p>All displaced families will receive one-time shifting assistance of ₹50,000 towards transport costs, etc.</p> <p>All displaced families will receive a monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 for one year from the date of award.</p> <p>Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets.</p>
		Encroachers	<p>Replacement cost of the affected structure constructed by the encroacher. Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation</p> <p>60 days advance notice to shift from encroached structure.</p> <p>Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets.</p>
Loss of Cattle shed / Grain Storage	Cattle shed / Petty Shop/ Grain Storage	All displaced households	<p>Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one-time financial assistance of ₹25,000</p> <p>Each affected family having petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of ₹25,000</p> <p>Each affected family having a grain storage shall get one-time financial assistance of ₹50,000</p>
Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder/ tenant/leaseholder/ sharecropper/non-titled DP	<p>60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior. If notice cannot be given, lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department.</p> <p>Compensation for timber trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Agriculture/Horticulture Department for fruit bearing trees.</p>
Loss of land/structure/assets attached to land/trees and crops	Land/structure/assets attached to land/trees and crops	All affected household	Exemption from fees and taxes ¹⁰ related to all compensation

¹⁰There shall be no TDS on compensation paid for land or structure or any assets attached to land including trees and crops. This is in accordance with Sec 96 of RFCTLARR Act ('No income tax or stamp duty shall be levied on any award or agreement made under this Act, except under section 46 and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same')

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholder/ tenant/leaseholder/ non-titled/employee of commercial structure, farmer/agricultural worker/artisan/ small trader/self-employed	One-time financial assistance of minimum ₹25,000.
			Income restoration and training to eligible DPs
			Consideration for project employment.
Impacts on vulnerable DPs	All impacts	All impacted Vulnerable DPs ¹¹	One-time lump sum assistance of ₹25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid in addition to other assistances.
			Vulnerable DPs will receive preferential income restoration training program under the Project to the value of ₹25,000.
			Consideration for project employment.
Impact to SC and ST in Scheduled area	Schedule Caste / Scheduled Tribe	All SC / ST displaced household	Additional assistance to SC/ST households from scheduled areas will receive onetime payment of ₹50,000 if they have to relocate due to the project
Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction activities	Legal titleholders, non-titled DPs	Provision of rent for titleholders either in a gross sum of money or by monthly or by other periodical payments for period of occupation
			Compensation for assets lost at replacement value.
			Restoration of land to previous or better quality
Loss of common resources	Common properties	Community	Replacement value excluding depreciation of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc. without depreciation. All community facility and utility replacement is compensated and also re-built following SPS principles and this RF.
Emergency bankline protection and retired embankment work	Households affected by emergency work in terms of relocation and re-building	Temporary assistance for shifting	Shifting costs, cash compensation for reconstruction and assistance/support for temporary relocating, allowances for loss of workdays due to shifting and relocation as per entitlement matrix
Any other loss not identified	-	-	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the resettlement framework.

¹¹The group of population are considered 'vulnerable' comprise of: (i) those who are below poverty line (BPL), (ii) those who belong to SC or ST, (iii) female-headed households, (v) elderly (female above 58 years and male above 60 years), (vi) disabled persons and (vii) landless and those without legal title to land.

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

C. Cut-off Date

74. For the title holders, the date of notification under Section 9 (1) of Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1964 will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject, as given in the table below, will be the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established. The cut-off date for titleholders and that for non-titleholders are shown in **Table 30** and **Table 31**.

Table 30: Cut-off Date for Titleholders

Revenue Village	Cut-off Date
Barbhita	3 November 2017
Taparpathar	3 November 2017
Baghmara	3 November 2017
Ashalpara	3 November 2017

Table 31: Cut-off Date for Non-titleholders

Revenue Village	Cut-off Date
Barbhita	8 June 2017
Taparpathar	9 June 2017
Baghmara	11 June 2017
Ashalpara	12 June 2017

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

VI. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Provision for Relocation

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

B. Relocation Strategy

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

78. The census survey undertaken in this Package G1 and G2 of the Palasbari-Gumi subproject identified physical displacement for 27 DHHs (see **Error! Reference source not found.** and Table 6). Given the small number of DHHs facing physical displacement, the identification and development of resettlement site should take into consideration of their specific requirements and as far as possible should provide individual houses close to their current settlement.

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

C. Development of Resettlement Sites

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

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

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

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

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

VII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in these two Packages

85. The Package-G1 and G2 proposed under the Palasbari-Gumi subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 5 DHHs losing their place of business and 61 land owners losing 10 percent or more of their productive land, in all totalling 66 (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

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

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

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

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

89. Further, provision of ₹25,000 per economically DHH has been made in the resettlement budget for skill training. Further, the same provision has been extended to the vulnerable DPs. In addition, training for income restoration of the economically displaced and the vulnerable DPs, efforts will be made to link them with the existing GoA and Gol programmes on income generation and livelihood such as 'Stand Up India Scheme', 'VanbandhuKalyanYojna', 'Pradhan MantriKushalVikashYojna', 'Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojna', 'Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchaiYojna', 'National Rural Livelihood Mission' and 'Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission'.

90. The resettlement plan Implementation Support NGO will plan and impalement capacity building program on livelihood restoration for the DHHs. In addition to providing assistance given in the entitlement package, the NGO will be responsible for training and assistance of DPs wherever required for income restoration of the DHs. The NGO will have to train DPs losing their livelihood and design and implement suitable income restoration programs, depending on the skills and interest of the DPs. The NGO will also take the responsibility of overall livelihood enhancement of the all affected families. The NGO will prepare individual Income Restoration Plan, as a part of the Micro Plan. The broad activities to be carried out by the NGO are described in **Table 32**.

Table 32: Brought Activities to be carried out by NGO in Different Stages

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

SI	Activity	Period
6	Preparation of a capacity building program	Within 60 days of their mobilization
Implementation Stage		
7	Organize various training and skill development program in coordination with the nodal institutions/agencies identified	Starting from 2nd month of their mobilization for a year as per requirement
8	Identification of agencies for certification of the participants and coordination with the identified agencies	Starting from 2nd month of their mobilization
9	Identification of agencies for placement of the target group in their respective trade/business and coordination with the identified agencies	Starting from 3rd month of their mobilization
10	Formation of common interest groups for running the trade/business and capacity building of the groups	Starting from 6th month of their mobilization
Post Implementation Stage		
11	Facilitate opening of bank accounts by the groups and individuals	Starting from 6th month of their mobilization
12	Establish linkage with financial institutions	Starting from 6th month of their mobilization
13	Support to the target group	Ongoing
14	Evaluation of the outcome of the capacity building programs	After 1 year of starting of the capacity building programs
15	Preparation and submission of the report on the capacity building program	Quarterly and annually

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

91. The resettlement cost estimate for Package-G1 and G2 of the Palasbari-Gumi subprojects include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act and by adopting the multiplying factor stipulated in the Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015. The compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistances to titleholders in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the entitlement matrix contained in the resettlement framework of the investment program and cost of resettlement plan implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is ₹128 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

A. Compensation for Land and Structure

92. Private Land: The compensation for private land has been calculated as an average of replacement cost of land in the subproject area. The replacement cost was gathered during census survey in discussion with local community and the elected local body representatives. The multiplying factor as per State Rules is 1.5 to 2.0, based on the distance from the nearest urban centre, and for budgeting purpose, the highest of the multiplying factor of 2.0 has been taken and along with the 100% solatium. Thus, the land cost has been taken as ₹1,500,000 per hectare for agricultural land and ₹2,100,000 for residential land including the multiplying factor and the solatium.

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

94. Community Assets and Government Structures: The unit cost for the place of worship has been budgeted at a lump sum ₹125,000 and ₹1,500,000 for L. P. School to cover the cost of reconstruction.

B. R&R Assistances

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

C. Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost

96. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting SIO in resettlement plan implementation has been provided with a budget of ₹12,108,000 for intermittent inputs and the resettlement plan implementation is expected to be completed in 24 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under RFCTLARR Act. A budgetary cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged, as this investment programme is a Category-A for involuntary resettlement and also the Packages G1 and G2 of Palasbari-Gumi subprojects will also come under Category-A, a budgetary provision of ₹1, 800,000 has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. The budgetary provision for meeting administrative expenses is included as part of the project cost. Further, a lump sum provision of ₹250,000 to meet disclosure expenses, ₹250,000 for GRC related expenditure and a lump sum provision of ₹5,00,000/- for staff training, in particular the SIO staff involved in resettlement plan implementation, has also been budgeted.

D. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

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

E. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

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

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

F. Resettlement Budget Estimates

100. The budget for this sub-project is based on data and informed collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted in June 2016. The unit rates for structure have been worked out from the SoR. The total budget for Package-G1 and G2 is estimated at ₹128million. A detailed budget estimate for the package is given along with subproject wise cost break-up in the following table.

Table 33: Resettlement Budget

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	Compensation for Land				
1.1	A. Market Value for Agriculture Land (Multiplying Factor 2.00 and Solatium 100%)	ha	1,500,000	0.73	1,095,000
	A. Market Value for Residential Land (Multiplying Factor 2.00 and Solatium 100%)	ha	2,100,000	3.03	6,363,000
	Sub-Total (Land)				7,458,000
2	Compensation for Zirat (Assets attached to land acquired)				
2.1	Temporary Structures	LS	-	-	2,649,509
2.2	Semi-permanent Structures	LS	-	-	18,496,000
2.3	Permanent Structures	LS	-	-	-
2.5	Fruit Bearing Trees	LS	-	1,846	3,125,000
2.6	Timber Trees	LS	-	477	3,678,250
2.7	Non-Perennial Crop	LS	-	-	80,000
	Zirat Cost				28,028,759
	Solatium 100%				28,028,759
	Sub-Total (Zirat)				56,057,518
3	R&R Assistance				
3.1	One-time grant for land owners	One Time	500,000	61	30,500,000

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
3.2	One time resettlement allowance for Significantly impacted landowners, residential and commercial squatters and tenants	One Time	50,000	93	4,650,000
3.3	Subsistence allowance for Significantly impacted landowners, residential and commercial squatters and tenants	One Time	36,000	93	3,348,000
3.4	Shifting assistance Significantly impacted residential and commercial squatters and tenants	One Time	50,000	32	1,600,000
3.5	Alternate house for Significantly Impacted Residential Owners	One Time	130,000	27	3,510,000
3.6	One time Assistance for cattle shed	One Time	25,000	7	175,000
3.7	One time assistance for grain storage	One Time	50,000	1	50,000
3.8	One time assistance for Petty Shop		25,000.00	3	75,000
3.9	One time assistance for loss of trade/self employment	One Time	25,000	5	125,000
3.10	One time Subsistence allowance for employees	One Time	25,000	0	-
3.11	Vulnerable Household assistance	One Time	25,000	13	325,000
3.12	Training for Vulnerable household	One Time	25,000	13	325,000
3.13	Resettlement Site Development for Housing	LS	-	0	2,000,000
	Sub-Total (R&R Assistances)				46,683,000
4	Community Assets				
4.1	Places of Worship	Unit	125,000	1	125,000

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
4.2	Lower Primary School	Unit	1,500,000	1	1,500,000
5	Implementation Cost				
5.1	Training & Capacity building	LS	-	-	500,000
5.2	resettlement plan Implementation Support NGO	LS	-	-	3,000,000
5.3	External Monitoring	LS	-	-	900,000
5.4	GRC Related Cost	LS	-	-	250,000
5.5	Disclosure Related Cost	LS	-	-	250,000
	Sub Total (Implementation Cost)				4,900,000
	Total				116,723,518
	Contingency 10%				11,667,235.2
	Grand Total				128,395,870
	INR in Million				128

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

111. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make an effort in good faith to solve their problems through the GRC and also by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.¹²

¹²<http://www.adb.org/contact?target=Hmzj1lzfKqMSRDKA0C6/kg==&name=Complaint%20Receiving%20Officer&referrer=node/81970>

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Introduction

112. FREMAA has already implemented 2 resettlement plans in Palasbari and Dibrugarh and their capacity to implement these plans is already in place. The existing arrangement to implement resettlement plan for Tranche 1 will be strengthened by taking into account the limited capacity of WRD and FREMAA. Therefore, for subprojects proposed under Tranche 2, additional resources have been proposed. The executing agency and the implementing agency for Project 2 is FREMAA, GoA and WRD, GoA respectively.

B. Institutional Arrangement at State level

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

C. Institutional Arrangement at SIO Level

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

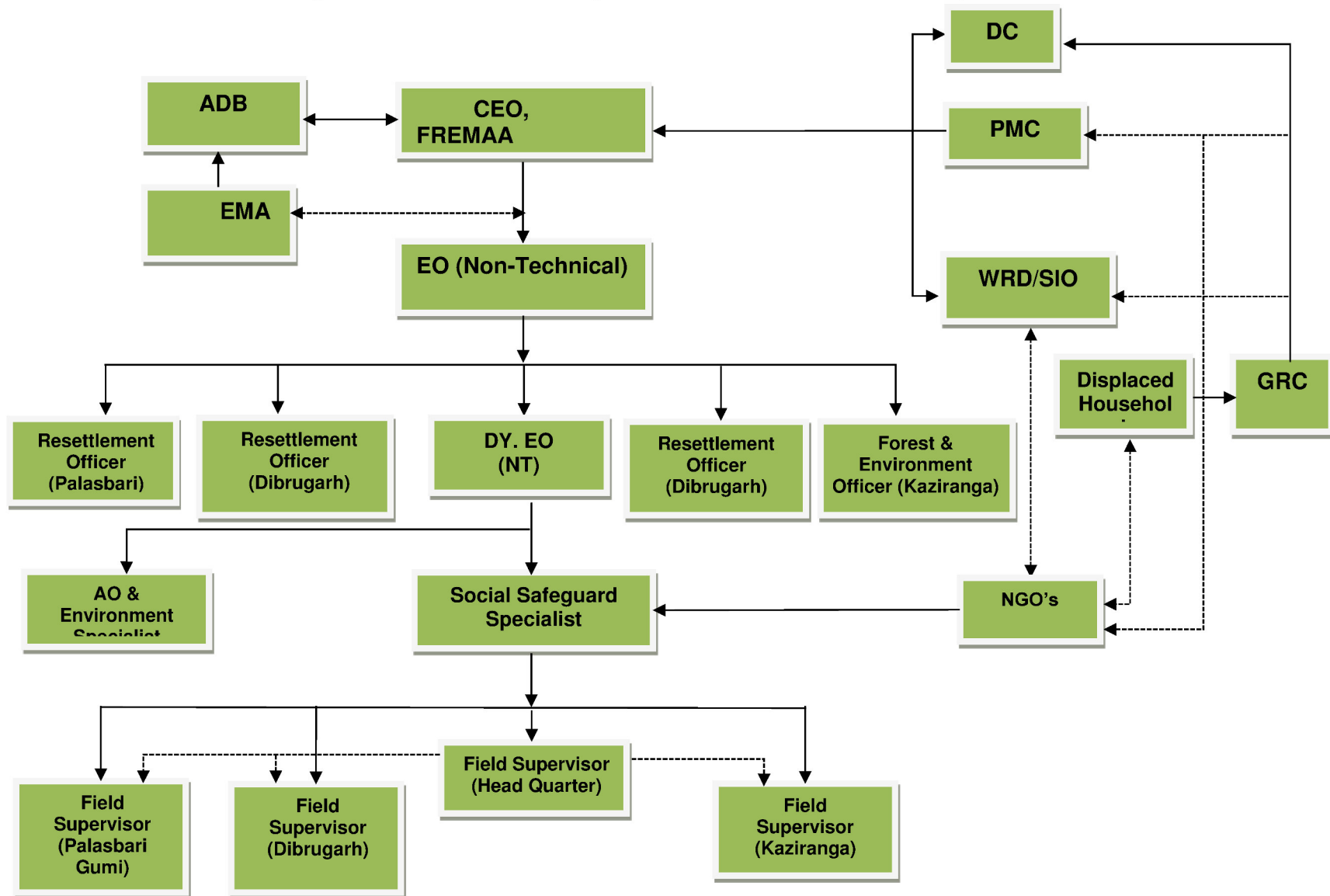
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115. The SEIO will be responsible for:
- (i) Timely ground survey in coordination with the technical, revenue and NGO team to prepare Land Acquisition Plan for all affected assets;
 - (ii) Work closely with district revenue authority for timely notification of LA;
 - (iii) Aware the DHHs about LA and compensation disbursement procedures;
 - (iv) Ensure timely and transparent disbursement of compensation to DHHs; and
 - (v) Provide completion report of LA and timely disbursement of compensation.
116. The Field Supervisors will be responsible for:
- (i) Ensure proper implementation of RP;
 - (ii) Preparation of social safeguard requirements for the subproject as per the agreed framework and RP;
 - (iii) Identify critical social issues;
 - (iv) Guide, supervise and work closely with the resettlement plan implementation NGO;
 - (v) Ensure issue of identity and Entitlement Card to PDPs;
 - (vi) Ensure timely and transparent disbursement of resettlement assistance to DHHs;
 - (vii) Facilitate relocation and resettlement;
 - (viii) Coordinate with subprojects for assessment, monitoring and review as required and
 - (ix) To provide completion report of resettlement activities and timely disbursement of R&R assistances.
117. The Resettlement Officers will be responsible for:
- (i) Facilitate SIOs in demarcating the Resettlement Corridor of Impact;
 - (ii) Facilitate preparation of Land Acquisition proposal;
 - (iii) Coordinate with Land Acquisition branch of office of the Deputy Commissioner/ Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) and Circle Office on all land acquisition matters;
 - (iv) Support field staff of Circle Office in verifying the land status, records and updating of land records;
 - (v) Facilitate disbursement of compensation;
 - (vi) Facilitate resolution of disputes relating to land ownership and compensation.
118. The NGO will be responsible¹³ for:
- (i) Work closely with the affected community for awareness generation, consultations, disclosure and identifying critical social issues;
 - (ii) Conduct Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and census survey;
 - (iii) Documentation and presentation of the findings of SIA and census survey;
 - (iv) Prepare inventory of loss land and other non-land assets;
 - (v) Work closely with the technical, revenue and SEIU team in conducting the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS);
 - (vi) Facilitate implementation of resettlement plan and disbursement of compensation, R&R assistance and relocation;
 - (vii) Take lead responsibility in planning and implementing livelihood activities under the project;
 - (viii) Ensure gender sensitivity and safeguard interest of the vulnerable groups; and

¹³ToR for resettlement plan Implementation Support NGO is at Appendix 5.

- (ix) Facilitate preparation of completion report of LA and resettlement activities by LAO and RIO.

119. Figure 3 illustrates the institutional arrangements for the resettlement plan implementation.

Figure 3: Institutional Arrangements for Resettlement Plan Implementation



D. Project Management Consultant (PMC)

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

121. The borrower had already implemented Project 1 and had gained a sufficient institutional capacity to implement the RP, however, need based capacity building measures will be taken up for which a budget provision of Rs.500,000 has been made.

E. External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

122. It is important that an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) is selected to assess the status and outcomes of the Project in order to ensure that the objectives of the ADB Social Safeguards policy are met. The EMA will report directly to the ADB. The draft ToR for EMA is at Appendix 6

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Resettlement Plan Implementation

123. This resettlement plan will be implemented starting prior to start of civil work from 2018 to 2020 after approval of Project 2 under Tranche II of the investment program by ADB. Figure 4 enumerates the resettlement plan implementation schedule.

Figure 4: Implementation Schedule

Implementation Schedule																											
PROJECT COMPONENT & ACTIVITIES	YEAR 2015				YEAR 2016				YEAR 2017				YEAR 2018				YEAR 2019				YEAR 2020						
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
A. Project Preparation Phase																											
Initial Poverty & Social Assessment (Completed)																											
Finalization of subproject design (completed)																											
Census and Socio-economic Survey of the subproject (Completed)																											
Submission of draft resettlement plan as part of PFR for ADB Approval of Tranche 2																											
Appointment of resettlement plan Implementing NGO																											
LA Notification as per Land Act 1964																											
Updating of resettlement plan based on final design after underwater stabilization work																											
Review and Approval of final resettlement plan																											
Establishment of GRC																											
Information Campaign & Community Consultation																											
B. LA Activity & RP Implementation																											
Final List of DP& distribution of ID cards																											
Payment of compensation for land, structures and trees																											
Payment of all other eligible assistance																											
C. Monitoring and Evaluation																											
Appointment of independent M&E consultant																											
Internal Monitoring																											
D. Project Construction																											
Implementation of subprojects for 1 st year/ Commencement of Civil Works – After disbursement of all assistances and resettlement of physically displaced DPs in non-LA sections and in LA sections, after payment of compensation for land																											

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Need for Monitoring

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

B. Monitoring at the Executing Agency Level

125. The monitoring mechanism will have a two-tier system at the executing agency level – (i) Internal Monitoring, and (ii) External Monitoring.

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

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

128. To function effectively, the consultant/agency responsible for external monitoring will be independent of the governmental agencies involved in resettlement implementation. The consultant/agency will provide an independent periodic assessment of resettlement implementation and impacts to verify internal monitoring, and to suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. The external monitor will submit bi-annual review directly to ADB and the executing agency to determine the effectiveness of the resettlement plan implementation. The monitoring consultant/agency will be selected within three months of loan approval by the executing agency with ADB concurrence. A draft TOR for external monitoring is enclosed as Appendix 6. The monitoring will be carried out every year during the resettlement plan implementation. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

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

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

C. Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

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

	<p>study in consultations with them.</p> <p>Section 5 – Public hearing at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA report.</p> <p>Section 6 (1) – SIA report is made available in local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of District Collector, the Sub Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected area.</p>		
Establish grievance Redressal mechanism	Section 51 (1) and Section 64 – Establish a LA and R&R authority for disposal of disputes related to LA and R&R.	No gap	RF provides for establishment of GRC
Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase	SIA is must before taking final decision on acquisition of land followed by preparation of R&R scheme	Very close to ADB requirements	N/A
Improve or restore livelihoods of all displaced persons through Land based settlement strategies Prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value Prompt compensation at full replacement cost of assets that could not be restored, and Additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	Section 31 and The Second Schedule – Land for land in every project to land owners belong to SC and ST community. Provision for housing units in case of displacement. Offer for land development. Provision for employment, fishing rights, annuity policy etc. Section 26 and The First Schedule – Recognizes 3 methods for fixing market value and whatever is higher will be considered which will be multiplied by a factor	No gap	N/A



	<p>given in The First Schedule. Compensation given earlier will not be considered; if rates not available floor price can be set.</p>		
<p>If there is relocation, secure tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities, provide transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required.</p>	<p>Section 31- A family as a unit will receive R&R grant over and above the compensation and those who are not entitled for compensation. The Second Schedule – Homeless entitled to constructed house, land for land in irrigation projects in lieu of compensation, in case of acquisition of urbanization 20% of developed land reserved for owners at a price equal to compensation jobs or onetime payment or annuity for 20 years subsistence grant, transportation, land and house registered on joint name of husband and wife. Section 32 and The Third Schedule – Provision for infrastructural amenities in resettlement areas.</p>	No gap	N/A
<p>Improve the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women to at least national minimum standards.</p>	<p>Section 16 (2) – landless and those without legal title to land people are considered and eligible for R&R grants. Section 3 (m) – Widows, divorcees, abandoned women will be considered as separate family and entitled to R&R provisions. The Second Schedule – Homeless entitled to constructed house. Section 41 – Special provision for SC & ST. Special provision for vulnerable.</p>	No gap	N/A

<p>Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal right to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.</p>	<p>The Act recognizes: Section: 3. (c) a family which does not own any land but belong to the family of an agricultural labourer, tenant, share-croppers, or artisans or working in affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land Family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen A family residing or earning livelihoods on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land</p>	<p>Close to requirement ADB</p>	<p>RF provides for cut-off-date as the date of start of census survey</p>
<p>Prepare a resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategies, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time bound implementation schedule.</p>	<p>Section: 16. (1) and (2) - Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation. Section 41 - Separate development plans to be prepared.</p>	<p>No gap</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place in a form and languages understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its</p>	<p>Section: 16. (4) - The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme prepared shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and discussed in the concerned Gram Sabhas or Municipalities and in website. Section: 18 - The approved Rehabilitation</p>	<p>No gap</p>	<p>RF provides for disclosure as per ADB requirement</p>

updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.	and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and in website.		
Include the full costs of measures proposed on the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project costs and benefits.	Section: 19. (2) and Section 95. (1) - The requiring body shall bear the cost of acquisition covering compensation and R&R cost.	No gap	N/A
Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	Section: 38. (1) - The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid within three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements. Section: 38 (2) - The Collector shall be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects before displacing the affected families.	Very close to ADB requirement	RF prepared as per ADB requirement
Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results and the results of resettlement monitoring reports.	Section: 45. (1) - The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post implementation social audits in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban	No gap	N/A

	areas. Section 48-50 - Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress.		
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Appendix 2: Summary of Common property Resources

Name	Location	Usage	Photographs
AgradootMajjid	TaparPathat	Muslim community Prayer place	
DakkhinSaralar suti Primary School	Baghmara	For primary education for students	

Appendix 3: Information Consultation and Impact area



Listing of trees with DHH



Consultation with DHHs



Impacted Private Hand Pump



Habitation Close to Bank

Appendix 4: GRC Notification

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

NO. FRDMA/MP/PROJ/209/2017/4

Date:- 28/08/2017

NOTIFICATION

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

1. PROJECT LEVEL GRC:

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

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

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

2. DISTRICT LEVEL GRC:


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

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

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

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

Nitin Khade, IAS
Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA


Nitin Khade, IAS
Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA


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

Date:- 28/08/2017

Copy to:-

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

Nitin Khade, IAS
Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA


Nitin Khade, IAS
Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA

Appendix 5: Terms of Reference for Resettlement Plan Implementation Support NGO

A. The Project

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

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

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

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

B. The Palasbari Subproject

23. Civil work under Palasbari-Gumi sub-project include two packages that will require land acquisition having an impact on involuntary resettlement. These packages are:

- (i) Bank Protection works from Dakhola to Makadhuj for 6,300m and rehabilitation of a spur;
- (ii) Bank protection work at Barbhita (1,200 m) area; and
- (iii) Bank protection work at Taparpathar area (5, 000m)

24. Package-wise¹⁴ displaced households (DHHs) and displaced persons (DPs) are detailed in the table below:

SL NO.	Name of the Village	DHHs	DPs
Package I. Bank Protection works from Dakhola to Makadhuj for 6300m and rehabilitation of a spur			
1	Bholapara	15	45
2	Dakhala	27	87
3	Guimara	33	142
4	Karipara	9	36
5	Mokadhuj	21	80
6	Simina	40	120
	Sub Total	145	510
1	Barbhita	12	69
2	Asalpara	13	75
3	Taporpathar	17	76
4	Baghmara	15	63
	Sub Total	57	283
	Grand Total	202	793

25. FREMAA intends to engage an experienced NGO/agency to assist in the implementation of the resettlement plans for all the above two packages under Palasbari-Gumi subproject under Tranche 2 for a period of 20 months from the date of agreement.

C. Scope of the Assignment

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

- (i) The NGO will support FREMAA for the implementation of the two Resettlement Plans.
- (ii) The NGO will assist the revenue authorities in land acquisition by facilitating the issue of Land Acquisition (LA) notifications and assisting the landowners to attend the LA enquiry along with FREMAA Officials and Experts. Facilitating in opening of bank account and assist landowners to arrange the documents required to avail compensation will be carried out by NGO.
- (iii) The NGO will help FREMAA in the process of relocation of DPs, disbursement of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) assistances and shall provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the DHHs.
- (iv) The NGO will be responsible for disclosure of information and carrying out meaningful consultations with DPs.

¹⁴There will be 1 (one) Resettlement Plan against bank protection work at Barbhita and Taparpathar areas.

- (v) The NGO will also support FREMAA in implementation of Tranche 2 Gender Action Plan (GAP).

D. Detailed Tasks

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

1. Dissemination of Information and Consultation

28. Disseminate information to the DPs on the Resettlement Plans, land acquisition and R&R, entitlements, procedure for disbursement of compensation and other assistances, time frame for implementation, roles and responsibilities of various agency and grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials like pamphlets, leaflets etc. in local language may be prepared and shall be finalized with the approval of FREMAA and NGO will be responsible for disclosure/ dissemination of information of the IEC materials.

29. The NGO will carry out ongoing consultation throughout the resettlement plan implementation period. In addition to one to one consultation through home visit to the DHHs, the NGO will conduct community consultation meetings, focus group discussions small group discussions etc. with the DPs and other stakeholders. Separate consultation will be organized by NGO only for women and FHHs. The entire consultation process will be documented by way of preparing minutes, recording consultation outcomes, photographs and video-graph.

30. Documentation of information dissemination and consultation will be part of the monthly quarterly and annual reports of the NGO.

2. Land Acquisition

31. Support DHHs in land acquisition process up to receipt of compensation in consultation with Deputy Commissioner (DC), FREMAA and Sub Project Implementation Office (SIO) of WRD. Support DPs losing land to arrange the documents required to avail compensation and assist in opening of bank account to receive compensation. The NGO will arrange for information sharing sessions with head of the households and their spouses regarding how to access compensation documents required for claiming compensation and details of disbursement of compensation.

3. Verification

32. Undertake joint verification with the Field Officers of Revenue, FREMAA and SIO of the project displaced persons to identify DHHs eligible as per the cut-off date for R&R entitlement and update the database accordingly. Verify the information already contained in the baseline census survey and update, if required.

33. During the identification and verification of the eligible DPs and DHHs, the NGO will ensure that each one of the DPs are contacted and consulted including head of the households and their spouses. The NGO will conduct separate consultation with women from the DHs, including female-headed households.

34. Display the list of eligible DHs in the affected villages for DPs to verify. The DHHs will be provided 15 days' time period to verify the list. This process will enable eligible DHHs left out to

be included in the list. The NGO will accordingly update and finalize the list, if required in consultation with FREMAA and inform the affected accordingly.

4. Distribution of Identity Cards

35. Distribute Identity Cards to all DPs with a photograph of the head of the DHHs, the extent of loss and entitlement.

5. Prepare Micro Plan

36. Preparation of Micro Plans with details of the category of DPs, assets lost compensation and applicable rehabilitation and resettlement assistances, indicating category of entitlement; details of resettlement, replacement cost of affected assets and land details. The NGO will establish baseline data and carry out need assessment survey for planning alternate livelihood options and specific training requirement for skill up-gradation and institutions responsible for training. The baseline data to include all information/data that would form the basis of ongoing monitoring evaluation.

37. A separate plan has to be prepared for relocation and shifting of community assets and common property resources. (Careful implementation in consultation with Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, Amingaon)

6. Training and Support for Income Restoration

38. In addition to providing assistance given in the entitlement package, the NGO will be responsible for training and assistance of DPs wherever required for income restoration of the DHs. The NGO will have to train DPs losing their livelihood and design and implement suitable income restoration programs, depending on the skills and interest of the DPs. The NGO will prepare individual Income Restoration Plan, as a part of the Micro Plan. The NGO will assist the DPs to establish linkages with Government departments, district administration, etc., and make efforts to get the DPs included in the applicable development schemes, such as pension schemes, widow pensions, schemes for women or female-headed households, schemes for differently able persons, etc. especially targeting the vulnerable groups.

7. Disbursement of Compensation, Assistance and Delivery of Entitlements

39. Assist FREMAA in ensuring all the DPs obtain their full entitlements as per the resettlement plan including relocation and assist the DPs in opening bank accounts. The NGO will also assist FREMAA in disbursement of compensation. Facilitate in utilization of compensation and R&R assistance towards creating productive assets by DPs. Ensure proper utilization of the resettlement budget available for each of the project corridors. Identify suitable mechanism and accordingly inform the DC, SIO and FREMAA for disbursement of entitlements to the eligible DPs/DHs in a transparent manner.

8. Relocation

40. Assist the project authorities in ensuring smooth transition, assist in allocation of houses, guiding and helping the DHs throughout the resettlement period. The NGO will inform FREMAA, WRD and DC about the date of relocation as suggested by DHs within stipulated time given in notice in writing, in consultation with the DHHs. This will facilitate the entire process being affected people friendly in decisions in regard taken by FREMAA, WRD and DC.

9. Grievance Redressal

41. Make DPs aware of the GRM set out in the RP, assist them in registering complains and resolving the grievances. Assist DC, SIO and DHs in the GRM process whenever necessary.

10. Coordination between DPs, FREMAA, DC and SIO

42. Facilitate consultation between the DPs and FREMAA, District Administration & SIO and/or concerned FREMAA and SIO staff. This will be achieved through meetings with the DC, FREMAA and SIO representatives at the field offices and with the DPs as and when required which will be documented. Participate in the village meetings besides contacting the DPs on individual basis to update the baseline information. Encourage participation of DPs in such meetings by discussing their problems regarding Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement and other aspects relating to livelihood restoration.

11. Ensure Compliance of Social Safeguard issues at work site:

43. Ensure equity and inclusiveness throughout the project implementation. Assist FREMAA in ensuring that the Contractors comply with applicable labor laws (including prohibition of child labor, any form of bonded labor, equal wages for men and women). Assist FREMAA in ensuring facilities for laborers, especially women, at labor camps such as (i) temporary housing and day care facilities - during the construction the families of laborers/workers are provided with suitable accommodation with basic facilities and amenities, particularly health and sanitation; (ii) health care - health problems of the workers are taken care of through health services and ensure availability of First Aid Box for first-aid in case of any accident/illness or minor accidental cases.

12. Awareness on Gender and Support in Tranche 2 GAP implementation:

44. The NGO will conduct 48 numbers of Public awareness campaigns over an initial period of 20 months in the project villages on cluster wise basis and ensure eligible participants with 30% of women community members.

45. Coordination with women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Mahila Samities to conduct 96 numbers of awareness camps and implementation of need based skill/livelihood trainings with minimum 30% women participation in all the programs.

46. Carry out training need assessment survey in Resettlement Corridor Impact (RCOI) of the concerned civil work packages.

47. The NGO will support FREMAA in implementation of need based skill development training. In addition to skills training, apprenticeship with local employers and workshops, on the job training and counseling will be incorporated. The training may be organized into batches over the project period. Wherever possible the NGO should facilitate placement agreements with local employers and formulate the skill training based on the demand for skills in the market.

48. The intervention would have the following salient features:

- (i) Exposure visits to the potential employers' sites would help trainees discover for themselves the work environments which they need to work in, understand to an extent the tasks they would be expected to perform.

E. Conditions of Services

49. Duration of Services- The time line for complete implementation of the resettlement plan from initiation to the submission of final reports will be 20 months for all packages under Palasbari-Gumi sub-project.

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

F. Location of NGO

51. The NGO will implement two numbers of resettlement plan and provide the services mentioned in the previous sections for the identified project intervention areas with Head Quarter at Mirza under Kamrup (Rural) District of Assam. Two separate team will operate out of Mirza in order to carry out the above tasks.

G. Team for the Assignment

52. The NGO will depute a team of professionals to the site. The constitution of the Team with person- months, required qualification, experience and responsibility is at page no 30.

53. Deployment of the personnel providing intermittent inputs will be subject to progress of land acquisition and civil work and as assessed by FREMAA.

Appendix 6: Draft Terms of Reference of External Monitoring Agency

Part I: Background Information and Project Description

A. Background

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

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

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

Part 2: Terms of Reference (TOR)

B. Objectives:

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

C. Scope of work

1. General:

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

- (i) To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation;
- (ii) To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of FREMAA, Subproject Implementation Offices (SIOs) and the implementing NGOs in the resettlement plan implementation.

- (iii) To assess whether the involuntary resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of displaced persons have been restored or enhanced;
- (iv) To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.
- (v) To assess adverse impacts of the resettlement plan implementation on the indigenous people and the effectiveness of mitigation measures undertaken;

2. Specific:

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

3. Duration:

6. 24 months (extendable depending upon the project requirement)

4. Reporting:

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

Report	Time frame
Initial monitoring report	15 days after signing of agreement
Monthly monitoring report	10 th of every succeeding
Semi-annual resettlement plan implementation progress report	Six months after for each resettlement plan implementation as per ADB calendar year

Draft Final resettlement plan implementation progress report	Upon completion of the assignment
Final resettlement plan implementation progress report	Upon comments and approval of FREMAA

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

D. Support to be provided by the Client:

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

E. Supports under the contract:

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

Payment Schedule:

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

F. Required qualifications of the expert:

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

Appendix 7: Attendance Sheet
(available upon request)

Appendix 8: Questionnaire for Survey

Assam Integrated Flood and River Erosion Risk Management Investment Program

Census and Socio Economic Survey

XIII. Date	Interviewer	XIV. Supervisor

1. Identification

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

1.22 Dag No		1.23 Patta No	
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2. List of private assets affected (wholly or partly) by proposed project

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

Other affected assets

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

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

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

3. Overall Impact

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

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

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

5. General Particulars

5.1 Religion		Hindu – 1 Muslim – 2 Christian – 3 Others – 4 (specify)
5.2 Mother tongue		Assamese -1 Bodo -2 Bengali-3Hindi -4 Missing-5 Others – 6 (specify.....)

5.3 Social Category		General – 1 SC – 4	OBC – 2	MOBC - 3 ST - 5
5.4 Specify Caste/ Tribe (SC & ST mandatory)				
5.5 Number of years living in this place		completed years		
5.6 Annual Family Income (in Rs)				
5.7 Have Ration Card		Yes, Antyodaya(.....) – 1 Yes, Yellow – 2	Yes, White – 3	No – 4
5.8 HH Having Voter ID card		Yes - 1	No - 2	
5.9 HH having Bank account		Yes - 1	No - 2	
5.10 HH having Aadhar Card		Yes - 1	No - 2	
5.11 HH having Passport		Yes - 1	No - 2	
5.12 HH having PAN Card		Yes - 1	No - 2	
5.13 HH having MGNREGA Card		Yes - 1	No - 2	

6. Affected Business (Commercial) activity

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

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

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

b							
c							
d							
e							

7. Family Income (Household Income from all Sources)

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

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

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

8.5 Total Monthly Family Expenditure		Month
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9. Indebtedness

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

10. Household members

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

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

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

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

12. Gender Aspects

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

13. Health and Sanitation

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

14. Resettlement Preferences

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

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

Signature of the Head of Household or Respondent

Signature of Interviewer

Signature of R&R Expert

Signature of AE, SIO, WRD

Appendix 9: Resettlement Plan Disclosure in Local Language

অসম চৰকাৰে বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়া প্ৰতিৰোধৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্যৰাখি, সম্বন্ধিত বান আৰু নদীপাৰ খহনীয়া বিপদাশংকা ব্যৱস্থাপনা বিনিয়োগ কাৰ্যক্ৰম (Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Programme - IFRERMIP) প্ৰকল্প এটি ৰূপায়ণ কৰিবৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজন হোৱা পুঁজি “এছিয়ান ডেভেলপমেন্ট বেংক”ৰ পৰা অসম চৰকাৰে ঋণ আকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ, বৰাক নদী আৰু ইয়াৰ উপনৈ সমূহ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাৰ মূল লক্ষ্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰা হৈছে।

এই আঁচনিৰ জৰিয়তে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ পাৰৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় নগৰ সুৰক্ষা মাথাউৰিটোৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে। ১৯৫০ চনত অসমত অহা বৰভূমিকম্পৰ পিছতেই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ ব্যাপক পৰিৱৰ্তন হ'ল যাৰ ফলত ডিব্ৰুগড় নগৰৰ বৃহৎ অংশ নদীত জাহ যায়। বৰ্তমানেও ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীয়ে সেই ধাৰা অব্যাহত ৰাখিছে আৰু নদীখন পৰ্যায়ক্ৰমে বহুলহোৱাৰ প্ৰৱণতাৰ বাবেই নদীপাৰ অঞ্চল সমূহত অত্যাধিক গৰাখহনীয়াৰ প্ৰকোপ দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায়। ১৯৫০ চনৰ বৰ ভূমিকম্পৰ পিছত বৰ্তমানৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় নগৰ সুৰক্ষা মাথাউৰিটো জৰুৰী কালীনভাৱে কৰা নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্যই ডিব্ৰুগড় নগৰখনক ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীত নিঃশেষ হোৱাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰি আহিছে। নদী বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলৰ মতে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীয়ে ইয়াৰ উৎপত্তিস্থলৰ পৰা অত্যাধিক পৰিমাণে পলস বালি কঢ়িয়াই অনাৰ ফলত নদীৰ তলিখন ক্ৰমান্বয়ে ওপৰলৈ উঠি আহিছে। সেয়ে ১৯৫৪ চনত নিৰ্মাণ কৰা নদী সুৰক্ষা মাথাউৰিটোৰ উচ্চতা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ পানী বোধীবৰ বাবে বৃদ্ধি কৰাটো অতি জৰুৰী হৈ পৰিছে। বৰ্তমানৰ জৰাজীৰ্ণ ৰূপ লোৱা মাথাউৰিটো মজবুতি প্ৰদান কৰিবৰ বাবে ডিব্ৰুগড়বাসী ৰাইজে পূৰ্বৰে পৰা এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ দাবী উত্থাপিত কৰি আহিছে। সেয়ে অসম চৰকাৰে ডিব্ৰুগড় নগৰ সুৰক্ষা মাথাউৰিটোৰ উন্নতিকৰণ, উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি আৰু বহলীকৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে। এই পদক্ষেপে ডিব্ৰুগড়বাসী ৰাইজক নিশ্চিতভাৱে লাভবান কৰিব আৰু সম্ভাৱ্য বানপানীৰ পৰা মানুহৰ জীৱন আৰু সা-সম্পত্তিৰ সুৰক্ষা প্ৰদান কৰিব। এই নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্যৰ ফলত মাথাউৰিটোৰ দাতিকাষৰীয়া বাসিন্দা সকল ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হ'ব। ২০০৯ চনৰ জুলাই মাহত পুনৰ সংস্থাপন জৰীপ কাৰ্যৰ জৰিয়তে মাথাউৰি এলেকাত এই নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্যৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰভাৱিত হোৱা পৰিয়ালৰ সংখ্যা মুঠ ৩১০টি চিনাক্ত কৰা হৈছিল। এই প্ৰভাৱিত অঞ্চল সমূহৰ ভিতৰত ডিব্ৰুগড় পৌৰসভাৰ ৫টা ৱাৰ্ড আৰু দুখন গাওঁ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হৈ আছে। ২০০৯ চনত চলোৱা পুনৰ সংস্থাপন জৰীপ কাৰ্যত এই কথা স্পষ্টকৈ কোৱা গৈছিল যে মাথাউৰিটোৰ নদীপৰীয়া অঞ্চলৰ ভূমিৰ মালিকিস্বত্ব অসম চৰকাৰৰ জলসম্পদ বিভাগৰ।

পুনৰ সংস্থাপন পৰিকল্পনা :

পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ পৰিকল্পনা যুগুত কৰোঁতে “এছিয়ান ডেভেলপমেন্ট বেংক”ৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপন আঁচনি (১৯৯৫), কাৰ্য্যকৰী নিৰ্দেশনা এফ-২ (২০০৬) ভাৰতীয় ভূমি অধিগ্ৰহণ আইন (১৮৯৪), ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পুনৰ আৱাহ আৰু পুনৰ সংস্থাপন আঁচনি ভাৰত চৰকাৰ (২০০৭)ত উল্লেখিত নিৰ্দেশনা অনুসৰি এই পুনৰ সংস্থাপন আঁচনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হৈছে। পুনৰ সংস্থাপন আঁচনিৰ জৰিয়তে প্ৰভাৱিত হোৱা লোকৰ ক্ষয়ক্ষতিৰ প্ৰকোপ চিনাক্তকৰণ আৰু এই ক্ষয়ক্ষতিৰ প্ৰকোপ হ্রাস কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা সমূহ সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰা হৈছে। এই পৰিকল্পনাৰ দ্বাৰা মাথাউৰিৰ ৮.৫ কিঃমিঃ দৈৰ্ঘ্যৰ অংশ বহলীকৰণ আৰু মজবুতিকৰণ কৰাৰ

ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে। এই নিৰ্মাণ আঁচনিত ক্ষয়ক্ষতি হোৱা প্ৰভাৱিত লোকসকলৰ ভিতৰত বিপদশংকুল পৰ্য্যায়ৰ লোকসকলকৰ বাবে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে। এই বিপদশংকুল শ্ৰেণীত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত লোকসকল হ'ল--

- ১। দৰিদ্ৰ সীমা ৰেখা তলৰ পৰিয়াল।
- ২। জনজাতি বা অনুসূচিত জনজাতি পৰিয়াল।
- ৩। অনুসূচিত জাতি।
- ৪। ঘৰৰ মুৰব্বী মহিলা।
- ৫। বৃদ্ধ আৰু

৬। বিকলাঙ্গ।

পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ পৰিসৰ :

ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ভূমি অধিগ্ৰহণ আৰু পুনৰ সংস্থাপন ব্যৱস্থা সাধাৰণতে ভূমি অধিগ্ৰহণ আইন অনুসৰি সম্পাদিত কৰা হয়। এই আইনৰ অধীনত ভূমিৰ ওপৰত মালিকীস্বত্ব নাথাকিলে কোনোধৰণৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ সুবিধা নথকাৰ উপৰিও কেৱল বসবাস কৰি থাকিলেও কোনো ধৰণৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ দ্বাৰা সাঙুৰি লোৱা নহয়। সংশোধিত "ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পুনৰ আৱাহ আৰু পুনৰ সংস্থাপন আঁচনি" (২০০৭)ৰ জৰিয়তে ভূমিৰ ওপৰত মালিকীস্বত্ব নথকা প্ৰভাৱিত লোকৰ বাসস্থান স্থানান্তৰ হ'লে তেনে লোকক পুনৰ সংস্থাপন আঁচনিৰ জৰিয়তে সামৰি লোৱাৰ নিৰ্দেশনা আছে। সমাজৰ দুৰ্বল শ্ৰেণীৰ লগতে অনুসূচিত জাতি আৰু জনজাতিৰ বাবে বিশেষ প্ৰাধান্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা ইয়াত গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে।

প্ৰভাৱিত লোকৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ ছয়টি পৰ্য্যায়ত বিবেচনা কৰি প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব।

- ১। মালিকীস্বত্ব থকা ভূমিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ ও গছ-গছনিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ বৰ্তমানৰ পৰিশোধিত মূল্যত।
- ২। ঘৰ অথবা ঘৰ ও ব্যৱসায় প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ গাঁঠনিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ আৰু অন্যান্য অস্থায়ী সম্পত্তিৰ লোকচানৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ বৰ্তমানৰ পৰিশোধিত মূল্যত।
- ৩। ব্যৱসায়িক ক্ষতি অথবা দৈনিক মজুৰিৰ ক্ষতিৰ বিপৰীতে সাহায্য।
- ৪। বাসস্থান বা ব্যৱসায় স্থানান্তৰৰ বাবে সাহায্য।
- ৫। সমূহীয়া সম্পত্তিৰ পুনৰ নিৰ্মাণ অথবা পুনৰ স্থাপন।
- ৬। বিপদশংকুল পৰিয়াললৈ অতিৰিক্ত সাহায্য।

নিম্নলিখিত তালিকাখনত প্ৰভাৱিত লোকসকলে লাভ কৰিব পৰা ক্ষতিপূৰণ / সাহায্য উল্লেখ কৰা হ'ল :-

ভূমিস্বত্বহীন লোকসকলৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ			
ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ	প্ৰভাৱিত লোকৰ চিনাক্তকৰণ	প্ৰাপ্য/ ক্ষতিপূৰণ সাহায্য	বিৱৰণ
১। ঘৰ ও ব্যৱসায়িক গাঠনিৰ ক্ষতি (দখলদাৰী আৰু খিতাপি গ্ৰহণকাৰীয়ে নিৰ্মাণ কৰি লোৱা অস্থায়ী সম্পত্তি)	দখলদাৰী (Encroacher)	মাটিৰ ওপৰত কোনো ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই কিন্তু সম্পত্তিৰ ক্ষতিৰ বাবে বিপদ শংকুল ব্যক্তিলৈ সাহায্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা।	(ক) দখলদাৰী সকলৰ সম্পত্তিসমূহ আঁতৰাই নিবৰ বাবে এমাহৰ পূৰ্বে জাননী প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব। (খ) বিপদ শংকুল পৰিয়াললৈ গাঠনিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ সাহায্য থাকিব। (গ) উচ্ছেদযোগ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ কোনো বিক্ৰী মূল্য বিবেচনা কৰা নহ'ব।
১। ঘৰ ও ব্যৱসায়িক গাঠনিৰ ক্ষতি (দখলদাৰী আৰু খিতাপি গ্ৰহণকাৰীয়ে নিৰ্মাণ কৰি লোৱা অস্থায়ী সম্পত্তি)	খিতাপি গ্ৰহণকাৰী বা আশ্ৰয় গ্ৰহণকাৰী (Non-Title Holder)	মাটিৰ ওপৰত কোনো ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই কিন্তু গাঠনিৰ বৰ্তমান পৰিশোধিত মূল্যত ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিব আৰু অন্যান্য সাহায্য।	এই লোকসকলক আগতীয়াকৈ জাননী প্ৰদান কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ সম্পত্তিসমূহ আঁতৰাই নিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশনা জাৰি কৰা হ'ব। উচ্ছেদযোগ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ কোনো বিক্ৰী মূল্য বিবেচনা কৰা নহ'ব। গাঠনিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ বৰ্তমান পৰিশোধিত মূল্যত প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব আৰু এককপীল ১০,০০০ টকাৰ সাহায্য, ঘৰ স্থানান্তৰ কৰা আৰু নতুন

০১। সমূহীয় সম্পত্তিৰ ক্ষতি (Loss of Common Property)	সমূহীয় সম্পত্তি প্রজনিত ক্ষতি/ক্ষতিৰ ক্ষতি কৰা কামিটি বা কমিটি	উৰ ক্ষতি বিভিন্ন সাহায্য / পুনৰ নিৰ্মাণ Cash Compensation	এলেকালৈ স্থানান্তৰ হোৱাৰ বাবে হ'বলগীয়া ব্যয় জোৰা মৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে প্রদান কৰা হ'ব।
০২। নিম্ন শৰণীয় ব্যক্তিক সাহায্য (Additional assistance to Vulnerable Groups)	ভাড়াভীয়া (Tenant)	ঘৰ বদলি হোৱাৰ বাবে সাহায্য আৰু ক্ষতিপূৰণ প্রদান (যদি অতিৰিক্ত গাঁঠনি নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হৈছে।)	(ক) সৰ্বোচ্চ তিনি মাহৰ গ্ৰহণযোগ্য হিচাপত মাহেকীয়া ভাড়াৰ সাহায্য আৰু ই ঘৰ ও বারসায়ীক প্রতিষ্ঠান দুয়োৰে বাবে প্রযোজ্য হ'ব। (খ) এককালীন ১০,০০০ টকাৰ সাহায্য ঘৰ স্থানান্তৰ কৰা আৰু নতুন এলেকালৈ স্থানান্তৰ হোৱাৰ বাৰে হ'বলগীয়া ব্যয় জোৰা মৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে প্রদান কৰা হ'ব।
০৩। নিৰ্মাণ কামিটি/কমিটিৰ ক্ষতি (Eucloac (sic))	অন্যান্য ক্ষতি হ'ব মালিক বা মালিকীক ক্ষতি হ'ব।	পৰা ক্ষতি-ক্ষতি উপস্থিত ক্ষতি হ'লে নতুন ঘৰ সংগ্ৰহ। (Cash Compensation for loss of income Pen- sional)	(গ) নিজাকৈ নিৰ্মাণ কৰা গাঁঠনিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ প্রদান কৰা হ'ব আৰু ঘৰৰ মালিকৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ পৰা সেই অংশ বাদ দিয়া হ'ব। (ঘ) কিবা যদি আগধন ঘৰৰ মালিকক দিয়া হৈছিল তেন্তে উপযুক্ত প্রমাণেৰে দাখিল কৰিলে সেই আগধন ঘৰৰ মালিকৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ পৰা বাদ দিয়া হ'ব।

জীৱিকাৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ			কাৰ্য্যকৰণৰ বাবে বাৰ চিহ্ন দিয়া হ'ব।
ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ	ভাৱিত লোকৰ চিনাক্তকৰণ	প্ৰাপ্য/ ক্ষতিপূৰণ সাহায্য	
২। ভূমিস্বত্বহীন বাসিন্দাসকলৰ মুখ্য আয়ৰ মাধ্যম ক্ষতি হ'লে (দৈনিক মজুৰি উপাৰ্জনকাৰী শ্ৰমিক, অকৃষি ও কৃষি বনুৱা, খিতাপি লোৱা বাসিন্দা আৰু বিপদ শংকুল দখলদাৰী) (Encroacher)	ভূমিস্বত্বহীন বাসিন্দা অৰ্থাৎ বিপদ শংকুল দখলদাৰী বা খিতাপি লোৱা বাসিন্দাৰ মুখ্য আয়ৰ মাধ্যম ক্ষতি হ'লে।	দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ আয়ৰ পূৰ্বৰ অৱস্থাৰ বাহালিকৰণৰ বাবে। (Training Assistance for income restoration)	প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰদান বা ক্ষেত্ৰ ১০,০০০ টকাৰ সাহায্য প্ৰতিটো বিপদশংকুল পৰিয়ালক আৰু ই নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব প্ৰভাৱিত ব্যক্তিৰ ইচ্ছাৰ ওপৰত। সেইসকলক সাঙুৰা হ'ব যিসকলৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ মুখ্য আয়ৰ সৰ্বাধিক ক্ষতি হ'ব বা উপাৰ্জনৰ এক বৃহৎ অংশ ক্ষতি হোৱাৰ ফলত বিপদ শংকুলত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হ'ব। এইসকলে নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্যত ইচ্ছা কৰিলে বনুৱা হিচাপে কাম কৰাৰ প্ৰাধান্য লাভ কৰিব।
	দৈনিক মজুৰি (wage earning employees) উপাৰ্জনকাৰী পৰোক্ষভাৱে ব্যৱসায়িক প্রতিষ্ঠানৰ স্থানান্তৰৰ ফলত প্ৰভাৱিত হ'লে।	কৰ্ম সংস্থাপনৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ বাবে সাহায্য। (Transitional assistance)	নিয়োগকৰ্তা যদি প্ৰভাৱিত ব্যক্তি হয় আৰু যদি ব্যৱসায় আন ঠাইলৈ স্থানান্তৰ হয় ইয়াৰ বাবে নিয়োজিত হৈ থকা শ্ৰমিকে কৰ্ম হেৰুৱালে এককালীন ৯০ দিনৰ মজুৰি (চেককাৰী হিচাপত) প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব।

সমূহীয়া সম্পত্তিৰ ক্ষতি			
৩। সমূহীয়া সম্পত্তিৰ ক্ষতি (Loss of Common Property)	প্রভাৱিত লোকসকল নাইবা দায়িত্বত থকা কমিটি বা অনুষ্ঠান।	বিত্তীয় সাহায্য / পুনৰ নিৰ্মাণ। (Cash Compensation / Re-Construction)	বিত্তীয় সাহায্য বৰ্তমানৰ পৰিশোধিত মূল্যত বা ৰাইজৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি নতুন স্থানত পুনৰ নিৰ্মাণ।
অতিৰিক্ত সাহায্য			
৪। বিপদ শংকুল পৰিয়াললৈ অতিৰিক্ত সাহায্য। (Additional assistance to Vulnerable Groups)	যিসমূহ পৰিয়াল দৰিদ্ৰ সীমাৰেখাৰ তলত, মহিলা ঘৰৰ মুৰব্বী, অনুসূচিত জাতি, জনজাতি, বিকলাংগ আৰু বৃদ্ধ।	এককালীন সাহায্য (One Time Lump sum assistance)	৫০০০ টকাৰ অতিৰিক্ত এককালীন সাহায্য বিপদ শংকুল পৰিয়াললৈ আগবঢ়োৱা হ'ব। এই সাহায্য আন ক্ষতিপূৰণ ও সাহায্যৰ ওপৰফিৰ প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব।
অন্যান্য হঠাৎ হ'ব পৰা ক্ষয়-ক্ষতি			
৫। নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্য চলি থকা সময়ত যন্ত্ৰপাতি, যানবাহন অহা-যোৱাৰ বা ৰখোৱাৰ ফলত হ'ব পৰা ক্ষতি।	মালিক / ভূমিৰ স্বত্বাধিকাৰী, দখলী অধিকাৰ থকা মাটি।	উপাৰ্জনৰ ক্ষতি হ'লে নগদ ধনৰ সাহায্য। (Cash Compensation for loss of income Potential)	নিয়োজিত ঠিকাদাৰে এনেধৰণৰ হ'ব পৰা ক্ষতিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ দায়িত্বত থাকিব। শস্য আৰু গছ-গছনিৰ ক্ষতি হ'লে বজাৰ মূল্য প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব। ভূমিৰ পূৰ্বৰ অৱস্থাৰ বাহালীকৰণৰ দায়িত্বত থাকিব। ঠিকাদাৰে চৰকাৰী ভূমি এলেকাৰ বাহিৰে অস্থায়ী ভূমিত যন্ত্ৰপাতি, সামগ্ৰী আদি ৰাখিবৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজন হ'লে মাটিৰ মালিকক ভাড়া প্ৰদান কৰিব লাগিব।
৬। অন্যান্য অনুমানৰ বিপৰীতে হ'ব পৰা যিকোনো ধৰণৰ প্ৰভাৱ।	এনেধৰণৰ অপ্ৰতুত ক্ষয়-ক্ষতি হ'লে বিষয়টো নথিভুক্ত কৰা হ'ব আৰু যতদূৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত এক গ্ৰহণযোগ্য সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হ'বলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হ'ব।		

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উপযুক্ত ক্ষতিপূৰণ আৰু সাহায্য প্ৰদান কৰাৰ পাছত প্ৰভাৱিত লোকসকলৰ সা-সম্পত্তি আৰু গাঠনিৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰী অধিকাৰ প্ৰযোজ্য হ'ব, কিন্তু প্ৰভাৱিত লোকৰ নিজ নিজ সম্পত্তিসমূহ উক্ত স্থানৰ পৰা আঁতৰাই নিয়াৰ বাবদ চৰকাৰে কোনো মূল্য বিবেচনা নকৰিব। এখনি জাননী জাৰি কৰি ৪৮ ঘণ্টা সময় সীমাৰ ভিতৰত উক্ত স্থানৰ পৰা সা-সামগ্ৰী সমূহ আঁতৰাই নিবৰ বাবে আদেশ কৰা হ'ব আৰু এই জাননী অমান্য হ'লে উক্ত সা-সামগ্ৰীসমূহ চৰকাৰে কোনো আগ জাননী জাৰি নকৰাকৈ অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

অভিযোগ দাখিল কমিটি :

পুনৰ সংস্থাপন পৰিকল্পনা ৰূপায়ণৰ সম্পৰ্কত ক্ষতি গ্ৰস্ত লোকসকলৰ অভিযোগ আদি গ্ৰহণৰ বাবে “অভিযোগ নিৰাময় কমিটি” গঠন কৰা হ'ব। ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত লোকসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ অভিযোগ সমূহ এই কমিটিত জমা দিব পাৰিব।

ডিব্ৰুগড় উপ-আঁচনিৰ নিৰ্মাণকাৰ্য্যৰ ফলত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত লোকৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ বাবে অসম চৰকাৰে গৃহীত কৰা “পুনৰ সংস্থাপন পৰিকল্পনা” বৰ্ষ ২০০৯ৰ সংশ্লিষ্ট অসমীয়া অনুবাদ ৰাজহুৱা স্বার্থত “বান আৰু নদীখনীয়া ব্যৱস্থাপনা অভিকৰণ” অসমৰ হৈ স্বেচ্ছাসেৱী সংগঠন “সেৱা”ৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত।

কৰা প্ৰতিবেদন প্ৰেৰণ কৰিব।	কোনো আন আঁচনিৰ প্ৰতিবেদন হ'ব	২। ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত লোকসকলৰ মূল্য আৱণ মাপ্য ক্ষতি হ'লে (সৈনিক মজুৰি উপাধিকৰণ) প্ৰতিবেদন আৰু বিপন্ন স্থানৰ চিত্ৰ (সামগ্ৰী) (Disadvantaged) ৰসোৱাৰ ক্ষতি হ'ব পৰা ক্ষতি।	৩। নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা সাধন।	৪। নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা সাধন।	৫। নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা সাধন।	৬। নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা সাধন।	৭। নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা সাধন।	৮। নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা সাধন।	৯। নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা সাধন।	১০। নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা সাধন।

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প্ৰকল্পৰ বিৱৰণ

অসম চৰকাৰে বানপানী আৰু গৰা খহনীয়া সংকট ব্যৱস্থাপনা অধিক নিৰ্ভৰযোগ্য আৰু সাৰ্থক কৰি তুলিবলৈ অসম প্ৰান্তৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ পাৰে পাৰে অসম সমন্বিত বান আৰু গৰা খহনীয়া সংকট ব্যৱস্থাপনা বিনিয়োগ কাৰ্য্যক্ৰম (Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Programme- AIFREERMIP) ৰূপায়ণ কৰিবলৈ লৈছে। এই কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকল্প এলেকাৰ বান সংশয় অঞ্চলত বাস কৰা বাসিন্দাসকল প্ৰত্যক্ষ আৰু পৰোক্ষভাৱে উপকৃত হ'ব। এই কাৰ্য্যক্ৰম এচিয়ান ডেভেলপমেণ্ট বেংক (ADB) ৰ বহু পৰ্যায়ৰ বিনিয়োগ সুবিধা (Multi Tranche Financing Facility- MFF) ৰ জৰিয়তে ৰূপায়ণ কৰিব লোৱা হৈছে।

এই কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমৰ উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল বান আৰু খহনীয়া ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ মূল গাঠনি উন্নত কৰা, যেনে- নদীপাৰ খহনীয়া ৰোধৰ ব্যৱস্থা, মথাউৰিৰ উন্নতিকৰণ আৰু পুনৰসংস্থাপন, সীমাৰ সংৰক্ষণ আৰু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ বান প্ৰতিৰোধ কাম-কাজ— যাৰ দ্বাৰা ৰাজ্যখনৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ব্যৱস্থা সুৰক্ষিত হয় আৰু বানবিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বাসিন্দা সকলৰ সামাজিক-অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা উন্নত হয় তথা প্ৰকল্পৰ অন্তৰ্গত অঞ্চলবোৰত প্ৰভাৱিত দুখীয়া আৰু অসুৰক্ষিত গোষ্ঠী সমূহৰ দৰিদ্ৰতা হ্ৰাস হয়। এই কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমৰ ফলস্বৰূপে বান আৰু নদীপাৰ খহনীয়াৰ পৰা সুৰক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা উন্নত হ'ব, যাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হ'ব প্ৰশাসন, জল-সম্পদ বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক আৰু স্থানীয় সন্ত্ৰাবোৰৰ প্ৰতিস্থানিক সৱলতা আৰু সক্ষমতা নিৰমাণৰ সৰ্বাঙ্গক সংযোগৰ দ্বাৰা। কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হ'ব লগীয়া আঁচনিসমূহ হ'ল—

- (ক) অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ ভিত্তিত নিৰ্বাচিত/উপ-প্ৰকল্প অঞ্চলত নদীপাৰৰ সংৰক্ষণ।
- (খ) ইতিমধ্যে থকা মথাউৰিবোৰ অধিক শক্তিশালী আৰু উন্নত কৰা।
- (গ) বিকল্প ব্যৱস্থা, যেনে— নিৰ্বাচিত অঞ্চলত সমজুৱা বান প্ৰতিৰোধ ব্যৱস্থা, আৰু প্ৰকল্প ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ সহযোগ।

এই আঁচনিৰ অধিনত ৩ টা উপ-প্ৰকল্প এলেকাত কৰিব লোৱা কামৰ চমু বিৱৰণ তলত দিয়া হ'ল—

উপ-প্ৰকল্প	কামৰ বিৱৰণ
পলাশবাৰী -গুমি	<p>১। পলাশবাৰী এলেকাৰ দখলাৰ পৰা গুইমাৰালৈ ৩ কিঃ মিঃ দৈৰ্ঘ্যৰ নদী পাৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ কাম আৰু কালভোগ নদীৰ পানীদুৱাৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ কাম।</p> <p>২। পলাশবাৰীৰ গুইমাৰাৰ পৰা মাকাধুজ এলেকাৰ ৩.৪ কিঃ মিঃ দৈৰ্ঘ্যৰ নদীপাৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ কাম।</p> <p>৩। পলাশবাৰী অঞ্চলৰ মথাউৰিৰ কাষত বৃক্ষ ৰোপন।</p> <p>৪। গুমি অঞ্চলৰ তিনি ঠাইত ০.৯ কিঃ মিঃ দৈৰ্ঘ্যৰ নদী সংৰক্ষণৰ কাম।</p> <p>৫। বৰভিটাৰ গুমি এলেকাত ১.২ কিঃ মিঃ নদীপাৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ কাম।</p> <p>৬। তাপাৰপথাৰ গাঁওত ৫ কিঃ মিঃ দৈৰ্ঘ্য নদীপাৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ কাম।</p>
ডিব্ৰুগড়	<p>১। ডি টি পি মথাউৰি অঞ্চলৰ ২ ঠাইত ১.০৫ কিঃ মিঃ দৈৰ্ঘ্যৰ নদী-পাৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ কাম।</p> <p>২। ৯.১ কিঃ মিঃ দৈৰ্ঘ্যৰ ও'কলেণ্ড মথাউৰি উন্নিতকৰণ আৰু কছুবনীৰ পৰা ও'কলেণ্ড দ্বিতীয় খণ্ডলৈ ২.৭ কিঃ মিঃ দৈৰ্ঘ্যৰ নদীপাৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ কাম।</p> <p>৩। ডি টি পি মথাউৰি তথা সংকটাপন্ন বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ সংকটজনক অংশত RCC জালিৰে পলস সংৰক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা।</p> <p>৪। ডি টি পি মথাউৰি অঞ্চলত বৃক্ষ ৰোপন।</p>
কাজিৰঙা	<p>১। ১৬০৮০ মিটাৰ, ১৯৩৭০ মিটাৰ আৰু ২০৭২০ মিটাৰ চেইনেজত তিনিখন শ্ৰেইচ গেট (পানীদুৱাৰ) নিৰ্মাণ; ৪ কিঃ মিঃ দৈৰ্ঘ্যৰ নদীপাৰ ৰক্ষণাবেক্ষণৰ কাম।</p> <p>২। ২৪ টা কেইবাতৰপীয়া পৰ্কুপাইণ নিৰ্মাণেৰে নদীৰ উজনি আৰু নামনী অংশত পলস সংৰক্ষণেৰে নদীপাৰ ৰক্ষণাবেক্ষণ।</p> <p>৩। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ মথাউৰিৰ ৬ টা সংকটজনক অঞ্চলত আপাতকালীণ (emergency) মেৰামতি কৰা (মুঠ দৈৰ্ঘ্য ৩.৮ কিঃ মিঃ)।</p> <p>মন্তব্য : কাজিৰঙা মথাউৰি ৰক্ষণাবেক্ষণৰ কামসমূহ প্ৰথম পৰ্যায়তে কৰাৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছিল যদিও কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পাৰিপাৰ্শ্বিক বিষয়ৰ অনুমতি দেৱিকৈ পোৱা বাবে এই পৰ্যায়তহে এই কাম কৰিব লোৱা হৈছে।</p>

অভিযোগ নিৰাময় সমিতি আৰু নিৰাময় প্ৰক্ৰিয়া

ভূমি অধিগ্ৰহণৰ ফলত হ'ব পৰা বিভিন্ন ওজৰ-আপত্তি নিৰাময়ৰ বাবে তিনি তৰপীয়া অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি সমিতি (Grievance Redressal Committee) গঠন কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰে প্ৰথমটো উপ-প্ৰকল্প স্তৰত, দ্বিতীয়টো জিলা পৰ্যায়ত আৰু তৃতীয়টো কাৰ্য্যকৰী অনুষ্ঠান পৰ্যায়ত গঠন কৰা হৈছে। অভিযোগ নিৰাময় সমিতিয়ে ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত সকলৰ অভাৱ-অভিযোগ গ্ৰহণ কৰি বিধিমেতে নিৰাময়ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

অভিযোগ নিৰাময়ৰ বাবে বান আৰু নদী খহনীয়া ব্যৱস্থাপনা অভিভাৱণ, অসম (FREMAA) ক কাৰ্য্যকৰী অনুষ্ঠান (Executing Agency) আৰু অসম চৰকাৰৰ জলসম্পদ বিভাগ (WRD) ক ৰূপায়ণ অনুষ্ঠান (Implementing Agency) হিচাপে গণ্য কৰা হৈছে। বান আৰু নদী খহনীয়া ব্যৱস্থাপনা অভিভাৱণ, অসম (FREMAA) ৰ মুখ্য কাৰ্য্যবাহী বিষয়া আৰু তেওঁক সহায় কৰিবলৈ এজন কাৰ্য্যবাহী বিষয়া (অকাৰিকৰী), এজন পুনঃবাসন আৰু পুনৰসংস্থাপন বিষয়া, এজন সামাজিক সুৰক্ষা বিশেষজ্ঞ, সামাজিক আৰু পৰিবেশগত বিষয়বোৰৰ দায়িত্বত থকা বিষয়া। অ-কাৰিকৰী শাখাৰ পুনৰসংস্থাপন আঁচনিৰ ব্যৱস্থাপনা আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা থাকিব। অ-কাৰিকৰী শাখাৰ মুখ্য কাম হ'ব ভাৰত চৰকাৰ, অসম চৰকাৰ, আৰু ADB য়ে নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰা সকলো সামাজিক আৰু পৰিবেশগত সুৰক্ষা নীতিৰ প্ৰয়োজনসমূহ যাতে প্ৰকল্পটোৱে পূৰণ কৰিব পাৰে তাক নিশ্চিত কৰা, আৰু পুনৰসংস্থাপন আঁচনিৰ ৰূপায়ণৰ সময়চোৱাত আভ্যন্তৰীণ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা। তিনিটা উপ-প্ৰকল্পত তিনিজন উপ-প্ৰকল্প বিষয়া (SIO), আৰু তিনিটা উপ-প্ৰকল্পৰ বাবে ক্ষেত্ৰ বিষয়া নিয়োগৰ দ্বাৰা অ-কাৰিকৰী শাখাটোক কাৰ্য্যক্ষম কৰি তোলা হৈছে। FREMAA পৰ্যায়ত অ-কাৰিকৰী শাখাৰ ওপৰিও প্ৰতিটো উপ-প্ৰকল্প পৰ্যায়ত SIO ই দায়িত্ব দিয়া এজনকৈ বিষয়া থাকিব। এই বিষয়া জনৰ কাম হ'ব উপ-প্ৰকল্প পৰ্যায়ত ভূমি-অধিগ্ৰহণ আৰু পুনৰসংস্থাপন ৰূপায়ণ ব্যৱস্থাৰ চোৱাচিতা কৰা। FREMAA ই নিযুক্তি দিয়া এজন পুনৰসংস্থাপন বিষয়াক সহায় কৰিবলৈ প্ৰতিটো উপ-প্ৰকল্পতে বে-চৰকাৰী সস্থা (NGO) নিয়োগ কৰা হ'ব। পুনৰসংস্থাপনৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ গুৰুত্বলৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি, এই প্ৰকল্পৰ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ ব্যৱস্থাত Fremaa/SIO/DC ৰ ওপৰিও বাহিৰৰ সস্থা বা বিশেষজ্ঞ এজনৰ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ থাকিব, যি ছয়মহীয়া ভিত্তিত ADB ক প্ৰতিবেদন জমা দিব।

অভিযোগ নিৰাময়ৰ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া :

ভূমি অধিগ্ৰহণৰ ফলত হ'ব পৰা বিভিন্ন ওজৰ-আপত্তি নিৰাময়ৰ বাবে (১) উপ-প্ৰকল্প পৰ্যায়ত, (২) জিলা পৰ্যায়ত আৰু (৩) কাৰ্য্যবাহী অনুষ্ঠান পৰ্যায়ত তিনি তৰপীয়া অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি সমিতি (Grievance Redressal Committee) গঠন কৰা হৈছে। এই নিষ্পত্তি কমিটিয়ে অধিগ্ৰহণৰ ফলত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত লোক/পৰিয়ালৰ ওজৰ-আপত্তি শুনি সেই সন্দৰ্ভীয় বিষয় সমূহ পৰীক্ষা-নিৰীক্ষা কৰিব যাতে প্ৰকল্প ৰূপায়ণৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰভাৱিত সকলো স্তৰৰ লোক/পৰিয়ালে তেওঁলোকৰ সামাজিক আৰু পাৰিপাৰ্শ্বিক বিষয়ক আপত্তিসমূহ মুক্তভাবে প্ৰকাশ কৰিব পাৰে আৰু অভিযোগসমূহ নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময় সীমাৰ ভিতৰত স্বচ্ছতাৰে নিষ্পত্তি কৰা হয়। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা ভূমিৰ আইনগত স্বত্বাধিকাৰী সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ আপত্তি দাখিল কৰাৰ সুবিধা লাভ কৰিব।

প্ৰকল্প পৰ্য্যায়ৰ প্ৰথম অভিযোগ নিৰাময় সমিতি : উপ-প্ৰকল্প ৰূপায়ণৰ দায়িত্বত থকা বিষয়াই (কাৰ্য্যবাহী অভিযন্তা), তেওঁৰ কোনো বিষয়াক পুনৰসংস্থাপন আঁচনি ৰূপায়ণৰ কাম-কাজ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰাৰ বাবে মনোনিত কৰিব যাতে অভিযান্ত্ৰিক কাম-কাজ আৰম্ভ হোৱাৰ আগেয়ে সেই এলেকাৰ সম্প্ৰদায় বা ব্যক্তিয়ে দাখিল কৰা আপত্তি সমূহ নিষ্পত্তি হয়। উপ-প্ৰকল্প স্তৰত অভিযোগ মনোনিত বিষয়াই এখন ৰেজিষ্টাৰত অভিযোগ পোৱাৰ তাৰিখ আৰু অভিযোগৰ বিতং, শুনানিৰ বাবে নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰা তাৰিখ, অভিযোগ কেতিয়া নিষ্পত্তি কৰা হ'ল বা যদি নিষ্পত্তি হোৱা নাই, তেতিয়াহ'লে অভিযোগ পৰৱৰ্ত্তি স্তৰলৈ কেতিয়া প্ৰেৰণ কৰা হ'ল আদি লিপিবদ্ধ কৰিব। প্ৰকল্প পৰ্য্যায়ত নিষ্পত্তি কৰিব নোৱাৰা অথবা অভিযোগকাৰী সন্তোষ নোহোৱা বিষয় সমূহ জিলা পৰ্য্যায়ৰ সমিতিতলৈ প্ৰেৰণ কৰিব।

জিলা পৰ্য্যায়ৰ দ্বিতীয় অভিযোগ নিৰাময় সমিতি : জিলা পৰ্য্যায়ৰ নিৰাময় সমিতি জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্ত বা তেওঁ মনোনিত কৰা প্ৰতিনিধিয়ে পৰিচালনা কৰিব আৰু ভূমি-অধিগ্ৰহণ শাখাৰ অতিৰিক্ত উপায়ুক্তজন সদস্য-সচীৱ হিচাবে কাৰ্য্য কৰিব। ইয়াৰ ওপৰিও এই সমিতিৰ সদস্য হিচাবে থাকিব- সংশ্লিষ্ট ৰাজহ চক্ৰ বিষয়া, প্ৰকল্পৰ কাৰ্য্যবাহী অভিযন্তা, সহায় কাৰ্য্যবাহী অভিযন্তা, স্থানীয় অনা-চৰকাৰী সন্থা (NGO)ৰ প্ৰতিনিধি, সংশ্লিষ্ট পঞ্চায়ত/পৌৰাঞ্চলৰ সদস্যসকল, আৰু ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়ালৰ মনোনিত লোক। জিলা পৰ্য্যায়ৰ সমিতিখন নিয়মীয়া ভাবে মাহে অন্ততঃ এবাৰ আগেয়ে নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰা দিনত অনুষ্ঠিত হ'ব। এই সমিতিয়ে অভিযোগ পোৱাৰ ৬ সপ্তাহৰ ভিতৰত অভিযোগ সমূহ নিষ্পত্তি কৰিব লাগিব। অভিযোগকাৰীসকলে দাখিল কৰা অভিযোগ সন্দৰ্ভত ব্যক্তিগত শুনানী লৈহে সমিতিয়ে অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি কৰিব আৰু তাৰ বাবে অভিযোগ কাৰীক শুনানীৰ বাবে ধাৰ্য্য কৰা দিন/সময় আৰু স্থান লিখিত ভাবে আগতীয়াকৈ জনাব। অভিযোগকাৰীয়ে শুনানীৰ বাবে তেওঁৰ বাদে আন প্ৰতিনিধি প্ৰেৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। অভিযোগকাৰীলৈ জাননী প্ৰকল্প ৰূপায়ণৰ বাবে নিয়োজিত অনা-চৰকাৰী সন্থাৰ জৰিয়তে প্ৰেৰণ কৰিব যাতে শুনানীৰ পূৰ্বে অভিযোগকাৰী অৱগত হয়।

অভিযোগকাৰীয়ে উক্ত সিদ্ধান্ত সন্দৰ্ভত অসন্তুষ্ট হ'লে FREMAA ৰ মুখ্য কাৰ্য্যবাহী বিষয়াৰ ওচৰত আপীল-নকৰিলে জিলা পৰ্য্যায়ৰ অভিযোগ (নিৰাময়) সমিতিয়ে লোৱা সিদ্ধান্তক চূড়ান্ত সিদ্ধান্ত বুলি গণ্য কৰা হ'ব। অৱশ্যে কোনো অভিযোগ সন্দৰ্ভত জিলা পৰ্য্যায়ত সদস্যসকল একমতত উপনিত হ'ব নোৱাৰিলে বিষয়টো চূড়ান্ত সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱাৰ বাবে সদস্যসকলৰ মতামত সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰি বিষয়টো কাৰ্য্যবাহী অনুষ্ঠান (EA) সমিতিতলৈ প্ৰেৰণ কৰিব। এনে আপীল ৪ সপ্তাহৰ ভিতৰত নিষ্পত্তি কৰি সিদ্ধান্ত আপীলকাৰীক লিখিতভাৱে জনোৱা হ'ব।

তৃতীয় স্তৰৰ অভিযোগ নিৰাময় সমিতি : অভিযোগকাৰী জিলা নিৰাময় সমিতিৰ সিদ্ধান্তত সন্তুষ্ট নহ'লে FREMAA ৰ মুখ্য কাৰ্য্যবাহী বিষয়াৰ ওচৰত আপীল কৰিব পাৰিব। অভিযোগকাৰীয়ে উল্লেখিত নিৰাময় সমিতিৰ জৰিয়তে নগলেও আদালত বা LARR authority ৰ ওচৰত অভিযোগ সন্দৰ্ভত নিষ্পত্তিৰ বাবে যোৱাৰ অধিকাৰ থাকিব।

গোহাৰি

বান আৰু নদীৰ খহনীয়া ব্যৱস্থাপনা অভিকৰণ, অসম

অসম সমন্বিত বান আৰু নদীপাৰ খহনীয়া সংকট ব্যৱস্থাপনা প্ৰকল্পৰদ্বাৰা প্ৰভাৱিত তথা প্ৰকল্প অঞ্চলসমূহ ৰাইজ:

ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আপোনালোকক জনোৱা যায় যে- এই প্ৰকল্পৰ অধিনত প্ৰাপ্ত ক্ষতিপূৰণ, সাহায্য তথা অন্য কোনো বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত আপোনালোকৰ কোনো অভিযোগ থাকিলে তলত উল্লেখিত ধৰণে আপোনালোকৰ অভিযোগ দাখিল কৰিব পাৰিব।

১ম স্তৰ :

আপোনাৰ অভিযোগ সমূহ তথ্যসহ লিখিত আকাৰে উপ-প্ৰকল্প ৰূপায়ণ কাৰ্যালয়ৰ তলত উল্লেখিত ব্যক্তি, ঠিকনা যোগাযোগ নম্বৰত প্ৰথমে দাখিল কৰিব পাৰিব।

১। ডিব্ৰুগড় উপ-প্ৰকল্প :

শ্ৰীৰাজেশ বৰুৱা-সহকাৰী কাৰ্যবাহী অভিযন্তা, ডিব্ৰুগড় জলসম্পদ সংমণ্ডল, জলসম্পদ ভৱন পল্টনবজাৰ, ডিব্ৰুগড়, যোগাযোগৰ নম্বৰ- ৯৪৩৫৭-৪৬৯২০

২। কাজিৰঙা উপ-প্ৰকল্প

শ্ৰীঅবনী গগৈ- সহকাৰী কাৰ্যবাহী অভিযন্তা, বোকাখাত জলসম্পদ উপ সংমণ্ডল ১ নং ৱাৰ্ড বোকাখাত ডিফলু পথ, যোগাযোগৰ নম্বৰ - ৯১০১২৭৬৪৪০

৩। পলাশবাৰী-গুমি উপ-প্ৰকল্প

ক) শ্ৰীগণেশ চন্দ্ৰ কলিতা, সহকাৰী কাৰ্যবাহী অভিযন্তা, পলাশবাৰী-গুমি প্ৰকল্প সংমণ্ডল মিৰ্জা, যোগাযোগৰ নম্বৰ- ৯৭০৬০৪৪১৯৭।

খ) শ্ৰীপ্ৰণৱ চেতীয়া, সহকাৰী কাৰ্যবাহী অভিযন্তা, গুৱাহাটী পশ্চিম জলসম্পদ সংমণ্ডল, যোগাযোগৰ নম্বৰ- ৯৪০১০৯৯১৩১।

যদি আপোনালোকে উপ-প্ৰকল্প ৰূপায়ণ কাৰ্যালয়ৰ সিদ্ধান্তত সন্তুষ্ট নহয় তেনেহ'লে প্ৰকল্প ৰূপায়ণ কাৰ্যালয়ে ২য় স্তৰৰ অভিযোগ নিৰাময় সমিতিত এই অভিযোগ প্ৰেৰণ কৰিব অথবা আপোনালোকে নিজে অভিযোগ দাখিল কৰিব পাৰিব।

২য় স্তৰ :

অভিযোগ নিৰাময় সমিতিৰ ঠিকনা আৰু যোগাযোগৰ নম্বৰ-

১। ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ উপ-প্ৰকল্প :

ক) শ্ৰীমতী লয়া মাডুৰী, জিলা উপায়ুক্তৰ কাৰ্যালয়, চৌকিদিডি, ডিব্ৰুগড় যোগাযোগৰ নম্বৰ- ০৩৭৩-২৩১৬০৬২।

২) কাজিৰঙা উপ-প্ৰকল্প

ক) শ্ৰীবিবেক শ্যাম, উপ-সংমণ্ডল বিষয়া (অসামৰিক), বোকাখাত যোগাযোগৰ নম্বৰ- ০৩৭৭৬-২৬৮৩৮২