

Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (Draft)

Project Number: 38412-033
June 2018

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

Kaziranga Subproject:

Package KP1: Construction of Sluice Gate 3 Nos at following locations – Ch. 16080 M, Ch. 19370 M and Ch. 20720 M + Bank Protection works 4 km.;

Package K-P2: Pro-Siltation measures (River training work) with 24 Nos. of multi-layered PSC porcupine screens at upstream and downstream of Bank protection work;

Package K-P3: Emergency work in existing Brahmaputra Dyke (earthworks) of total 3.78 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 25 June 2018)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupees (INR/Rs)
INR1.00	=	\$0. 0.0146897
\$1.00	=	INR 68.07625

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The anti-erosion over water works in both Palasbari and Dibrugarh, raising & strengthening of Oakland dyke of Dibrugarh and emergency earth work in Brahmaputra dyke in Kaziranga are the portion of the Civil Works which will require land acquisition (LA) and have an impact on the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) issues along the subprojects. The emergency earth work in selected locations of Brahmaputra Dyke of Kaziranga Sub-project will also have an impact on the Indigenous people belonging to *Mising* tribal community.

2. The improvements proposed under this package would entail land acquisition and will impact residences and shops belonging to the non-titleholders. This package will involve acquisition of 1.95 ha of private land, require transfer of 0.56 ha of government land and will impact 21 private structures. The impact to 21 private structures will cause physical displacement to 7 IP households, physical and economic displacement to 3 IP households and non-significant impact to 4 IP households. In addition, there are 9 landowners losing significant portion of land would also face economic displacement due to loss of crops. The 9 landowners losing significant portion of land could not be covered during the census and socio-economic survey as they are absentee landlords and the data was collected from the land records of revenue department. In all, the package will cause impact to 14 IP households comprising of 71 persons and 9 landowners losing land.

3. The ST population in Assam comprised 3.88 million out of the state population of 31.21 million, which means that 12.45 percent of its population is classified as ST comparison to the national percentage of 8.61%. The Missing tribe is the second largest tribe in Assam after the Bodo tribe. Amongst Palasbari, Dibrugarh and Kaziranga, the presence of IP groups was noted in Kaziranga subproject only during the Census and Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2016. The *Mising* Tribe who socio-culturally live together with the mainstream of Assam and are migrants to these parts of the project area. The *Mising* tribe account for 16 percent of the population of the Golaghat West Developmental block and they constitute 4 percent of the population in the 3-project affected villages (2011 Census).

4. Census and socioeconomic survey were undertaken in June 2016 based on the detailed design provided by WRD Bokakhat Sub-division. And a social screening was done in March 2018 to identify the impacts and affected families due to reduction of scope of works out of the impacts and families identified during June 2016 survey. The social screening identified 14 IP households losing structure and the socio-economic survey carried out in June 2016 covered these families. However, the information about the 9 landowners losing their land was gathered from the land survey carried out by the Circle Office, Bokakhat. These 9 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. News paper advertisement has already been published while publishing the land acquisition notification including, *inter alia*, these 9 land owners.

5. Amongst the structure-owners (14 affected IP households), 100 percent will be significantly impacted. Forty two percent of the structures are used for residential purpose, 14 percent are used for commercial purpose and 42 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 (9 affected tribal persons out of 9 affected IP persons) and significantly impacted commercial structures account for 100 percent (3 affected IP persons out of 3 affected IP persons). Though 100 percent of the other structures do face significant impact, it does not involve physical or economic displacement.

6. Eighty one percent of the affected household will face economic displacement (12affected tribal households out of 14affected tribal households). The 12economic displaced household comprise of 3-households who will lose their livelihood due to loss of their commercial structure and 9-households due to loss of crops. The Package-K3 of the Kaziranga subproject will impact 1 common property resource (CPR) comprising of 1 places of worship.

7. The salient findings of the census and socioeconomic survey are summarized and 94 percent of the households are headed by men and 6 percent of the households are women headed. Hundred percent of the affected households are Scheduled Tribe and belong to the *Mising* community. The average size of the affected household is 4.93 members or says 5 members. The worker participation rate of 75 percent amongst the affected persons is significantly higher than the State average (38.7%). The average annual income of the affected household is Rs.60,557. Hundred percent households belong to scheduled tribe, hence are vulnerable.

8. The Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plan has been developed based on the updated MFF Resettlement Framework of Project 2. The Resettlement Framework of Project 2 is in compliance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The RIPP contains the recommended actions based on the a fore said documents.

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

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

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

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

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

Subproject	Package Details
Palasbari-Gumi	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; v) Lot 1: Palasbari- Gumi Maintenance.
Dibrugarh	i) D-1: Bank protection 2.7 km+ embankment Rehabilitation (Dibrugarh) ii) D-2: Bank protection 1.05 km+ pro-siltation (Dibrugarh). iii) Lot 2: Dibrugarh Maintenance.

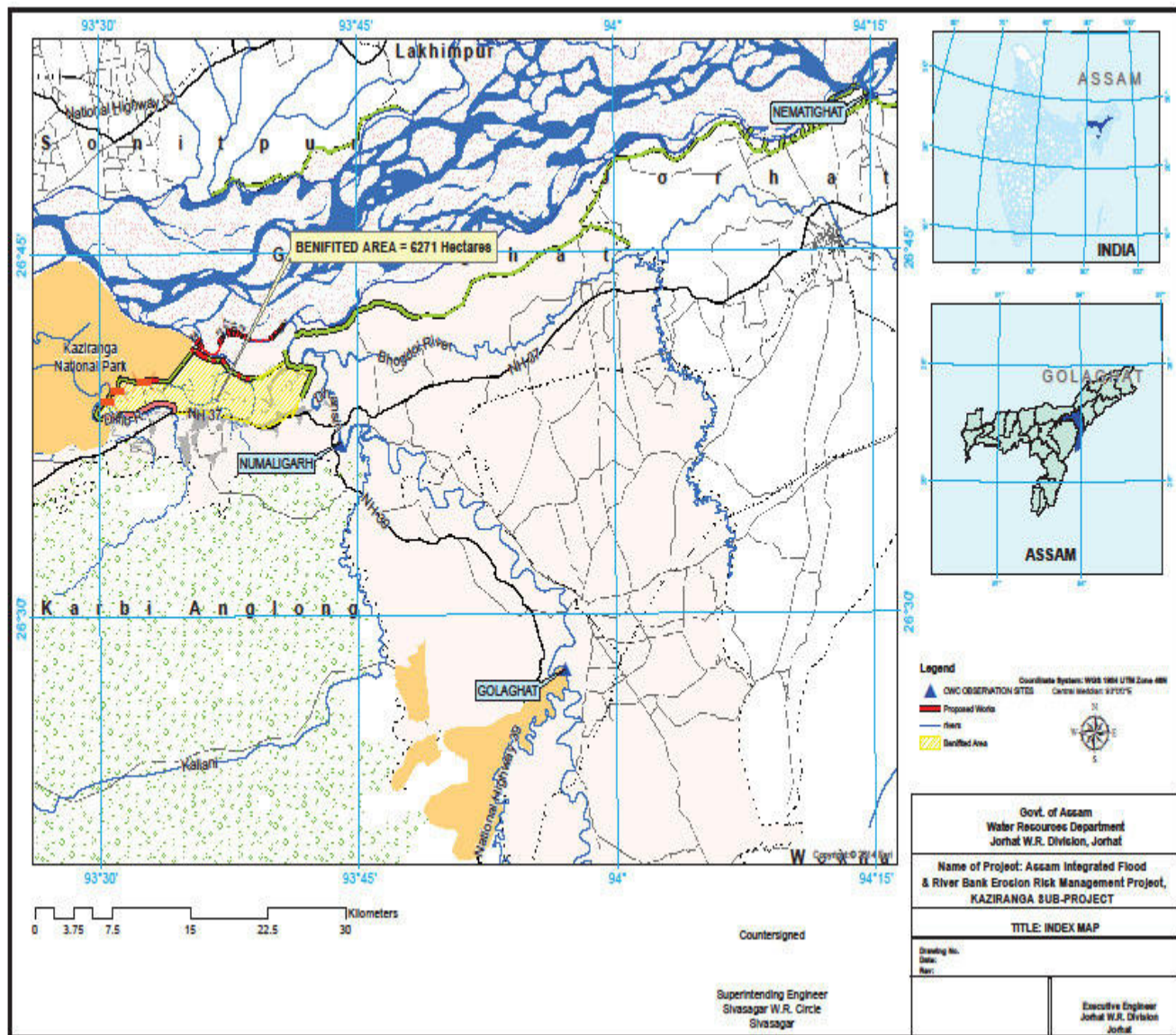
Kaziranga	<p>I. Package K 1: Construction of 3 Sluice Gates at 3 locations (chainage 16080, 19370 and 20720 m) + riverbank protection works (4 km)</p> <p>II. Package K 2: Pro-siltation measures with 24 multi-layered PSC porcupine screens upstream and downstream of riverbank protection works</p> <p>III. Package K 3: Emergency repairs (earthworks) at 6 eroded hot spots in existing Brahmaputra Dyke (total length: 3.8 km)</p> <p>(Note : this sub-project was proposed in Tranch I subsequently moved to Tranch II due to late receipt of environmental clearance from Gol)</p>
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3. Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) has prepared this Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plan (RIPP) for Package-I of the Kaziranga subproject proposed under Tranche-II of AIFRERMIP. This RIPP) addresses the social and indigenous people related 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 and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework of AIFRERMIP that confirms to the principles and provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARRA) as well as other ST related laws of the Government and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS).

B. The Package

4. The Package-K3 of the Kaziranga subproject involves raising and strengthening of the existing Brahmaputra dyke at selected vulnerable locations of 3.78 KM. The proposed improvements would entail land acquisition and will impact non-titleholders living along the corridor of impact (COI) **Figure 1** shows the compass plan of the 3 packages under Kaziranga.

Figure 1: Compass Plan of the 3 Packages under Kaziranga Subproject



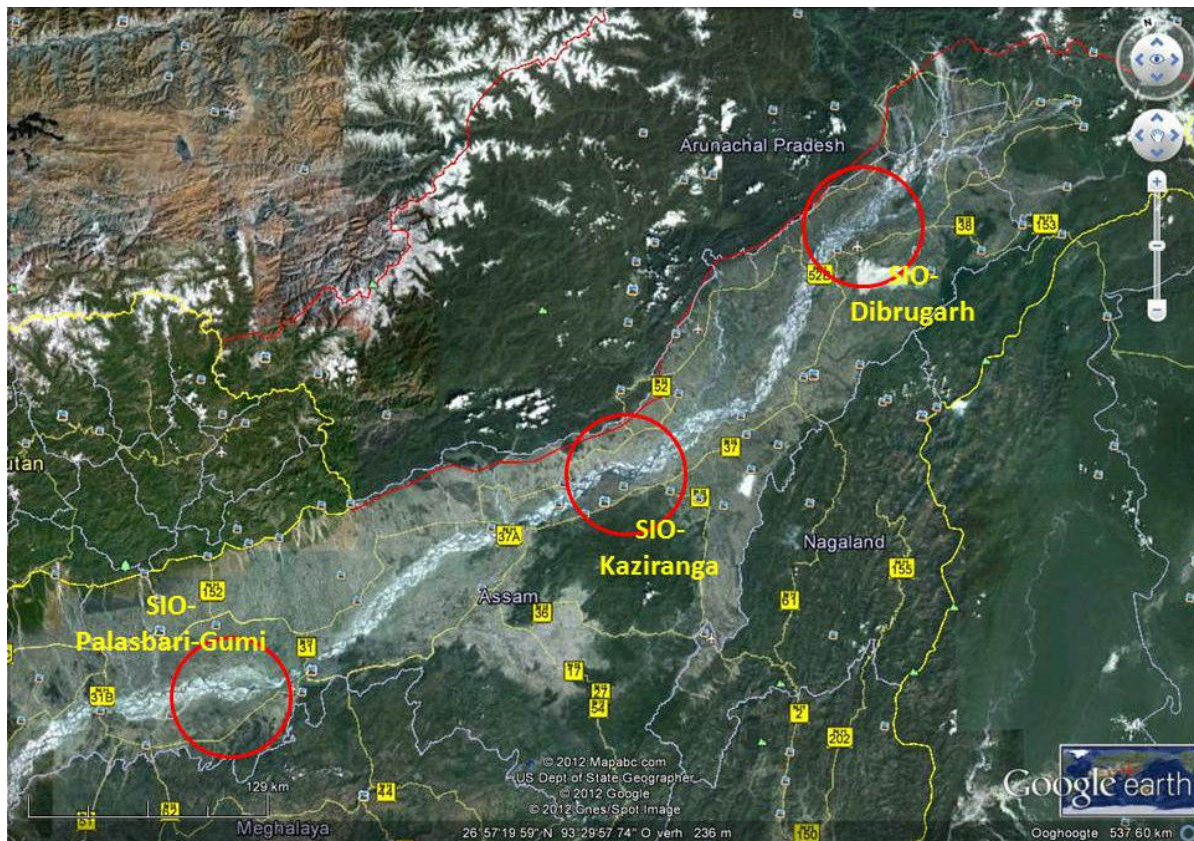
Source: WRD, Jorhat Division, Assam

C. Profile of the Project Area

5. The Kaziranga sub-project area is in Golaghat district. The area is located just south of the Kaziranga National Park. The district covers an area of 3502 sq km. Ninety-two percent of the district population live in rural areas. The local villagers recalled erosion experience dating back to 1968. Since then, people in the subproject area have experienced flood and erosion almost every year. In 1988, the subproject area has experienced severe flooding. The small embankment around Bamungaon and Tila Bari was damaged. It was estimated that 1500 families lost their agricultural land and about 3,000 cattle died in one month due to flood and starvation. The same scenario repeated during the flood of 1998 in which 300 families lost their land in Kaziranga area as a result of erosion. The houses are also affected during flooding – they either collapse or are flooded with water, forcing people to relocate temporarily. In Kaziranga, *Mishing* tribe traditionally have a culture of making houses on raised silts, which is particularly useful during floods as the water does not enter the main house. However, this again is subject to the water level of the flood and is not very useful in case of high floods.

6. The economy of the area is mainly agro based. Tea, rice, and sugarcane are the main agricultural crops grown in the area. Apart from tea industry, the Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) is situated about 25 km away. Cottage industries specializing in production of Assam silk, *Phulam Gamosa*, *Mekhala Chadar* are also found in the area. The project location is very close to the Kaziranga National Park towards the north. Figure 2 shows the subproject location.

Figure 2: Subproject Location



Source: Google Earth

7. Golaghat District is surrounded by the river Brahmaputra to the north, the state of Nagaland to the south, Jorhat district to the east and Karbi Anglong and Nagaon district to the west. The district covers 3,502 sq.km and is situated between 25°50' to 26°47' north latitude and 93°16' to 94°10' east longitude. The district has a population of 10,66,888 accounting 3.4 percent of the State's population. The district is largely rural with urban population accounting for a meager 9.2 percent and rural population is 90.8 percent. The percentage of male population (50.9%) is marginally higher than the percentage of female population (49.1%) and the sex ratio is 964, higher than the State average of 958. The literacy rate in the district is 77.4 percent, slightly higher than the State literacy rate (72.2%) and the male literacy rate (83.6%) is higher than the female literacy rate (71.1%). There are 45 percent workers, of which main workers account for 69 percent followed by 31 percent marginal workers. Main workers comprise of 40.4 percent cultivators and 7.6 agricultural workers, totaling 48 percent dependent on agriculture. Other workers comprising service, industry, etc account for 49.7 percent of the main workers

D. Subproject Package-K3 Impacts

8. The emergency works of raising and strengthening of Brahmaputra Dyke at selected vulnerable locations of 3.78 kms under Package-K3 of Kaziranga subproject, will prevent flooding and 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.

9. However, the improvements proposed under this package would entail land acquisition and will impact residences and shops belonging to the non-titleholders. This package will involve acquisition of 1.95 ha of private land, require transfer of 0.56 ha of government land and will impact 21 private structures. The impact to 21 private structures will cause physical displacement to 9 households, economic displacement to 3 households and non-significant impact to 5 households. There are 9 landowners from whom land will be acquired and all of them will be losing 10 percent and more of their landholding and would also face economic displacement. In all, the package will cause impact to 23 households comprising of 116 persons, including the 9 landowners who could not be covered under census and socio-economic survey. Kindly refer to para 27 of the RIPP. The involuntary resettlement impacts are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Package-K3	
Private Land Acquisition (ha)	1.95 ha	
Government Land Required	0.56 ha	
Affected Households (Affected Households)	23 ¹	
Physically Displaced Tribal Households (Loss of Residence)	7	
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	2	
Only Economically Displaced Tribal Households (Loss of Shop)	1 ²	

¹ 14 Non-titleholders losing only structure covered under census and socio-economic survey and 9 Titleholders losing only land could not covered in census and socio-economic survey.

² Out of 3 Economically Displaced Tribal Households, there are two households who are both physically and economically displaced as mentioned under Serial 2 (a), 2 (b) and 8 of Table Number 4 of the RIPP.

Impact	Package-K3	
Economically Displaced Titleholders losing land	9	
Non-Significant Impact ³	4	
Total Affected Persons (DPs)	116	
Titled Affected Persons (DPs)	45	
Non-titled Affected Tribal Persons	71	
Total Displaced Persons (DPs) experiencing major impact	97	
Titled DPs experiencing major impact	45	
Non-titled Affected Tribal Persons experiencing major impact	52	
Affected employees	-	
Affected Structures	21	
Affected Private Trees	281	
Affected Common Property Resources	1	

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and due diligence in March 2018

E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

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

F. Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plan

11. The objective of this Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plan (RIPP) is to provide mitigation measures to address the adverse impacts to the affected persons so as to improve or at least restore their living standard to pre-project level. This RIPP describes the likely impacts, mitigation measures, entitlements, institutional arrangements to implement the RIPP), grievance redress mechanism and monitoring. The RIPP aims to ensure that indigenous peoples are informed, consulted, and mobilized to participate in the subproject preparation and impacts to Indigenous People based on the IPPF. The framework is intended to guide the preparation of the indigenous people plan (IPP) for any activities funded by this particular MFF. The IPP needs to be prepared for any activities under the MFF that will affect IPs. The objective for RIPP is to design and implement projects in a way that fully respect IPs identity, dignity, rights and obligation, livelihood, and cultural uniqueness and that IP's will receive appropriate benefits from the activities under MFF, and not suffer adverse impacts as a result of the project interventions. Moreover, opportunities for IP's will be given opportunity to actively participate in the project. This RIPP complies with National and State laws and policies and is also in compliance with ADB Safeguards Policy Statement.

³ Where the impact to structure is less than 10 percent of the total area, then such impacts are categorised as non-significant impacts as the affected tribal persons is neither physically nor economically displaced. The non-significant impacted affected tribal households in this Package include 4 affected tribal households losing only other structures.

12. The RIPP addresses the aspirations, needs, and preferred options of the affected indigenous peoples, taking into consideration the marginalized status of such communities and offering them development options while respecting their socio cultural distinctiveness. The IPP aims to strengthen the existing capacity of the affected indigenous people community to participate and benefit from project interventions. The RIPP includes the following key elements: (i) all development plans for indigenous people should be based on full consideration of the options, and approaches that best meet the interests of individuals and communities affected by the project; (ii) scope and impact of adverse effects should be assessed, and appropriate mitigation measures identified; (iii) the project should take into account the social and cultural context of affected peoples, and their skills and knowledge relating to local resource management; (iv) during project preparation, formation and strengthening of indigenous peoples organizations, and communication to facilitate their participation in project identification, planning, execution, and evaluation should be promoted.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Impacts of the Subproject Package

13. The proposed project activities in Kaziranga subproject include 3-packages (Table-1) and this RIPP has been prepared for these new 3 Packages. The new Packages-K1, K2 and K3 of the Kaziranga subproject involves - K-1: Construction of Sluice Gate 3 Nos at following locations – Ch. 16080 M, Ch. 19370 M and Ch. 20720 M + Bank Protection works 4 km.; K-2: Pro-Siltation measures (River training work) with 24 Nos. of multi-layered PSC porcupine screens at upstream and downstream of Bank protection work; K-3: Emergency work in existing Brahmaputra Dyke (earthworks) of total 3.78 km. The first 2 packages would not entail any land acquisition, however, the emergency earth work of the selected portion of the Brahmaputra Dyke, additional land adjoining the existing dyke will be required and this would involve acquisition private land, transfer of government land and will also impact squatters (Table 2).

14. The screening of the likely IR impact of this modified work was done in March 2018 by a team of FREMAA (Rehabilitation & Resettlement Officer and Social Safeguard Specialist) and National Resettlement Specialist of PMC in presence of the Social Safeguard Specialist, ADB except 2 kms of bank protection work upstream. Social screening of this 2 kms stretch was carried out by the technical and safeguard officials of FREMAA in presence of SIO. The following IR impacts has been identified during the social screening as described in the table below.

Table 3: Screening of IR Impacts of New Packages under Kaziranga Sub-project

Package No.	Work of the package	Details of the works	IR impact
K-1	Construction of Sluice Gate 3 Nos+ Bank Protection works	Construction of 3 Sluice Gates at 3 locations (chainage 16080, 19370 and 20720 m) + riverbank protection works (4 km)	No IR impact.
K-2	Pro-Siltation measures	Pro-siltation measures with 24 multi-layered PSC porcupine screens upstream and downstream of riverbank protection works	No IR impact.
K-3	Emergency work	Emergency repairs (earthworks) at 6 eroded hot spots in existing Brahmaputra Dyke (total length: 3.8 km)	The work will have IR impacts to 14 Affected Tribal Families.

15. The chainages of the affected structures were also done and the details are described in the table below during the screening of the likely IR impact of this modified work in March 2018 by a team of FREMAA, PMC and ADB.

Table 4: Chainage-wise Affected Structures

Sl	Name of Owner	Type of Structure	Chainage	Village
1	Mr. Jiten Bori	Farm House cum Commercial (Petty Sop)	6925 m	Bohikhowa
2 (a)	Mr. Bihuram Chinte	Commercial (Petty Sop)	6935 m	Bohikhowa
2 (b)	Mr. Bihuram Chinte	Residential and Cattle Shed	7100 m	Bohikhowa
3	Mr. Babu Doley	Residential	7225 m	Bohikhowa
4	Mr. Jaguram Kutum	Grain Storage and Cattle Shed	8050 m	Bezgaon
5	Mr. Mahanta Pegu	Residential	8500 m	Bezgaon
6	Mr. Matia Pegu	Farm House	9450 m	Bezgaon
7	Mr. Phuneswar Doley	Farm Shelter	9460 m	Bezgaon
8	Mr. Aliram Doley	Residential and Commercial (Petty Sop)	10200 m	Beloguri
9	Mr. Durna Doley	Residential	10250m	Beloguri
10	Mr. Lila Pegu	Residential	10260 m	Beloguri
11	Mr. Bajaria Pegu	Residential and Temporary Shed	14600 m	Beloguri
12	Mr. Phanidhar Doley	Residential	14610 m	Beloguri
13	Mr. Khargeswar Kutum	Residential and Temporary Shed	14640 m	Beloguri
14	Mr. Gum Pegu	Cattle shed and Storage	14760 m	Beloguri

16.

17. The chainages of the affected structures have been plotted in the maps of the concerned chainages and are given in **Figure 3** to **Figure 6** below.

Figure 3: Map Showing Impacts from Chainage 6925m to 8050m

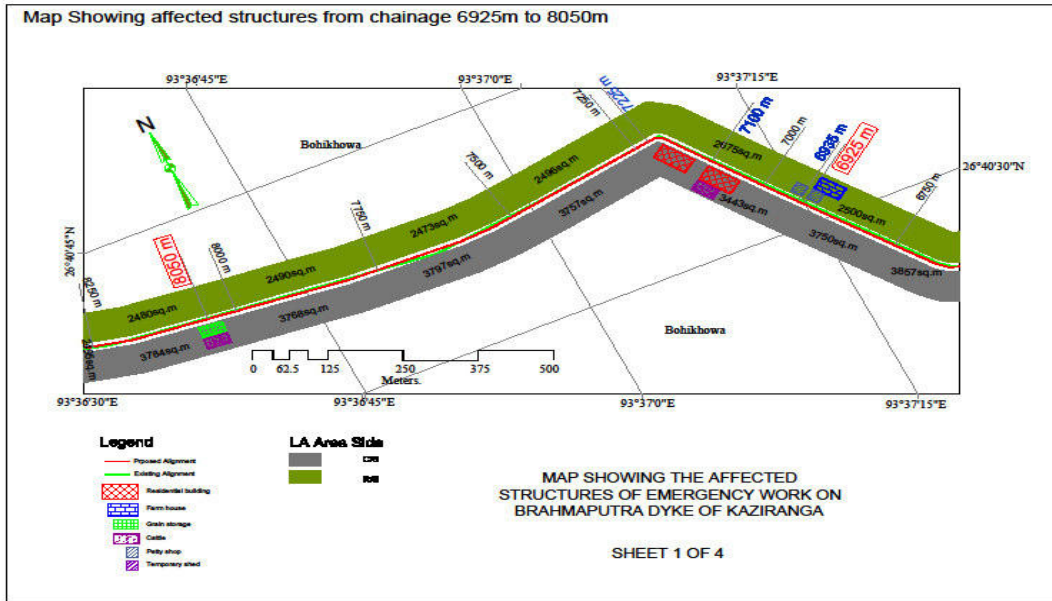


Figure 4: Map Showing Impacts from Chainage 8500m to 9460m

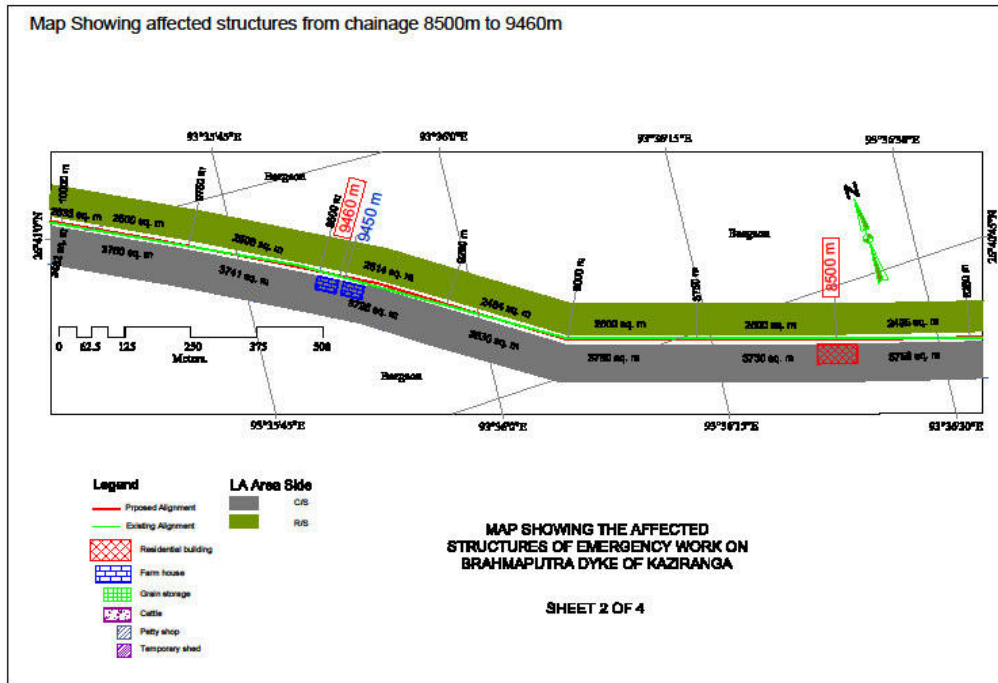


Figure 5: Map Showing Impacts from Chainage 10200m to 10260m

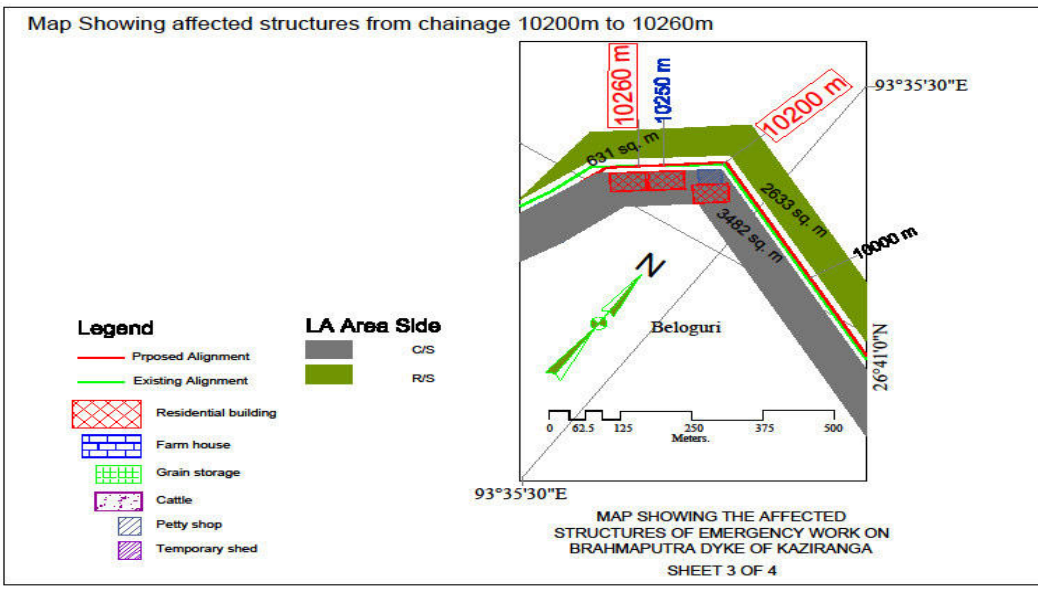
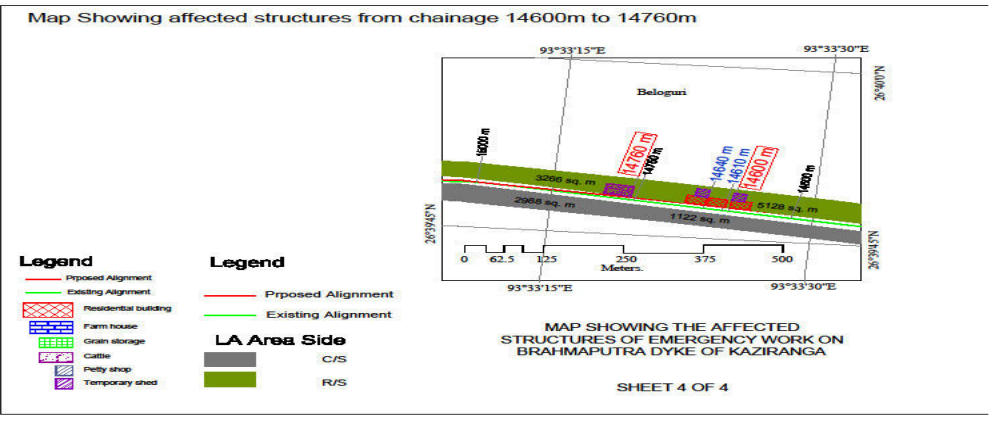


Figure 6: Map Showing Impacts from Chainage 14600m to 14760m



B. Scope of Land Acquisition

18. Total land required for the improvements proposed civil work under Package K3 of these packages is 2.51 ha. The extent of private land required is 1.95 ha and transfer of government land required is 0.56 ha as given in **Table 5**. The private land to be acquired for this subproject is 1.95 ha and constitutes 78 percent of the total land required.

Table 5: Land Requirement

S.No	Classification of Land	Extent in Hectares
1	Private Land	1.95
2	Government Land	0.56
	Total	2.51

Source: Land Plan Schedule

19. The private land required for this package is spread across two revenue villages viz. *Beloguri* and *Bohikhowa*. The entire land required under revenue village *Bezgaon* is government land. The 9 landowners from whom land is proposed to be acquired is categorized village wise and are presented in **Table 6**⁴ based on the extent of land lost as a percentage to total land holding. Hundred percent of land owners will lose 10 percent and above their total land holding and there for the extent of their losses are significant. FREMAA has ensured that extent of impact assessments are based on all considerations, like detailed land survey by revenue officials and providing all compensation and R&R assistances as per the entitle matrix as well as provision of law, so that the policy objective of the affected peoples are not worst off than pre- project status.

Table 6: Extent of Land Lost

Extent of Land Acquired	Beloguri	Bezgaon	Bohikhowa	Total	Percentage
Less than 10%	0	0	0	0	0
≥10% and < 20%	3	0	1	4	44.4
≥20% and < 50%	2	0	3	5	55.6
≥50% and ≤ 99%	0	0	0	0	0
100%	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	4	9	100

Source: Circle Office, Bokakhat, Assam

20. The entire extent of 1.95 ha of private land belonging to 9 landowners is used for agriculture. The village wise land-owners categorized by usage of land proposed for acquisition is given in the following **Table 7**.

Table 7: Type of Land Lost

Use of Land	Beloguri	Bezgaon	Bohikhowa	Total	Extent (in ha)
Agriculture	5	0	4	9	1.95
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	0	4	9	1.95

Source: Circle Office, Bokakhat, Assam

⁴The data has been compiled based on the land survey carried out by the Circle Office, Bokakhat.

C. Impact to Structures

21. The project intervention would impact 14 structure-owners and 1 households owning trees in their occupied land. Amongst the structure-owners (14 affected tribal households), 100 percent will be significantly impacted. Forty three percent of the structures are used for residential purpose, 43 percent of the structures are used either as cattle shed, or grain storage or farm shelter and 14 percent are used for commercial purpose. The use of the affected structured categorized based on the magnitude of impact is given in the following **Table 8**.

Table 8: Use of Affected Structures

Use of Structure	Significant	Non-significant	Package-K3	Percentage
Residential	9	0	9	42.9
Commercial	3	0	3	14.2
Residential cum Commercial	0	0	0	0.00
Cattle shed, grain storage, farm shelter, etc	9	0	9	42.9
Total	21	0	21	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and social screening, March 2018

22. 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. Amongst the residential structures, 100 percent of the structures are fully affected and all the commercial structures and 100 percent of the other structures are also fully affected. The magnitude of impact has been assessed based on the percentage of loss, with loss of less than 10% has been categorised as non-significant and 10% or more loss as significant. Significantly impacted residential structures account for 100 percent (9 affected tribal persons out of 9 affected tribal persons), significantly impacted commercial structures account for 100 percent (3 affected tribal persons out of 3 affected tribal persons). These structures are not viable for habitation after the affect; hence, option of acquiring their entire residential structure was not given/ consulted. 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 9**.

Table 9: Extent of Loss of affected Structures by Use

Extent of Loss	Residential	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Other Use	Total
Less than 10%	0	0	0	0	0
≥ 10% and < 20%	0	0	0	0	0
≥ 20% and < 50%	0	0	0	0	0
≥ 50% and < 100%	4	0	0	0	4
100%	5	3	0	9	17
Total	9	3	0	9	21

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and social screening, March 2018

23. Fifty seven percent of the structures getting affected are Semi-permanent in nature, and 43 percent are temporary structures. Amongst the residential structures, 100 percent are semi-permanent in nature. The type of affected structure by the usage is given below.

Table 10: Type of Structure by Use

Type of Structure	Residential	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Others	Package-II	Percentage
Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Semi permanent	9	3	0	0	12	57
Temporary	0	0	0	9	9	43
Total	9	3	0	9	21	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and social screening, March 2018

24. Hundred percent of the structures are squatter-occupied. The tenure status of affected structures by its usage is given in the following **Table 11**.

Table 11: Ownership of Private Structures

Tenure	Residential	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Others	Package-K3	Percentage
Owner	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Encroacher	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Squatter	9	3	0	9	21	100
Tenant	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	9	3	0	9	21	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and social screening, March 2018

25. Fifty five percent of the other structures getting affected comprise of farm shelter, followed by 33 percent cattle shed and 11 percent grain storage. The use of other structure by type of structure is given in the following **Table 12**.

Table 12: Usage of Other Structures by Type

Use of Other Structure	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Temporary	Package-K3	Percentage
Toilet	0	0	0	0	0.0
Grain Storage	0	0	1	1	11.0
Hand Pump	0	0	0	0	0.0
Cattle Shed	0	0	3	3	33.4
Farm house	0	0	5	5	55.6
Concrete Well	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	0	0	9	9	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and social screening, March 2018

D. Loss of Livelihood

26. Fifty two percent of the affected household will face economic displacement (3 Affected Tribal Households out of 14 Affected Tribal Households plus 9 affected landowners out of 9 landowners). The economic displaced household comprises of 3-households who will lose their livelihood due to loss of their commercial structure and the 9-titleholders losing significant extent of their land will also face loss economic displacement due to loss of agricultural crop. The type of loss leading to loss of livelihood is given in the following **Table 13**.

Table 13: Loss of Livelihood

Category of Loss	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Owners of Business	3	14
Commercial Tenants	-	-
Employees	-	-
Titleholders losing land ⁵	9	41
Total	12	55

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and social screening, March 2018

E. Common Property Resources

27. The Package-K3 of the Kaziranga subproject will impact 1 common property resources (CPR) comprising of 1 places of worship. One affected temples are of temporary type. The members of the temples were consulted during the survey regarding the relocation site and they informed that temples will be shifted to the vacant land beyond the corridor of impact. The impact to CPR by village is given in the following **Table 14**.

Table 14: Type and Distribution of CPRs by Village

Village	AWC	Place of Worship	Hand Pump	Total
Bezgaon	0	0	0	0
Bohikhua	0	1	0	1
Beloguri	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and social screening, March 2018

F. Impact to Trees

28. The Package-K3 will impact 281 trees comprising of 59 timber trees and 221 fruit bearing trees.

⁵Not covered under Census and Socio-economic Survey as they could not be located being absentee landlords.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Involuntary resettlement Impacts

29. This Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plan is based on census and socio economic survey carried out from 1st June to 4th June 2016 and based on the detailed design provided by WRD Bokakhat Sub-division and social screening carried out by FREMAA and PMC in presence of the Social Safeguard Specialist, ADB during March 2018. The survey identified 14 households losing structure and the socio-economic survey was also carried out amongst them. However, the information about the 9 landowners losing their land was gathered from the land survey by the Circle Office, Bokakhat as these landowners could not be identified during the census survey as they are 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. news paper notification. The salient findings of the survey are presented in the following sections.

B. Methodology

30. Census survey was carried out by using a structured questionnaire covering all the households falling with the proposed right-of-way or corridor of impact (COI) of 45 meters. However, the displaced households were identified during the due diligence carried out in March 2018 for the modified corridor of impact of 30 meters out of the original outcome of the survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the Displaced Household (affected tribal households); (ii) tenure; and (iii) type, use and extent of loss to the affected tribal households. 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 Col were also recorded. The questionnaire used for the census survey is attached as Appendix 8.

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

C. Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Households

Head of the Households by Sex

32. Hundred percent of the households are headed by men. Amongst all members of the family. The head of household by sex is presented in the following **Table 15**.

Table 15: Head of Household by Sex

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	14	100.0
Female	0	0.0
Total	14	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016 and social screening, March 2018

D. Households by Religion

33. All the affected households reported that they are Hindus. The household by religion is presented in the following **Table 16**.

Table 16: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	14	100
Muslim	-	-
Christian	-	-
Total	14	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016 and social screening March, 2018

E. Households by Social Category

34. Hundred percent of the affected households are Scheduled Tribe. The social category of the affected household is presented in the following **Table 17**.

Table 17: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	0	0.0
Other Backward caste	0	0.0
Scheduled caste	0	0.0
Scheduled Tribes	14	100.0
Others	0	0.0
Total	14	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016 and social screening March, 2018

F. Household by Size of Family

35. Hundred percent of the affected households provided details of family members. Amongst those who provided details of individual family members, family of size 5 or 6 members account for 85 percent, followed by 7 percent with a family of size 3 or 4 members, and 7 percent reported of a family of size above 6 members. The average size of the affected household is 4.5 members or says 5 members.

Table 18: Size of the household

Size of the Family	Number	Valid Percentage
Up to 2	0	0.0
3 to 4	1	7.1
5 to 6	12	85.8
Above 6	1	7.1
Not disclosed	0	0.0
Total	14	100
Average size of the family is 4.5		

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016 and social screening March, 2018

G. Affected Persons by Age Group

36. The percentage of women aged above 65 years is lower compared to men in the same age group. However, in the 21 and below age group the women account for 26 percent and men account for 24 percent. In all, 25 percent of the affected persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 35 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 23 percent in the age group of 35 and 50 and 12 percent in the age group of 50 and 65, and 2 percent in the above 65 age group. The sex ratio is 899 and is lower than the State average of 958.

Table 19: Age Group of DPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 21	10	24.3	8	26.6	18	25.6
> 21 and ≤ 35	14	34.2	11	36.6	25	35.2
> 35 and ≤ 50	10	24.3	7	23.4	17	23.9
> 50 and ≤ 65	5	12.3	4	13.4	9	12.6
Above 65	2	4.9	0	0.0	2	2.7
Total	41	100	30	100	71	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016 and social screening March, 2018

H. Socioeconomic Profile

Educational Level of the Affected Persons

37. Thirty one percent amongst females and 21 percent amongst males are uneducated. When compared with the State literacy level of 78 percent amongst males (Rural 75%) and 66 percent amongst females (Rural 63%), the level of educational attainment amongst both male and female is poor. High School is the highest level of educational attainment for most of the females with the number of females beyond high school declining compared to the males. The educational level of the members of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 20: Educational level of DPs

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 5 th	11	26.1	7	23.4	18	25.4
6 th to 8 th	7	17.1	5	16.7	12	16.9
9 th to 10 th	8	19.5	4	13.3	12	16.9
11 th to 12 th	3	7.3	1	3.3	4	5.7
Diploma	2	4.8	0	0.0	2	2.8
Graduate	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	1.4
Post Graduate	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Uneducated	9	21.9	13	43.3	22	30.9
Total	41	100	30	100	71	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016 and social screening March, 2018

Occupation of the Affected Persons

38. Sixty six percent amongst females and 14 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 70 percent amongst the affected persons is significantly on the higher side. Forty three percent of the male work as casual labourers, followed by 14 percent who are involved in cultivation. The occupation of the members of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 21: Occupation of DPs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty/Tea shop	3	7.4	0	0.0	3	4.2
Veg/Grocery shop	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Self employed	3	7.4	1	3.4	4	5.6
Salaried/Pension	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Casual labourer	18	43.9	9	30.0	27	38.1
Cultivator	6	14.6	0	0.0	6	8.4
Agri labourer	5	12.1	0	0.0	5	7.1
Livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Unemployed/Not in workforce	6	14.6	20	66.6	26	36.6
Total	41	100	30	100	71	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and social screening March, 2018

Income of the Affected Household

39. Thirty five percent of the household are earning between Rs.24, 001 and Rs.48, 000 per annum, followed by 28 percent who are earning above Rs.60, 000, and 28 percent earn between Rs.48,001 and Rs.60,000. The average annual income of the affected household is Rs.60,557.

Table 22: Annual Household Income

Income Range	Number	Percentage
Up to 24,000	1	7.1
24,001 to 48,000	5	35.7
48,001 to 60,000	4	28.6
>60,000	4	28.6
Not disclosed	0	0.0
Total	14	100
The average annual household income is Rs. 60,557		

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016 and social screening March, 2018

Vulnerable Affected Tribal Households

40. Certain sections of the society are often excluded from the development process due to a wide variety of reasons and thus are unable to enjoy the benefits of the same. These reasons include gender, caste, poverty, age, and other similar classifications. These populations are considered 'vulnerable' and require additional guidance and support. The vulnerable group for AIFRERMP comprises of: (a) those that live below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC) and scheduled tribes (ST); (c) women-headed households (WHH); (d) elderly; (e) landless or people not having title over land; and (f) households with disabled persons.

41. The entire 14 affected households are vulnerable given that all of them are non-titleholders and qualify under landless or people not having title over land category. However, the vulnerability in the order of priority as presented in the following table and without duplication (mutually exclusive) indicates that 100 percent belong to scheduled tribe. The vulnerable status of significantly impacted affected tribal households in the package, which is mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table is given below.

Table 23: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage
Women Affected Tribal Headed Household	0	0.0
Scheduled tribes	14	100.0
Scheduled Caste	0	0.0
Disabled Member Household	0	0.00
Below poverty line	0	0.00
Elderly	0	0.00
Landless	0	0.0
Total Vulnerable	14	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and social screening March, 2018

Role of Women

Participation in Economic Activity

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

Decision making

43. Seventy two percent of the Affected Tribal Households reported that the women in the household participate in financial decisions and the rest reported that the women have no role to play. Sixty four percent of the affected tribal household reported of water being collected for domestic use and amongst them 82 percent reported that the drinking water is fetched by the women or girl child in the household.

Institutional Delivery

44. Amongst those who reported of having given birth to a child (100%), 71 percent reported that they availed the facility of government hospital for delivery during the last pregnancy. This is on par with the State average of 70.6 percent⁶, but marginally higher with rural State average (Urban 92.9% and Rural 68.2%). Those who had not sought institutional facility and had delivered at home comprised of 21 percent with the assistance of the midwife and another 7 percent who had delivered with the assistance of the village elder.

Table 24: Child Delivery

Source	Number	Percentage
Government Hospital	10	71.4
Private Hospital	0	0.0
Midwife at Home	3	21.4
Village elder at Home	1	7.1
Not applicable	0	0.0
Total	14	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic survey, June 2016 and social screening March, 2018

Gender Disaggregated Data

45. The women affected tribal persons comprise of 46 percent who are below 21 years, 25 percent are in the age group of 22 to 35 years, 23 percent are in the age group of 36 to 50 years, 12 percent are in the age group of 51 to 65 and 2 percent are above 65 years old. Forty three percent of the females are uneducated, 25 percent each have studied up to primary and middle school, 16 percent have studied up to high school, 5 percent have studied up to higher secondary, 2 percent have studied up to Diploma and 1 percent are graduates.

46. Sixty six percent of the females are not in workforce and amongst the workforce (5%), casual labourers account for 33 percent, followed by 14 percent who are into cultivation, 4 percent each are managing petty/tea shop and manage livestock.

47. Seventy two percent of the women are involved in financial decisions of the household, women in 64 percent (9 out of 14) of the households are responsible for fetching drinking water, the institutional delivery is 68 percent and only 5 percent reported of having title for property (land or building).

I. Key Socio-economic Indicators

48. The key socio-economic indicators established based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out amongst the affected tribal households 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.

⁶NFHS-4 (2015-16)

Table 25: Key Socio-economic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Economic Indicators (N = 14)		
1	Monthly family income (N =14)	Average in Rupees	Rs.5,328
2	Number of earners	Average in number of persons	1.03
3	Business establishment	%	21.4
4	Cultivators (N = 71affected tribal persons)	%	14.6
b)	Housing/Shop Characteristics (N=21)		
5	Permanent	%	0.0
6	Semi-permanent	%	57.1
7	Temporary houses	%	42.9
8	Owners	%	0.0
9	Encroachers	%	0.0
10	Squatters	%	100.0
11	Tenant	%	0
	Standard of Living (N=14)		
12	Having Separate Kitchen	%	12.5
13	Having Separate Toilet	%	6.3
14	Houses Electrified	%	18.8
15	Access to Piped Water Supply (HSC/PT)	%	68.8
16	LPG as fuel for Cooking	%	12.50
c)	Demographic Characteristics (N=71)		
17	Family size	Average	5.0
18	Women headed household	%	0.0
d)	Assets Owned (N=14)		
19	Cycle	%	87.5
20	Motor cycle	%	6.3
21	Fishing boat	%	25.0
22	Fishing net	%	6.3
23	Pickup Van	%	6.25
24	Cart	%	6.25

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and social screening March, 2018

J. Resettlement Preferences

49. The affected households were asked to indicate their preferred resettlement option. Hundred percent have opted for cash assistance. The resettlement preference of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 26: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Land for Land	0	0.00
Project assisted - House / shop	0	0.00
Self managed - Cash assistance	14	100.00
Total	14	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, June 2016 and social screening March, 2018

IV. SCHEDULE TRIBE POPULATION IN PACKAGE K3

50. The ST population of India was 104.28 million in 2011; about 8.61% of India's population. India has close to 600 ST groups. The Constitution of India provides for specific safeguards of the STs and confers entitlements to affirmative action programs including reserved seats in legislatures, various subsidies, separate educational facilities, and welfare measures to promote and develop the ST communities. Despite this, a large majority of tribal communities continue to be vulnerable even today – nearly 47.5% of the ST populations are under the below poverty line (BPL) nationally. To further enhance the socio-economic conditions of the STs, the central government has made a major shift in the approach from 'welfare' to 'development' and to 'empowerment' of the ST population by setting up an exclusive Ministry of Tribal Affairs (1999) and instituting a separate National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (2001).

51. The ST population in Assam comprised 3.88 million out of the state population of 31.21 million, which means that 12.45 percent of its population is classified as ST comparison to the national percentage of 8.61%. The decadal growth rate of the ST population during 2001-2011 is 17.4 % which is higher than state's decadal growth rate (16.9%). Out of 23 ST groups in Assam, Bodo is the most populous tribe having a population of 1.36 million or 35.05% of the total ST population of the State. Miri (*Mising*), Karbi & Rabha, are the next largest tribes constituting 17.5%, 11.08% and 7.62% respectively. Four other tribes, Kachari, Tiwa, Dimasa and Deori are the other major tribes contributing to 12.70% the total scheduled tribe population. In Assam, Misingsare inhabiting the districts of Dhemaji, North Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat of Assam. A few live in and around Pasighat of East Siang District. They were earlier called Miris, to which they take offence now, however the Constitution of India still refers them as Miris. The Mishings are closely associated with the Adi people.

52. The Mishing tribe is the second largest tribe in Assam after the Bodo tribe. Amongst Palasbari and Kaziranga, the presence of ST groups was noted in Kaziranga only during the SES study. The yearly floods make the Mishings live a life of abject poverty and misery. Agriculture being their main occupation, floods affects them in many ways. Nonetheless, close to 90% of them still continue to live along the banks of Brahmaputra and its tributaries, unfazed by the disasters striking them.

53. Hundred percent of the affected households belong to *Mising* Tribe who socio-culturally live together with the mainstream of Assam and are migrants to these parts of the project area. The *Mising* tribe account for 16 percent of the population of the Golaghat West Developmental block and they constitute 4 percent of the population in the project affected villages (2011 Census).

54. Socio-economic survey was carried out for the *Mising* displaced households and it appears from the outcome that they are at par with the other non tribal displaced people of the corridor of impact. The RF and entitlement matrix provides adequate measures to mitigate the adverse impact to this tribal community. There will be no adverse impact to this tribal community in their socio-cultural life, hence, project is not going to trigger any separate Indigenous Peoples Plan, however, a combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan has been prepared.

55. *Mising* Autonomous Council (MAC) which was set up on June 1995 is governed by Memorandum of Settlement and the *Mising* Autonomous Council Act, 1995 provide maximum autonomy under the framework of Constitution of India for social, economic, educational, ethnic, cultural advancement of *Mising* people of the State. The MAC has 1245 villages in its core areas and 366 villages as satellite area. The 5-project affected villages belong to the 366 satellite villages, but the Council does not fall in the Sixth Schedule area. The Sixth Schedule districts in Assam are *Kokrajhar*, *Chirang*, *Baska* and *Udalguri* under *Bodoland Territorial Council* and *Karbi Anglong* and *Dima Hasao* each having their own autonomous councils and the subproject area is not within a Scheduled Area.

56. During the social impact assessment (SIA) relevant information was gathered including demographic data, social, cultural and economic status from these *Mising* tribe in the subproject area. Consultations were held and information about the proposed project and its benefits, the likely impact on land and private assets, the proposed mitigation measures and the institutional arrangements for delivery of these mitigation measures were disclosed to them. Further, the individual level consultations during the census and socio survey captured their views and resettlement preferences and are discussed in detail in Chapter IV.

A. Positive and Negative Impact on the project on ST (*Mising*) Population

57. The magnitude of project impacts to the *Mising* people are assessed based on the following criteria: (a) customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (b) Customary governance system; (c) Cultural practice; (d) Language used; (e) socioeconomic status; (f) health, education, livelihood, and social security status; and (g) the level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community.

- a) Customary right to Land and natural resources: The *Mising*, *Rabha*, *Bodo*, *Kachari*, *Tiwa* etc. tribes of Assam do not have any customary right over land and natural resources. The customary right to land is prevalent only amongst the hills tribal people of Assam viz., *Karbi's* and *Dimasas* of *Karbi Anglong* and *Dima Hasao* Autonomous hills districts of Assam respectively. Though, this right is widely enjoyed by majority of the tribal communities of the hill states of North East India the *Mising* tribes do not have any customary right over land and natural resources in any district of Assam or elsewhere.
- b) Customary Governance System: There is no customary governance system prevalent amongst the *Mising* tribe. They follow the governance system similar to the other mainstream communities of Assam.
- c) Cultural Practice: The cultural practices of *Mising* people are similar to the mainstream people of Assam though there is diversity. Almost all tribes of Assam mentioned under para 48 above have their diversified cultural practice but the basic cultural practice are similar.
- d) Language: *Mising* community, though have their own dialect, they do not have any script and follow Assamese as their medium instruction in schools and also use Assamese language for all official correspondences.
- e) Socioeconomic status: The socio-economic status of the *Mising* people is similar to the mainstream community of Assam as shown in **Table 27** below.

- f) Health, education, livelihood, and social security status: The health, education, livelihood and social security status of the *Mising* people are similar to the mainstream people of Assam, especially those who live near the flood prone areas of Assam. The *Mising* community prefers to inhabit in the banks of the River Brahmaputra though there is problem of flooding.
- g) Level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community: The level of vulnerability of the affected *Mising* tribal community due to the project activity is same as those of the non-tribal mainstream community.

58. In view of the above, there will be no negative impact to the tribal affected persons on their socio-cultural as well as economic life. However, there will be positive impact of the project on their economic life as the flood protection measures will save them from the problem of flooding thereby improving their economic life as most of the affected tribal persons depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihood. Further, there will be positive impact on the social and health aspects of the life of the affected tribal persons as the consequent negative impacts of flood to their social and health will be minimized due to flood protection activities.

B. Comparison of Key Socio-economic Indicators of KP1 (73% *Mising* Tribe), KP2 (18% *Mising* Tribe) and P1 & P2 (0% ST population) RPs

59. The comparison of the key socio-economic indicators established based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out amongst the affected tribal households during June 2016 for three RPs having majority of *Mising* Tribe to no *Mising* Tribe is presented below. These indicators clearly indicate that the key socio-economic indicators of *Mising* Tribe are almost similar to that of them a in stream community.

Table 27: Comparison of Key Socio-economic Indicators

SI	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure		
			KP1	KP2	P1 and P2
a)	Economic Indicators				
1	Monthly family income	Average in Rupees	4,377	5,772	5,514
2	Number of earners	Average No. of people	1.19	1.03	1.08
3	Business establishment	%	5.8	0	1.04
4	Cultivators	%	14%	15.8	3.3
b)	Housing/Shop Characteristics				
5	Permanent	%	41.5	51.8	7.3
6	Semi-permanent	%	37.7	30.9	60.98
7	Temporary houses	%	20.8	17.3	31.71
8	Owners	%	-	46.4	2.4
9	Encroachers	%	27.4	50.9	43.9
10	Squatters	%	71.7	2.73	53.7
11	Tenant	%	0.9	0	0.0
	Standard of Living				

SI	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure		
			KP1	KP2	P1 and P2
12	Having Separate Kitchen	%	12.4	19.2	32.7
13	Having Separate Toilet	%	6.6	17.7	14.4
14	Houses Electrified	%	18.2	16.2	19.2
15	Access to Piped Water Supply (HSC/PT)	%	50.4	54.6	56.7
16	LPG as fuel for Cooking	%	1.7	5.38	14.42
c)	Demographic Characteristics				
17	Family size	Average	5.35	4.93	3.45
18	Women headed household	%	8.3	29.0	4.2
d)	Assets Owned				
19	Cycle	%	67.8	80.0	83.7
20	Motor cycle	%	4.1	13.8	11.5
21	Fishing boat	%	9.9	31.5	2.8
22	Fishing net	%	7.4	16.2	1.9
23	Pickup Van	%	7.4	1.54	0.00
24	Cart	%	0.8	1.54	0.00

V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

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




61. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the subproject and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and meetings were undertaken amongst the various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders including Tribal leaders, Affected tribal people, Local leaders, during the census and socio economic survey that was carried out in June 2016. Consultations and information disclosure sessions were also held with the affected tribal families, Tribal leaders, Tribal village headmen and other stakeholders belonging to *Mising* Community during the due diligence and social screening carried out in March 2018. The various methods employed during the consultation process are given in the following table.





Table 28: Consultation Methods




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

62. An essential part of the RIPP was the involvement of the affected tribal persons including Tribal affected persons and other stakeholders belonging to Mising Community throughout the entire process of planning. The consultations with the above stakeholders resulted in transparency in the process of identification and enumeration and also to understand the views/ expectations/ aspirations of the tribal community. Further, it helped in understanding better the requirements and expectations of the affected tribal persons. Consultations were undertaken throughout the RIPP preparation stage and all relevant aspects of subproject design, benefits out of project interventions, details of land required and impact to private property, declaration of cut-off date, proposed provisions on compensation for land, structures, trees/crops as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013, proposed provisions for payment of resettlement assistances and the implementation arrangement were discussed with the affected communities. About 155 persons participated in the consultation meetings held and the location detail along with the number of participants is given in the following table. The attendance sheets of the participants are given in **Appendix 7**.

Table 29: Details of Consultations

Date	Venue	No of participants			Photograph
		M	F	T	
24-06-15	Bezgaon	6	5	11	
25-06-15	Beloguri	8	10	18	 Bamun Gaon
25-02-16	Bezgaon	7	2	9	

Date	Venue	No of participants			Photograph
		M	F	T	
26-02-16	Bezgaon	14	0	14	
03-06-16	Bohikhowa	29	0	29	
04-06-16	Bezgaon	14	8	22	
24-10-16	Beloguri	19	5	24	

Date	Venue	No of participants			Photograph
		M	F	T	
17-03-2018	Bohikhowa	4	0	4	
17-03-2018	Bezgaon	5	0	5	
17-03-2018	Beloguri	5	2	7	

63. The consultation carried out during preparation of the RIPP extensively covered the people from *Mising* community including their village head man tribal leaders, elders and women. Table 29 describes percentage of participation of *Mising* people in the formal consultations. However, members from each of the affected tribal households including spouse were consulted during census socio-economic survey, home visits and during social screening in March 2018.

Table 30: Dated Table Consultation tribal people Participation

Date	Venue	Total participants			Total Participation from ST			Percentage of <i>Mising</i> Participants
		M	F	T	M	F	T	
23-06-15	Juganiati	10	5	15	3	2	5	33%
24-06-15	Polashguri	9	5	14	7	3	10	71%
25-06-15	Beloguri	8	2	10	6	1	7	70%
25-02-16	Dhansirimukh	7	2	9	5	2	7	77%
26-02-16	Polashguri	14	0	14	12	0	12	86%
03-06-16	Bamungaon	29	0	29	12	2	14	48%
04-06-16	Polashguri	14	8	22	10	5	15	68%
24-10-16	Beloguri	19	5	24	13	2	15	63%
17-03-2018	Bohikhowa	4	0	4	4	0	4	100%
17-03-2018	Bezgaon	5	0	5	5	0	5	100%
17-03-2018	Beloguri	5	2	7	5	2	7	100%
Grand Total		124	29	153	82	19	101	66%

A. Outcome of the Consultations

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

Table 31: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Date	Place	Queries and Responses
24/06/2015	Bezgaon	Whether WRD will allow them to use the embankment as road? It was clarified that new embankment will serve as road in addition to protecting people from flood; Whether they will get the compensation and was assured that they will get compensation. Will there be employment for the local people. They were informed that local people will be given preference to work as labourers depending upon their skill; Work of WRD needs to be monitored intensively and it was clarified that there will be multiple agencies that will monitor the work.
25/06/2015	Beloguri	What is the purpose of the survey? They were informed that survey is to record the details of the people likely to get affected and to finalize the plan for resettlement; Where they have to go to get the compensation and assistances. It was informed that for compensation they have to go to SDO (Civil) office at Bokakhat and for other assistances the project will arrange disbursement in their villages itself; Contractor will be from local area or outside? It was clarified that there is a different tender procedure and only qualified contractors are

Date	Place	Queries and Responses
		<p>allowed to participate. If there is any such local contractor, they can submit tender but one has to qualify.</p> <p>The affected families who are likely to face physically displacement have been discussed about they are relocation options and their preferred location for shifting. All of the affected tribal families informed that they are willing to shift from the present location provided they are rehabilitated closed to their present habitation.</p>
26/02/2016	Bezgaon	<p>What is the purpose of the survey? Is it for the proposed eco sensitive zone? It was clarified that this survey has nothing to do with forest department but to assess the likely impacts to the people;</p> <p>They wanted that the work should be executed transparently and efficiently;</p> <p>Are the non-titleholders entitled for the benefits? It was clarified that the non-titleholders will get the benefits except for the cost of land.</p>
03/06/2016	Bohikhowa	<p>Whether people living on the embankment or by the side of the embankment will be allowed to stay after the embankment is upgraded? It was clarified that no one will be allowed to stay on the embankment, however, those people living outside the toe line will be allowed to stay;</p> <p>The village headman informed that people are happy with the proposed work and they will support the project. This work will benefit them by protecting them from flood and improved communication for agricultural and access to health services.</p> <p>Whether the local men, women and youth can work as labourers during project work? It was informed that they can always work as labourers in project work in fact they are encouraged to do so;</p> <p>One participant expressed that local people should restrain form damaging the embankment and instead should protect it.</p>
03/06/2016	Beloguri	<p>One participant stated that the survey had been carried out for an area of 25 meters on the country side and 20 meters on the river side. He suggested that had this requirement been reverse it would have minimized impacts on people;</p> <p>People wanted to see the detailed technical design and they were informed that this will be shared after approval of the design from the concerned authority;</p> <p>Majority of the affected persons expressed that they will cooperate and participate in the project work</p> <p>People were concerned that WRD never gives any compensation. To which it was clarified that no work will start unless the affected people are paid their entitlements;</p> <p>They wanted transparency while executing the work and people should be consulted regularly during execution as many senior people have better ideas.</p>
04/06/2016	Bezgaon	<p>They wanted to know whether they can build their house again on the side of the new embankment and it was informed that they can;</p> <p>They also wanted to know how they will get the benefits – by cash or cheque. This was clarified that the compensation for land and structure to the titleholders will be as per the Act and would be paid through government treasury as per the rule of GoA. However, other R&R entitlements will be paid through Bank / ECS and no cash payment is allowed;</p> <p>Is there any provision for rehabilitation? Clarified that those families identified as affected households will be provided rehabilitation and</p>

Date	Place	Queries and Responses
17/03/2018	Bohikhowa	<p>resettlement assistances.</p> <p>The consultations focus basically to seek consent of the Mising community on the proposed project activities. The benefits of the project were briefed to the participants and all of them accepted that the project activities will be beneficial to the Tribal community.</p> <p>The affected tribal families who are likely to face physically displacement have been discussed about they are relocation options and their preferred location for shifting. All of the affected tribal families informed that they are willing to shift from the present location provided they are rehabilitated closed to their present habitation. Majority of the affected tribal persons expressed that they will cooperate and participate in the project work.</p>
17/03/2018	Bezgaon	<p>The consultations focus basically to seek consent of the Mising community on the proposed project activities. The benefits of the project were briefed to the participants and all of them accepted that the project activities will be beneficial to the Tribal community.</p> <p>The affected tribal families who are likely to face physically displacement have been discussed about they are relocation options and their preferred location for shifting. All of the affected tribal families informed that they are willing to shift from the present location provided they are rehabilitated closed to their present habitation. Majority of the affected tribal persons expressed that they will cooperate and participate in the project work</p>
17/03/2018	Beloguri	<p>The consultations focus basically to seek consent of the Mising community on the proposed project activities. The benefits of the project were briefed to the participants and all of them accepted that the project activities will be beneficial to the Tribal community.</p> <p>The affected tribal families who are likely to face physically displacement have been discussed about they are relocation options and their preferred location for shifting. All of the affected tribal families informed that they are willing to shift from the present location provided they are rehabilitated closed to their present habitation. Majority of the affected tribal persons expressed that they will cooperate and participate in the project work</p>

65. During consultation people from *Mising* community express happiness that the project has taken up this work to protect them from flood and the consequent socio-economic and health hazard. They agreed to participate and cooperate with the project activities, however, wanted that the work is executed with quality assurance is transparency of the affected tribal people informed that incase of physical displacement due to project work, it would be beneficial if the project as well as district authority arrange to rehabilitate them close to their current habitation.

B. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

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

67. Further, successful implementation of the RIPP is directly related to the degree of involvement of the Tribal affected persons as well as Mising Community as a whole 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 affected tribal persons and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimize resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the RF and IPPF 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 RIPP, NGO will organize consultation meetings, and will appraise the affected persons about the schedule/progress in the implementation of civil works, including awareness regarding flood and river protection activities being undertaken and HIV AIDS prevention.
- (iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed households, ST and SC to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

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

Table 32: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Agency Responsible	Period	Status
Transect walk along the corridor of impact and identification of stakeholders	FREMAA, SIO and PMC	September 2014	Completed
SIA, Initial Public Consultations and interaction with Village Headman	FREMAA, SIO and PMC	December 2015 to May 2016	Completed
Census Survey and Public Consultations	FREMAA, SIO and PMC	June 2016	Completed
Disclosure of Project details, GRM and mitigation measures of the impacts	FREMAA and PMC	May 2017 onwards	Ongoing
Disclosure of RIPP in FREMAA, WRD and ADB	FREMAA, WRD and ADB	August 2017	Complete

Activity	Agency Responsible	Period	Status
website			
Due diligence, consultation and information disclosure on the changed scope of the Packages	FREMAA, WRD, PMC and ADB	March 2018	Complete
Preparation of the revised RIPP based on the change of scope of the civil work	FREMAA and PMC	March – April 2018	Complete
Submission of the revised updated RIPP to ADB	FREMAA and PMC	April 2018	
Approval of the revised updated RIPP by ADB	ADB	April – May 2018	
Disclosure of Revised RIPP in FREMAA, WRD and ADB website	FREMAA, WRD and ADB	May 2018	
Disclosure of list of affected tribal persons and entitlements	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	May/June 2018	
Disclosure of Revised RIPP in local language to all stakeholders	FREMAA, WRD and PMC	May – June 2018	
Consultation with affected tribal persons, stakeholders, vulnerable	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	Entire period of RIPP implementation	
Disclosure of RIPP implementation details	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	Entire period of RIPP implementation	
Disclosure of monitoring reports	FREMAA, WRD and ADB	Entire period of RIPP implementation	

C. Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

69. During public consultations information on the project details, likely impacts and benefits, stakeholders involved in project implementation, process of RIPP implementation, entitlements of affected tribal households/affected tribal persons proposed, payment procedure etc. have been disclosed. The Final RIPP will be disclosed by FREMAA by uploading the same the FREMAA and WRD website along with the gist of the RIPP translated in local language. The translated gist of the RIPP 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 RIPP in local language will be made available at the local level public offices such as local markets, office of the tribal organizations Block, Circle and Deputy Commissioner's Offices and Gram Panchayats. This RIPP will be updated and disclosed to affected households and on the ADB and FREMAA website.

70. Information will be disseminated to affected tribal persons 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 RIPP implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to affected tribal persons as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Assamese. The Assamese version of executive summary of RIPP along with Entitlement Matrix and structure and process of GRC will also be disclosed to affected tribal persons.

71. Electronic version of the RIPP 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 affected tribal persons will be disclosed. RIPPs will be maintained in the website throughout the life of the project.

VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

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

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

B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy

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

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

75. 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.

76. 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.

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

78. A Resettlement and Rehabilitation award detailing the entitlements to be provided as per the Second Schedule of Act is passed by the competent authority. Possession of land can be taken only after payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as detailed in Second Schedule and Third Schedule. The details of amenities to be provided in a resettlement site are detailed in the Third Schedule. The benefits to be offered to the affected families include land for land to the extent government land available in the resettlement areas, preference for employment in the project subject to availability and suitability of the person, training/capacity building for job/self employment, wage employment in project construction work to the willing affected tribal persons and housing benefits including houses for those losing houses and the landless or people not having title over 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

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

80. 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.

81. 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.

C. GAPS and Project Specific Actions

82. 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 affected tribal persons. The RFCTLARR bridges the gap between the GOI Policy and ADB Policy.

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

D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

84. 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 and Indigenous People's Planning through a census and socio-economic survey of

- displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Adopt measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by taking the following measures: (i) explore siting the subproject components in government land or locations which are less impacting; (ii) ensure use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; and (iii) modify the designs of subproject components to 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: (i) land-based resettlement strategies, where possible, when affected livelihoods are land based, and when loss of land is significant, or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; and (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored.
 - (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - (v) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at replacement value.
 - (vi) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.
 - (vii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless or people not having title over 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 and Indigenous People's 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 and Indigenous People's 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 and Indigenous People's 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 and Indigenous People's Plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

- (xii) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons.
- (xiii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement⁷ 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 and Indigenous People's Plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

85. 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.

E. Legal Framework of Indigenous People

86. The IPPF seeks to ensure that indigenous people and tribal communities are informed, consulted, and mobilized to participate in the subproject preparation. The IPPF is intended to guide selection and preparation of additional subprojects under this MFF, where impacts on tribal people are identified to ensure better distribution of project benefits and promote development of the indigenous peoples in the project areas. The framework is prepared in accordance with national laws and policy, as well as ADB's procedures for MFF as presented in ADB SPS, 2009.

F. Legal Framework in India

87. The term of IP is defined the Constitution of India as scheduled tribe and often it also includes backward communities. Under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, following characteristics are used to define IPs (STs, as termed by the Constitution): (i) tribes' primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) shyness with public at large, (iv) geographical isolation, and (v) social and economic backwardness. Essentially, IP have a social and cultural identity distinctly different from the mainstream (or dominant) society that makes them marginalized, socially isolated, and often overlooked in the development process.

⁷ 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 affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plan.

88. A national tribal policy (A Policy for Scheduled Tribes in India, 2006) has also been adopted as a guide to involve the ST populations in the processes of development as well as to protect their rights and cultural heritage. A key objective of the 2006 Policy is to provide an environment conducive to the preservation of traditional and customary systems and regime of rights and concessions enjoyed by different ST communities. The Policy further aims at empowerment of tribal communities to promote self governance and self-rule as per the provisions and spirit of the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

89. Recognizing the special needs of the scheduled tribes, the Constitution of India made certain special safeguards to protect these communities from all possible exploitation. While Article 14 confers equal rights and opportunities on all, Article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of sex, religion, race, caste, etc., Article 15 (4) enjoins the state to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes. Article 16 (4) empowers the state to make provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens, which in the opinion of the state is not adequately represented in services under the state. Article 46 enjoins the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sectors of the people and, in particular, the scheduled tribes, and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Further, while Article 275 (1) promises aid for promoting the welfare of scheduled tribes and for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas, Articles 330, 332, and 335 stipulate the reservation of seats for scheduled tribes in the *Lok Sabha*, in the State Legislative Assemblies, and in services. Finally, the Constitution also empowers the state to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes (Article 340), and to specify those tribes or tribal communities deemed as scheduled tribes (Article 342). The constitutional commitment prompted the policymakers and the planners to accord high priority to the welfare and development of scheduled tribes from the beginning of the country's developmental planning.

90. The Government of India recognizes and seeks to protect the rights of scheduled tribes, principally through the following Acts/policies:

- (i) The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights (RoFR) Act, 2006 and the Rules, which came into force from 1 January, 2008. The Act recognizes and records the rights of forest dwellers who have been residing and depending on the forest for generations for their Bonafide livelihood needs, without any recorded rights;
- (ii) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, which protects SC/ST from (a) wrongful occupation or cultivation of any land owned by them or allotted to them or lands notified by any competent authority to be allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and transfer of land allotted to SC/ST; (b) wrongful dispossession of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe from his land or premises or interference with the enjoyment of his rights over any land, premises or water; and (c) from any forceful removal/causing of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to leave his house, village or other place of residence;
- (iii) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013 has special provisions for additional benefits to Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families under Section 41, Subsections 1-11, and Section 42, subsections 1-3. Notably, it provides for (a) free land for community and social gatherings; (b) in case of displacement, a Development Plan is to be prepared; and (c) continuation of

reservation and other Schedule V and Schedule VI area benefits from displaced area to resettlement area. Appendix 3 presents all relevant clauses of the RFCTLARRA 2013 for scheduled tribes. The Act meets ADB indigenous peoples policy requirement of broad community consent and of ensuring that development interventions that affect indigenous peoples should ensure that they have opportunities to participate in and benefit equitably from the interventions; and

- (iv) Draft National Policy on Scheduled Tribes. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India has drafted a National Policy on Scheduled Tribes to bring such tribes into mainstream society through a multi-pronged approach for their all-round development without affecting their distinct culture. The policy aims to bring the benefits of economic development to tribal areas without eroding their traditional culture and identity. It also stipulates that displacement of tribal people should be kept to a minimum and undertaken only after possibilities of non-displacement and least displacement have been exhausted. When displacement becomes inevitable, each scheduled tribe family having land in the earlier settlement will be given land for land. To handle the problem of shifting cultivation, land tenure system is proposed giving tribals the right to land ownership so that they invest their energy and resources in checking soil erosion and fertility. The policy seeks to tackle tribal land alienation by stipulating that: (i) Tribals have access to village land records; (ii) Land records be displayed at the Panchayat; (iii) Oral evidence be considered in the absence of records in the disposal of tribal land disputes; (iv) States prohibit transfer of lands from tribals to non-tribals; and (v) Tribals and their representatives are associated with land surveys.

G. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009

91. ADB policy on safeguards requirement for indigenous peoples recognizes the right of indigenous people to direct the course of their own development. Indigenous people are defined in different countries in various ways. For operational purposes, the term "indigenous people" is used to refer to a distinct, vulnerable social and cultural group with the following characteristics:

- (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this community by others;
- (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in the habitats;
- (iii) customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

92. According to ADB policy, IP safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihoods system, or culture of IP or affects the territories, natural or cultural resources that they own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral property. The IPPF will provide guidelines to mitigate the adverse impact, through the preparation of an IPP. The need for an IPP will depend on the nature and scale of the project impacts and sensitivity of ethnic minority issues. An IPP would be required if the impact is "significant," which means (i) adverse impacts on customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (ii) negative effects on the socioeconomic and cultural integrity; (iii) effects on health, education, livelihood, access to project benefits, and social security status; and (iv) other impacts that may alter or undermine indigenous knowledge and customary institutions. An indigenous people impact checklist to be used in the IP screening exercise during project preparation is provided.

93. The objective of ADB SPS on indigenous peoples is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the indigenous peoples themselves, so that they: (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects; and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

94. ADB's indigenous people safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous people, or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous people own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.

95. Taken together, the national laws and policies on scheduled tribes will establish near equivalence of the government's policies with those of ADB SPS. They must ensure that program activities in general, and the physical works in particular, do not adversely affect indigenous peoples, and that the indigenous people receive culturally compatible, social, and economic benefits.

H. Comparison of Applicable Government and ADB Policies and Gap-filling Measures

96. Major indigenous people policies applicable to the investment program include: Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 2006; RFCTLARR Act 2013 and ADB SPS 2009. A comparison of these policies and identification of gaps is undertaken. A summary of the analysis is presented below.

97. PESA, 2006 does not deal with resettlement issues; it extends applicability of the PESA Act to scheduled areas in the country and bestows powers to *Gram Sabhas* and *panchayats* in such areas to have control, authority, decision-making and/or monitoring powers over all development projects in such areas, powers to prevent land alienation and restore unlawful alienated lands of scheduled tribes. It does not specify any requirement for early screening, social impact assessment (SIA), preparation of TDP/IPP, capacity development for meaningful participation, disclosure etc., and does not have any safeguards and/or provisions related to commercial development projects in such areas or sharing of benefits between affected persons.

98. The RFCTLARRA, 2013 has special provisions for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families affected by land acquisition and/or resettlement impacts.

99. It is evident that national laws and policies aim at protecting tribals from land alienation, mainstreaming them in the development process and ensuring their inclusion in the country's development. There is no single document that comprehensively addresses all types of indigenous people impacts, large or small, positive or negative.

100. ADB SPS provides a comprehensive framework for identification of indigenous people impacts and ensuring that indigenous peoples benefit from the proposed project; it delineates the consultation and disclosure process to be followed in preparation of IPPs, with defined timelines and budgets, and their implementation and provides for monitoring of IPP implementation to ensure that IPP objectives and outcomes are achieved. It also provides for capacity building of government and indigenous peoples to enable effective action and/or participation, accessible, culturally appropriate and gender sensitive grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) and monitoring process. A part from land acquisition and displacement, it focuses on safeguards against commercial exploitation of indigenous peoples' resources and/or knowledge-base and culture. It appears that the Constitution of India and several acts ensure protection of Indigenous peoples or scheduled tribes, as defined by the Constitution, which is consistent with ADB policy; hence there is no need to bridge the gap between protection measures guaranteed under Indian laws and ADB's safeguard requirements. Objectives of the IPPF and the approach to IPP preparation will accommodate both Indian Constitution provisions, Acts and policies and ADB's safeguards policy on indigenous peoples. This IPPF combines the features of government and ADB policy to provide a safeguards framework to ensure that any subproject which will have positive or negative indigenous people impacts, i.e., impacts on scheduled tribes as a distinct community (regardless of scale or number of persons affected) will be consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected indigenous peoples and compatible with affected indigenous peoples' culture, social and economic institutions. The IPPF recognizes the vulnerability of indigenous peoples and specifically ensures that any project intervention, whether positive or adverse, will be addressed by the executing/implementing agencies. Moreover, the executing/implementing agencies will ensure that affected indigenous peoples have opportunities to participate in and benefit equally from such project interventions.

101. The IPPF will address the developmental needs of scheduled tribes as a distinct community through a process of sustainable development. It sets out the policy, principles, and implementation mechanisms to address impacts if any, which is consistent with the policy of the government and ADB, to guide future subproject implementation. The IPPF is also expected to aid future site identification and/or selection for infrastructure development. If indigenous peoples are identified during project identification and surveys, the impacts (both positive and negative) of the subproject component on affected groups or community will be addressed as per the IPPF. In case significant impacts on indigenous peoples are identified, this IPPF will be applied during subproject preparation and an IPP will be prepared in accordance with requirements for future tranches and ADB's policy as defined in ADB SPS (2009).

I. Indigenous Peoples Safeguards Principles for the Project

102. Following the state laws and regulation on indigenous people and incorporating ADB SPS, the following principles are adopted for this project:

- (i) Screen early on to determine: (a) whether indigenous people are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (b) whether project impacts on indigenous people are likely;
- (ii) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on

- indigenous people. Give full consideration to the options the affected indigenous people prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected indigenous people that are culturally appropriate and gender inclusive, and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on indigenous people;
- (iii) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected indigenous people communities and concerned indigenous people organizations to solicit their participation: (a) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (b) in tailoring project benefits for affected indigenous people communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance indigenous peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of their concerns;
 - (iv) Ascertain the consent of affected indigenous people communities to the following project activities: (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous people; (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (c) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous people. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected indigenous people communities refers to a collective expression by the communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities;
 - (v) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected indigenous people communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources, and that their benefits are equitably shared;
 - (vi) Prepare an IPP that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts, and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected indigenous people communities. The IPP: (a) includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected indigenous people communities during project implementation; (b) specifies measures to ensure that indigenous people receive culturally appropriate benefits; (c) identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and (d) includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and budget- and time bound actions for implementing the planned measures;
 - (vii) Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and languages understandable to affected indigenous people communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected indigenous peoples communities and other stakeholders;
 - (viii) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves: (a) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that indigenous people have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; or (b) involuntary acquisition of such lands; and

- (ix) Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

VII. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibility Criteria

103. The entitlement, assistance and benefits to the Affected Tribal Households is based on the policy principles adopted for this investment programme as well as IPPF (AIFRERMIP) which is in line with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

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

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

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

B. Entitlement Matrix

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

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

107. 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 Affected Tribal Households and the same is being reviewed and would be endorsed by Government of Assam.

Table 33: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
Loss of Private Land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/affected tribal persons with customary land Right/Families whose livelihood is dependent on land	Compensation at replacement value ⁸ or land-for-land where feasible.
			One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family
			The option of (i) One-time payment of Rs. 500,000 per displaced family or (ii) Annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL (Consumers price index for Agricultural Labourers)
		All displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award	
		Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not)/share cropper	Share of the crop loss between owners and sharecroppers/tenants/ lease holders as per the agreement All displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award,
Loss of Government Land	Agricultural and homestead land	Encroachers	60 days advance notice to shift from encroached land.
		Squatters	60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land. All displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award,
	Government land without being used by anybody	N/A	Transfer of land through inter government department
Loss of residential structure	Residential structure	Legal titleholders	Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable). Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation

⁸ 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>⁹: If house lost in rural areas, constructed house as per Indira Awas Yojana (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna) specifications. If in urban area, house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area. In urban area if family is not willing to accept the constructed house then shall get onetime financial assistance of at least Rs. 150,000. In rural areas, the affected households shall get onetime financial assistance of Rs. 130,000¹⁰</p> <p>One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household</p> <p>All physically displaced families will receive One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.</p> <p>All physically displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 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 AP. Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation</p> <p>One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family</p> <p>All displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.</p> <p>All displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.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</p>

⁹The 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

¹⁰Rate for PMAY house in rural areas of GoA in Panchayat and Rural Development Department.

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

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
			<p>All displaced families will receive a monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs.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>
		Squatters	<p>Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter. Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation</p> <p>One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family</p> <p>All displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc</p> <p>All displaced families will receive a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.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 affected households	<p>Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed</p> <p>Each affected family having petty shop shall get one time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000</p> <p>Each affected family having a grain storage shall get one time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 for construction of grain storage</p>
Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder/ tenant/leaseholder/ sharecropper/non titled AP	<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</p>

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
			on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Agriculture/Horticulture Department for fruit bearing trees.
Loss of land/structure/assets attached to land/tress and crops	Land/structure/assets attached to land/tress and crops	All affected household	Exemption from fees and taxes ¹¹ related to all compensation
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 Rs. 25,000.
			Income restoration and training to eligible affected tribal persons.
			Consideration for project employment.
Impacts on vulnerable affected tribal persons.	All impacts	All impacted Vulnerable affected tribal persons ¹²	One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid in addition to other assistances.
			Vulnerable affected tribal persons will receive preferential income restoration training program under the Project
			Consideration for project employment.
Impact to SC and ST in Scheduled area	Schedule Caste / Scheduled Tribe	All SC / ST displaced household	Additional assistance to SC/ST households from scheduled areas will receive onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 if they have to relocate due to the project
Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction activities	Legal titleholders, non-titled affected tribal persons	Provision of rent 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

¹¹There 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')

¹²The group of population are considered 'vulnerable' comprise of – (i) those who are below poverty line, (ii) those who belong to SC or ST, (iii) women headed households, (v) elderly (female above 58 years and male above 60 years), (vi) disabled persons and (vii) landless or people not having title over land.

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
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 relocation, allowances for loss of workdays due to shifting and relocation as per entitlement matrix
Any other loss not identified	-	-	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the RF.

108. 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 in their bank account will also be disbursed prior to physical and economic displacement. These affected tribal persons belonging to *Mising* community are entirely integrated into the mainstream formal economy; hence, it is culturally appropriate to provide compensation through individual bank account of the affected tribal households as per the current entitlements. 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

109. 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, as given in the tables 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.

Table 34: Revenue Village-wise Cut-off Date for Titleholders

Revenue Village	Cut-off Date
Bezgaon	October 17, 2017
Bohikhowa	October 17, 2017
Beloguri	October 17, 2017

Table 35: Revenue Village-wise Cut-off-date for Non-titleholders

Revenue Village	Cut-off Date
Bezgaon	June 01, 2016
Bohikhowa	June 02, 2016
Beloguri	June 03, 2016,

110. 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 RIPP implementing NGO.

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Provision for Relocation

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

B. Relocation Strategy

112. The physical displacement of affected tribal households will be a challenge in developing a suitable resettlement site as not only choices and options will have to be obtained from the affected tribal persons, but also it requires to be ascertained on the extent of availability of land. This will be a factor in deciding on developing suitable resettlement sites for small groups of physically displaced tribal affected households as those who have adequate land remaining will be encouraged to go for in-situ construction. Discussions with the local revenue authority have been initiated for identification of a suitable plot of land for relocation of the genuinely landless physically displaced tribal households, to be ascertained by the local revenue authority, near to their current habitation.

113. The census survey and social screening undertaken in this Package-K3 of the Kaziranga subproject identified physical displacement for 9affected tribal households (see Table 2 and Table 6). Given the small number of affected tribal households facing physical displacement and the fact that 100 percent of them (9affected tribal households out of 9affected tribal households) belong to scheduled tribe comprising of *Mising* community, 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.

114. The project will ensure short transitional period so that rental assistance and rental housing for the affected tribal persons 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

115. 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 affected tribal households prior to the commencement of construction of houses. An amount of Rs.2,000,000 has been budgeted for development of resettlement site. 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.

116. The NGO hired for RIPP implementation support, during the verification stage, will consult all affected tribal persons 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 affected tribal persons and if adequate number of affected tribal persons 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 Sub Divisional Officer, Civil (SDO). The preference of the affected tribal persons is required to be obtained again during joint verification as during the census and socio-economic survey majority of the affected tribal persons(84%) had opted for self managed relocation as at that time the location of the resettlement site was not known and was not disclosed. Linkages to any welfare programs available for the affected tribal persons and facilitate accessing any available housing schemes for STs.

117. The jurisdictional SDO© 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 SDO©to initiate steps to purchase suitable land for the same and make necessary funds available with the SDO©. The selection of site for resettlement will be confirm to have no involuntary resettlement or legacy issues and that it will be reported accordingly.

118. 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 affected tribal persons through public draw of lots and title will be issued to the affected tribal persons.

119. The affected tribal persons will be provided with built house in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act and the RF of EM of AIFRERMIP. The stamp duty and registration charges for the house site and built house will be borne by FREMAA. In case of resettlement sites that are situated close to existing villages 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.

120. RIPP implementation support NGO will support in accessing any available housing schemes especially for STs.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in this Package

121. This Package-K3 proposed under the Kaziranga subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 3 affected tribal households losing their place of business and 9 land owners losing 10 percent or more of their productive land, in all totalling 12 (see Table 2 and 12).

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

122. 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 income:
 - (a) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structure at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100 percent solatium on market value of land and structure;
 - (b) onetime payment of Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL;
 - (c) right to salvage affected materials;
 - (d) one time assistance of Rs.25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self employed or small trader and who has been displaced;
 - (e) displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000 for one year from the date of award;
 - (f) shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- to the business owner, who is displaced, and
 - (g) one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who is displaced.
- (ii) Loss of livelihood to affected tribal households due to loss of income:
 - (h) compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure;
 - (i) right to salvage the affected materials,
 - (j) one time resettlement allowance of Rs.50,000;
 - (k) displaced families will receive a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000 for one year; and
 - (l) displaced families will receive one-time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs.

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

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

125. The RIPP Implementation Support NGO will plan and implement capacity building program on livelihood restoration for the affected households. In addition to providing assistance given in the entitlement package, the NGO will be responsible for training and assistance of affected tribal persons wherever required for income restoration of the Affected Tribal Households. The NGO will have to train affected tribal persons losing their livelihood and design and implement suitable income restoration programs, depending on the skills and interest of the affected tribal persons. 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 36**.

Table 36: Brought Activities to be carried out by NGO in Different Stages

SI	Activity	Period
Pre-Planning Stage		
1	Identify tribal affected persons, vulnerable, SHGs, Women Society and existing groups for focal point of the capacity building program	Within one month of their mobilization
2	Conduct Training Need Assessment Survey	Within 45 days of their mobilization
3	Consultations, FGDs etc. with the affected tribal 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. Training need assessment will also focus on requirement of training on financial management to affected tribal persons.	Within 50 days of their mobilization
5	Identification of institutions/agencies for imparting the training/skill development program	Within 60 days of their mobilization
6	Preparation of a capacity building program	Within 60 days of their mobilization
Implementation Stage		
7	Organize various training and skill development program in coordination with the nodal institutions/agencies identified	Starting from 2 nd 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 2 nd month of their mobilization

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

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

126. The resettlement cost estimate for Package K3of the Kaziranga subprojects include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act and by adopting the multiplying factor stipulated in the Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015. The compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistances to titleholders in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the EM contained in the RF of AIFRERMIP and cost of RIPP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 220million.The major heads of budget items are listed below.

A. Compensation for Land and Structure

127. **Private Land:** The compensation for private land has been calculated as an average of replacement cost of land in the subproject area. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for land has been taken as Rs.600,000 per hectare for Bohikhowa village and Rs.750,000 per hectare for Beloguri village, being the rate for rural land fixed by the Collector for land acquisition. 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.

128. **Structure:** The compensation for structures have been arrived at based on PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR), 2016 for building works, material and labour. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for structure without depreciation has been taken as per the rate fixed by the Collector for land acquisition. The solatium of 100% on structure rate will be adopted for titleholders.

129. **Community Assets and Government Structures:** The unit cost for the place of worship has been budgeted at a lumpsum Rs.75,000 to cover the cost of reconstruction which would be assessed and paid during implementation by SIO.

B. R&R Assistances

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

C. RIPP Implementation Cost

131. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting SIO in RIPP implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs. 1,530,000 for intermittent inputs and the RIPP implementation is expected to be completed in 24 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under RFCTLARR Act. A budgetary cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged, as this investment programme is a Category-A for IR and also the Package-1 of Kaziranga subprojects will also come under Category-A, a budgetary provision of Rs.900,000 has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. The budgetary provision of Rs.2,50,000 for meeting administrative expenses including the allocation towards grievance redressal mechanism related expenses has been made. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs.2,50,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of Rs.5,00,000/- for training and capacity building has also been budgeted.

D. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

132. Government of Assam will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, R&R assistances and RIPP implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of the FREMAA at the beginning of the financial year. The CEO, FREMAA, being the EA for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances in a timely manner to the jurisdictional Sub Divisional Officer (SDO). The SIO will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the RIPP. 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

133. In order to ensure that: (i) the affected tribal persons 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 affected tribal persons 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.

134. The NGO and SIO, while collecting bank particulars from the affected tribal persons, 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 affected tribal persons to have it converted to a regular savings account to enable payment of compensation and R&R assistances to the account. The bank account particulars of the affected tribal persons as part of the disbursement micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Sub Divisional Officer (SDO) for disbursement.

F. Resettlement Budget Estimates

135. The budget for this package is based on data and informed collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted in June 2016 and social screening in March 2018. The rates for structure have been worked out from the latest SoR. The total budget for Package-K3is estimated at Rs.220million. A detailed budget estimate for the package is given along with subproject wise cost break-up in the following table.

Table 37: Resettlement Budget

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	Compensation for Land				
1.1	A. Market Value for Private Land of Beloguri(Multiplying Factor 2.00 and Solatium 100%)	Ha	1,200,000	0.45	540,000
	A. Market Value for Private Land of Bohikhowa (Multiplying Factor 2.00 and Solatium 100%)	Ha	1,500,000	1.5	2,250,000
	Sub-Total (Land)				2,790,000
2	Compensation for Zirat (Assets attached to land acquired)				
2.1	Temporary Structures	LS	-	-	329,932
2.2	Semi-permanent Structures	LS	-	-	801,263
2.3	Permanent Structures	LS		-	-
2.5	Fruit Bearing Trees	LS	-	221	62,000
2.6	Timber Trees	LS	-	59	113,000
2.7	Non-Perennial Crop	LS			50,000
	Zirat Cost				1,356,195
	Solatium 100%				1,356,195
	Sub-Total (Zirat)				2,712,390
3	R&R Assistance				
3.1	One time grant for land owners	One Time	500,000	9	4,500,000

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	21	1,050,000
3.3	Subsistence allowance for Significantly impacted landowners, residential and commercial squatters and tenants	One Time	36,000	21	756,000
3.4	Shifting assistance Significantly impacted residential and commercial squatters and tenants	One Time	50,000	12	600,000
3.5	Alternate house for Significantly Impacted Residential Owners	One Time	130,000	9	1,170,000
3.6	One time Assistance for cattle shed	One Time	25,000	3	75,000
3.7	One time assistance for grain storage	One Time	50,000	1	50,000
3.8	One time assistance for loss of trade/self employment	One Time	25,000	3	75,000
3.9	One time Subsistence allowance for employees	One Time	25,000	0	-
3.10	Vulnerable Household assistance	One Time	25,000	14	350,000
3.11	Training for Vulnerable household	One Time	25,000	14	350,000
3.12	Resettlement Site Development for Housing	LS			2,000,000
	Sub-Total (R&R Assistances)				10,976,000
4	Community Assets				
4.1	Places of Worship	Unit	75,000	1	75,000
5	Implementation Cost				
5.1	Training & Capacity building	LS			500,000

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
5.2	RP Implementation Support NGO	LS			1,530,000
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)				3,430,000
	Total				19,983,390
	Contingency 10%				1,998,339
	Grand Total				21,981,729
	INR in Million				220

XI. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

136. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at three-levels, one at the project level, another at the District level and the third at EA level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints and grievances. The GRC will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRC will address affected persons concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons and other stakeholders.

137. The three-level GRC has been proposed based on the experience of RIPP 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.

138. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the affected tribal persons, 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 RIPP 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 RIPP 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.

139. First Level of GRC: SIO/WRD would nominate one official to oversee the RIPP implementation and to provide response to the grievances raised by the community and affected tribal persons. 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.

140. Second Level of GRC: The Second Level Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) would be established under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner or his representative of the concerned district; Additional Deputy Commissioner looking after LA as Member Secretary and Revenue Circle Officer, Executive Engineer and Assistant Executive Engineer of SIO, representative from local NGO, members of the Panchayat/ULB, and representatives of affected persons (affected tribal persons) 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.

141. 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.

142. 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.

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

144. 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 Mechanism¹³.

¹³<http://www.adb.org/contact?target=Hmzj1lzfKqMSRDKA0C6/kg==&name=Complaint%20Receiving%20Officer&referrer=node/81970>

XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Introduction

145. The existing arrangement to implement RIPP for Tranche 1 will be strengthened by taking into account the limited capacity of WRD and Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA). Therefore, for subprojects proposed under Tranche 2, additional resources have been proposed. The Executing Agency and Implementing Agency for Project 2 is Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA), GoA and Water Resource Department (WRD), GoA respectively.

B. Institutional Arrangement at State level

146. The Non Technical wing of FREMAA is headed by Executive Officer (Non Technical) and supported by one Deputy Executive Officer (Non Technical), one Social Safeguard Specialist and one AO-cum-Environmental Specialist for addressing and managing social and environment issues. The Non Technical Wing will have the resources and authority to manage the Resettlement and Indigenous People's 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 RIPP implementation. Non-Technical Wing shall be strengthened by engaging three Resettlement Officers at three sub-projects, one Forest & Environment Officer at Kaziranga sub-project and four Field Supervisors for three sub-projects as well as FREMAA Office.

C. Institutional Arrangement at SIO Level

147. 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 RIPP 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.

148. The SEIO will be responsible for:

- (i) Timely ground survey in coordination with the technical, revenue and NGO team to prepare Land Acquisition Plan for all affected assets;
- (ii) Work closely with district revenue authority for timely notification of LA;
- (iii) Aware the affected households about LA and compensation disbursement procedures;
- (iv) Ensure timely and transparent disbursement of compensation to affected households; and
- (v) Provide completion report of LA and timely disbursement of compensation.

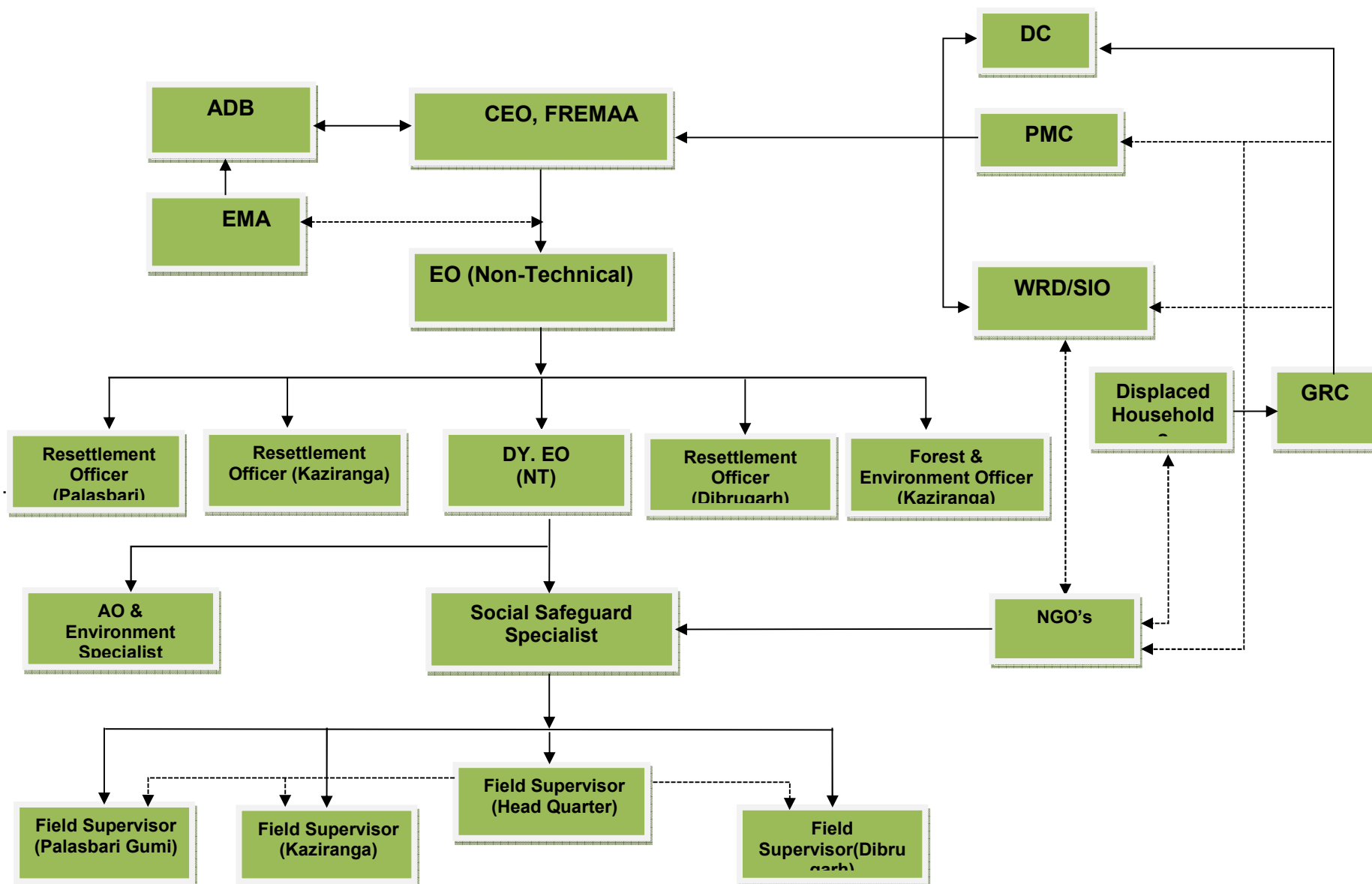
149. The Field Supervisors will be responsible for:

- (i) Ensure proper implementation of RIPP;
- (ii) Preparation of social safeguard requirements for the subproject as per the agreed framework and RIPP;
- (iii) Identify critical social issues;
- (iv) Guide, supervise and work closely with the RIPP implanting NGO;

- (v) Ensure issue of identity and Entitlement Card to PAPs;
 - (vi) Ensure timely and transparent disbursement of resettlement assistance to affected households;
 - (vii) Facilitate relocation and resettlement;
 - (viii) Coordinate with subprojects for assessment, monitoring and review as required and
 - (ix) To provide completion report of resettlement activities and timely disbursement of R&R assistances.
150. 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.
151. The NGO will be responsible¹⁴ 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 RIPP and disbursement of compensation, R&R assistance and relocation;
 - (vii) Take lead responsibility in planning and implementing livelihood activities under the project;
 - (viii) Ensure gender sensitivity and safeguard interest of the vulnerable groups; and
 - (ix) Facilitate preparation of completion report of LA and resettlement activities by LAO and RIO.
152. Figure 7 illustrates the institutional arrangements for RIPP implementation

¹⁴ToR for RIPP Implementation Support NGO is at **Appendix 6**

Figure 7: Institutional Arrangements for RIPP Implementation



D. Project Management Consultant (PMC)

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

E. External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

154. 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

155.

156.

157. Appendix 6.

XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. RIPP Implementation

158. This RIPP will be implemented starting prior to start of civil work from 2018 to 2020 after approval of Project 2 under Tranche II of the MFF by ADB. **Figure 8** enumerates the RIPP implementation schedule.

Figure 8: Implementation Schedule

<i>Implementation Schedule</i>																				
PROJECT COMPONENT & ACTIVITIES	YEAR 2016				YEAR 2017				YEAR 2018				YEAR 2019				YEAR 2020			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
A. Project Preparation Phase																				
Initial Poverty & Social Assessment (Completed)																				
Finalization of subproject design (completed)																				
Census Survey of the subproject (Completed)																				
Modification of subproject design due to change of scope of work																				
Due Diligence and Social Screening as per changed design																				
Submission of draft RIPP as part of PFR for ADB approval of Tranche 2																				
Review and approval of final RIPP by ADB																				
Appointment of RIPP Implementing NGO																				
LA Notification as per Land Act 1964																				
Establishment of GRC																				
Information Campaign & Community Consultation																				
B. LA Activity & RIPP) Implémentation																				
Final List of AP & distribution of ID																				

cards																			
Payment of compensation for land, structures and trees																			
Payment of all other eligible assistance																			
C. Monitoring and Evaluation																			
Appointment of independent M&E consultant																			
Internal Monitoring																			
D. Project Construction																			
Implementation of subprojects for 1 st year/ Commencement of Civil Works – After disbursement of all assistances and resettlement of physically displaced affected tribal persons in non-LA sections and in LA sections, after payment of compensation for land																			

XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Need for Monitoring

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

B. Monitoring at EA Level

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

161. 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 RIPP. 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 RIPP implementing NGOs. RIPP implementing NGO to prepare monthly reports on the progress of RIPP 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 RIPP 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 RIPP 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.

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

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

- (i) Review and verify the internal monitoring reports prepared by EA;

- (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 affected persons;
- (v) Consultation with affected tribal persons, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- (vi) Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

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

C. Reporting Requirements

165. Internal Monitoring: RIPP implementing NGO to prepare monthly reports on the progress of RIPP 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 RIPP 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 RIPP implementation for submission to ADB and Executive Officer (Non-technical), FREMAA will review the quarterly report and submit the same to ADB.

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

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

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

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

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


<p>eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non land assets.</p>	<p>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>Prepare a Resettlement and Indigenous People's 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 and Indigenous People's 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 and Indigenous People's Plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.</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 and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal</p>	<p>No gap</p>	<p>RF provides for disclosure as per ADB requirement</p>

	Corporation and in website.		
Include the full costs of measures proposed on the Resettlement and Indigenous People's 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 and Indigenous People's 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 and Indigenous People's Plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results and the results of resettlement monitoring reports.	Section: 45. (1) - The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post implementation social audits in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas. Section 48-50 - Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress.	No gap	N/A

Appendix 2: Details of Displaced Persons

(available upon request)

Appendix 3: Summary of Common Property Resources

Name	Location	Usage	Photographs
Bamuni Shiv Mandir	Bezgaon	Place for community for praying Lord Shiva	

Appendix 4: Informal Consultation with Tribal Affected Persons



Consultation with Tribal Affected Women



Consultation with Tribal Village Headman at Bohikhowa



Consultation with affected tribal persons at Beloguri



Affected tribal persons clarifying issues at Beloguri

Appendix 5: Photographs of Social Screening -March 2018





Appendix 6: Terms of Reference for RIPP Implementation Support NGO

Terms of Reference

Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan Implementation Support NGO

Kaziranga Sub-project (Additional Responsibility to Palasbari-Gumi Sub-project for Kaziranga Sub-project)

A. THE PROJECT

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

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

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

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

B. THE KAZIRANGA SUB-PROJECT

5. Civil work under Kaziranga sub-project include 1 (one) package (K3) that will require land acquisition having an impact on involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. This package is emergency earthwork in selected locations of Brahmaputra dyke (3780 m);

6. The affected tribal households and affected tribal persons of Kaziranga Package K3 are detailed in the table below.

Table 1: Affected Tribal Households and Affected Tribal Persons of Kaziranga Package K3

Kaziranga Brahmaputra dyke			
SI No	Village	Affected Tribal Households	Affected Tribal Persons
1	Bohikhowa	3	11
2	Bezgaon	4	15
3	Beloguri	7	26
	Total	14	52

7. FREMAA intends to engage the selected of the Palashbari-Gumi sub-project under Tranche 2 to work in Kaziranga Sub-project period of 18 months on intermittent basis for implementation of RIPP of Package K3 from the date of agreement.

C. SCOPE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

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

- (i) The NGO will support FREMAA in the implementation of the 1 (one) Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plans.
- (ii) The NGO will support FREMAA in the implementation of the 1 (one) Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plans.
- (iii) Support the affected tribal persons in maintaining their cultural identity, socio-economic status and income restoration activities.
- (iv) The NGO will assist the revenue authorities in land acquisition by facilitating the issue of 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.
- (v) The NGO will help FREMAA in the process of relocation of affected tribal persons, disbursement of compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) assistances and shall provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the Affected Tribal Households.
- (vi) The NGO will be responsible for disclosure of information and carrying out meaningful consultations with affected tribal persons.
- (vii) The NGO will also support FREMAA in implementation of Tranche 2 Gender Action Plan (GAP).

D. Detailed Tasks

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

1. Dissemination of Information and Consultation

10. Disseminate information to the affected tribal persons on the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plans, land acquisition and R&R, entitlements, procedure for disbursement of compensation and other assistances, time frame for implementation, roles and responsibilities of various agency and grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Preparation of IEC materials like pamphlets, leaflets etc. in local language to disseminate information on the provisions of RP, GRM and roles and responsibilities of implementing partners to ensure transparency and accountability.

11. The NGO will carry out ongoing consultation throughout the RP implementation period. In addition to one to one consultation through home visit to the AHHs, the NGO will conduct community consultation meetings, focus group discussions small group discussions etc. with the affected tribal persons and other stakeholders. Separate consultation will be organized by NGO only for women and female headed households. The entire consultation process will be documented by way of preparing minutes, recording consultation outcomes, photographs and video-graph.

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

2. Support to Affected Tribal Persons

13. Support the affected tribal persons in maintaining their cultural identity, socio-economic status and income restoration activities.

14. Facilitated affected tribal households in relocation/shifting to rehabilitation site.

15. Implementation of the RIPP in close participation, involvement and consultation with the tribal leaders, tribal elders, tribal women and tribal organizations.

3. Land Acquisition

16. Support AHHs 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 affected tribal persons 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.

4. Verification

17. Undertake joint verification with the Field Officers of Revenue, FREMAA and SIO of the project affected tribal persons to identify affected tribal households 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.

18. During the identification and verification of the eligible affected tribal persons and AHHs, the NGO will ensure that each one of the affected tribal persons are contacted and consulted including head of the households and their spouses. The NGO will conduct separate consultation with women from the affected tribal households, including women headed households.

19. Display the list of eligible affected tribal households in the affected villages for affected tribal persons to verify. The affected tribal households will be provided 15 days' time period to verify the list. This process will enable eligible affected tribal households 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 tribal households accordingly.

5. Distribution of Identity Cards

20. Distribute Identity Cards to all affected tribal persons with a photograph of the head of the affected tribal households, the type of loss, extent of loss and entitlement.

6. Prepare Micro Plan

21. Preparation of Micro Plans with details of the category of affected tribal persons, 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.

22. A separate plan has to be prepared for relocation and shifting of community assets and common property resources.

7. Training and Support for Income Restoration

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

8. Disbursement of Compensation, Assistance and Delivery of Entitlements

24. Assist FREMAA in ensuring all the affected tribal persons obtain their full entitlements as per the RP including relocation and assist the affected tribal persons 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 affected tribal persons. 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 affected tribal persons / affected tribal households in a transparent manner.

9. Relocation

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

10. Grievance Redressal

26. Make affected tribal persons aware of the GRM set out in the RP, assist them in registering complains and resolving the grievances. Assist DC, SIO and affected tribal households in the GRM process whenever necessary.

11. Coordination between affected tribal persons, FREMAA, DC and SIO

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

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

28. 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 laborer's, especially women, at labor camps such as (i) temporary housing and day care facilities - during the construction, the families of laborer's/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 in case of any accident/illness or minor accidental cases.

13. Awareness on Gender and Support in Tranche2 GAP implementation

29. The NGO will conduct 24 numbers of Public awareness campaigns in the project villages on cluster wise basis and ensure participants of 30% of women community members.

30. Coordination with women SHGs and Mahila Samities to conduct 36 numbers of awareness camps and implementation of need based skill/livelihood trainings with minimum 30% women participation in all the programs.

31. Carry out training need assessment survey in RCOI of the concerned civil work packages.

32. 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 in 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.

33. 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

34. Duration of Services- The time line for complete implementation of the RIPP from initiation to the submission of final reports will be 18 months for package K3 under Kaziranga sub-project.

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

1. Location of NGO

36. The NGO will implement one RIPP and provide the services mentioned in the previous sections for the identified project intervention areas with additional Head Quarter at Bokakhat Town under Golaghat District of Assam.

2. Reporting

37. Reports are to be submitted to FREMAA with all supporting documents such as photographs, video graphs, minutes of the meetings/consultations with outcome, primary and secondary information collected, updated census and socio economic survey forms, etc.

3. The following deliverables have to be submitted:

38. Inception Report: The NGO will submit to FREMAA an inception report detailing plan of action, manpower deployment, time schedule, and detailed methodology within one month of the commencement of the assignment for both Dibrugarh and Kaziranga sub-project.

39. Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports: The NGO will also submit monthly progress note on the activities carried out and proposed activities for the next month for both Dibrugarh and Kaziranga sub-project. The NGO will also submit Quarterly Progress Report detailing the tasks performed along with physical and financial progress made against the targets for both Dibrugarh and Kaziranga sub-project. The monthly and quarterly progress report will include status of update of affected persons and affected tribal persons data, progress achieved in land acquisition, disbursement of compensation and assistances, details of training imparted/facilitated etc. The monthly progress report will have to be submitted on or before 7th working day of following month and the quarterly progress report on or before 10th of the first month in the following quarter.

40. Status Reports: The NGO will prepare and submit the status report in consultation with FREMAA as and when required. The NGO will also prepare PowerPoint presentation on progress made in RP and RIPP implementation during ADB mission visit in consultation with FREMAA as and when required during the entire contract period for both Dibrugarh and Kaziranga sub-project.

41. Draft Final Report: The NGO will submit a Draft Completion Report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, achievement of the tasks assigned, the methods used to carry out the assignment, a summary of support, compensation and assistance given to the affected tribal persons and lessons learnt for both Dibrugarh and Kaziranga sub-project.

42. Final Report: The NGO will submit a final report complying all the remarks / comments of FREMAA on Draft Final Report at the end of the contract period for both Dibrugarh and Kaziranga sub-project.

43. Participation in Periodic Review Meeting of FREMAA, DC/SDO (Civil) and SIO: The Team Leader/NGO representative will participate in the periodic review meetings of FREMAA, DC/SDO (Civil) and SIO to discuss about the progress of the assigned tasks, issues and constraints in carrying out any specific task, etc for both Dibrugarh and Kaziranga subproject.

44. Submission of Meeting Records: Minutes of the meeting will be prepared for all the meetings with FREMAA, DC/SDO (Civil), SIO and affected persons and affected tribal persons, Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) meetings, various consultations with the affected persons and affected tribal persons, consultations with respect to shifting of community assets, joint verification of affected land and structures, etc. will be recorded and submitted to FREMAA for both Dibrugarh and Kaziranga sub-project.

45. Submission of Quarterly Report on GAP Implementation: The NGO will submit quarterly report on activities carried out during the quarter for implementation of activities carried out against GAP in a format prescribed by FREMAA for both Dibrugarh and Kaziranga sub-project.

4. Support to be Provided by Client

46. Access to relevant documents like Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) reports; information, maps and data on technical designs, materials prepared by Tranche 1 NGOs, copies of census survey records and photographs of affected structures, data on socio economic survey of the RCOI, copies of the Resettlement Plan and Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plans, affected tribal households database, land acquisition details, and any other relevant and available reports/data related to the respective project packages.

47. Facilitate coordination with the DC, SDO (Civil), Circle Officer and SIO by issuing necessary instruction for both Dibrugarh and Kaziranga sub-project.

5. Team for the Assignment

48. The NGO will depute a team of professionals to the site. The constitution of the additional Team with man- months, required qualification, experience and responsibility is at Appendix 6

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

Appendix 7: Draft Terms of Reference of External Monitoring Agency

Part I: Background Information and Project Description

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, Kaziranga and Palasbari-Gumi are likely to entail land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation under Project 2. Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plans (RIPPs) 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 and Indigenous People's Plan implementation in all subprojects where Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plans needs to be prepared.

Part 2: Terms of Reference (TOR)

Objectives:

4. The objective of this service is to verify the ongoing implementation of Resettlement and Indigenous People's 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 and Indigenous People's Plan, and government's requirements. FREMAA was assisted by the implementing Nongovernment organizations (NGOs) for implementing the Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plans. An experienced external monitoring expert will be engaged to undertake the external monitoring of the Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plan implementation as independent party.

Scope of work

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 and Indigenous People's 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 and Indigenous People's Plan implementation on the indigenous people and the effectiveness of mitigation measures undertaken;

Specific:

- (i) To ascertain whether the Resettlement and Indigenous People's 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 tribal persons, 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 RIPP implementation of these sub-projects.

Duration:

24 months (extendable depending upon the project requirement)

Reporting:

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

Report	Time frame
Initial monitoring report	15 days after signing of agreement
Monthly monitoring report	10 th of every succeeding
Bi-annual RIPP implementation progress report	Six monthly after for each RIPP implementation as per ADB calendar year
Draft Final Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plan implementation progress report	Upon completion of the assignment
Final Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plan implementation progress report	Upon comments and approval of FREMAA

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

Support to be provided by the Client:

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

Supports under the contract:

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

Payment Schedule:

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

Required qualifications of the expert:

8. 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 and Indigenous People's Plans for infrastructure projects. Experiences in land acquisition and involuntary resettlement matters under externally funded agencies like ADB, World Bank, IFAD etc. will be given advantage. Experience in Assam or North Eastern States will be advantageous. Knowledge of Assamese language will be an added advantage.

Appendix 8: Attendance Sheets of Consultations

(available upon request)

Appendix 9: Questionnaire Census & Socio-economic Survey

Assam Integrated Flood and River Erosion Risk Management Investment Program

Census and Socio Economic Survey

Date	F. Interviewer	Supervisor

1. Identification

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

1.22 Dag No		1.23 Patta No	
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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		

2.14 Do you have legal document to establish ownership of the affected land		Yes – 1	No – 2
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 or people not having title over 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 OBC – 2 MOBC - 3 SC – 4ST - 5
5.4 Specify Caste/ Tribe (SC & ST mandatory)		
5.5 Number of years living in this place		completed years
5.6 Annual Family Income (in Rs)		

5.7 Have Ration Card		Yes, Antyodaya (.....) – 1 Yes, Yellow – 2 Yes, White – 3 No - 4
5.8 HH Having Voter ID card		Yes - 1 No - 2
5.9 HH having Bank account		Yes - 1 No - 2
5.10 HH having Aadhar Card		Yes - 1 No - 2
5.11 HH having Passport		Yes - 1 No - 2
5.12 HH having PAN Card		Yes - 1 No - 2
5.13 HH having MGNREGA Card		Yes - 1 No - 2

6. Affected Business (Commercial) activity

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

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

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

7. Family Income (Household Income from all Sources)

7.1 Income from affected shop/business		Month
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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 / Handicapped-3 Housewife-7 Child-4 Others-8
10.10 Supplementary occupation in last year										Petty / Tea shop-1 Casual labourer-9 Eatery-2 Cultivator-10 Repair/Spare part-3 Agricultural labourer-11 Veg/Grocery shop -4 Livestock / dairy - 12 Self employed - 5 Unemployed-13 Salaried / Pension- 6 Not in workforce-14 Professional-7 Fishing- 8
10.9 Main occupation in last year										
10.8 If >6 and <18 yrs										Currently studying - 1 Discontinued - 2
10.7 Educational Qualification										Up to 5 th - 1 Graduate - 6 6 th - 8 th - 2 Post Graduate - 7 9 th - 10 th - 3 None - 8 11 th - 12 th - 4 Diploma - 5
10.6 Literacy >6yrs										Can read and write-1 Cannot read and write-2
10.5 Marital status										Married-1 Separated-3 Unmarried-2 Widowed-4
10.4 Age										Completed Years (less than 1 year old child will be 0)
10.3 Sex										Male-1 Female-2
10.2 Relationship to H of household	1									Spouse-2 Parent-7 Son/Daughter-3 Grand Child-8 Son/Daughter in law-4 Other rel-9 Brother/Sister-5 Other non rel-10 Brother/Sister in law-6
10.1 Names of family members										
	HH	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		

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

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

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

12. Gender Aspects

12.1 Is the lady of the household / girl child involve in financial decisions of the household		Yes - 1	No - 2
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12.2 Who fetches drinking water for the house		Lady of the house - 1 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 NGO-5 TV-3

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 10: Assamese version of Disclosure

অসম চৰকাৰে বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়া প্ৰতিৰোধৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্যৰাখি, সম্বন্ধিত বান আৰু নদীপাৰ খহনীয়া বিপদাশংকা ব্যৱস্থাপনা বিনিয়োগ কাৰ্য্যক্ৰম (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 মাঠাউৰিটোৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্য 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 পৰ্য্যায়ক্ৰমে বহুলহোৱাৰ প্ৰৱণতাৰ বাবেই নদীপাৰ অঞ্চল সমূহত অত্যধিক গৰাখহনীয়াৰ প্ৰকোপ দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায়। ১৯৫০ চনৰ বৰ ভূমিকম্পৰ পিছত বৰ্তমানৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় নগৰ সুৰক্ষা মাঠাউৰিটো জৰুৰী কালীনভাৱে কৰা নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্যই ডিব্ৰুগড় নগৰখনক ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীত নিঃশেষ হোৱাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰি আহিছে। নদী বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলৰ মতে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীয়ে ইয়াৰ উৎপত্তিস্থলৰ পৰা অত্যধিক পৰিমাণে পলস বালি কঢ়িয়াই অনাৰ ফলত নদীৰ তলিখন ক্ৰমান্বয়ে ওপৰলৈ উঠি আহিছে। সেয়ে ১৯৫৪ চনত নিৰ্মাণ কৰা নদী সুৰক্ষা মাঠাউৰিটোৰ উচ্চতা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ পানী ৰোধিবৰ বাবে বৃদ্ধি কৰাটো অতি জৰুৰী হৈ পৰিছে। বৰ্তমানৰ জৰাজীৰ্ণ ৰূপ লোৱা মাঠাউৰিটো মজবুতি প্ৰদান কৰিবৰ বাবে ডিব্ৰুগড়বাসী ৰাইজে পূৰ্বৰে পৰা এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ দাবী উত্থাপিত কৰি আহিছে। সেয়ে অসম চৰকাৰে ডিব্ৰুগড় নগৰ সুৰক্ষা মাঠাউৰিটোৰ 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 কাৰ্য্যৰ ফলত মাঠাউৰিটোৰ দাতিকাষৰীয়া বাসিন্দা সকল ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হ'ব। ২০০৯ চনৰ জুলাই মাহত পুনৰ সংস্থাপন জৰীপ কাৰ্য্যৰ জৰিয়তে মাঠাউৰি এলেকাত এই নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্যৰ 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 কাৰ্য্যত এই কথা স্পষ্টকৈ কোৱা গৈছিল যে মাঠাউৰিটোৰ 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 হ্ৰাস কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা সমূহ সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰা হৈছে। এই পৰিকল্পনাৰ দ্বাৰা মাঠাউৰিৰ ৮.৫ কিঃমিঃ দৈৰ্ঘ্যৰ অংশ বহলীকৰণ আৰু মজবুতিকৰণ কৰাৰ

ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে। এই নিৰ্মাণ আঁচনিত ক্ষয়ক্ষতি হোৱা প্ৰভাৱিত লোকসকলৰ ভিতৰত বিপদশংকুল পৰ্য্যায়ৰ লোকসকলৰ 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 মূৰব্বী মহিলা।
৫।	বৃদ্ধ আৰু
৬।	বিকলাংগ।
<p>পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ পৰিসৰ :</p> <p>ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ভূমি অধিগ্ৰহণ আৰু পুনৰ সংস্থাপন ব্যৱস্থা সাধাৰণতে ভূমি অধিগ্ৰহণ আইন অনুসৰি সম্পাদিত কৰা হয়। এই আইনৰ অধীনত ভূমিৰ ওপৰত মালিকীস্বত্ব নাথাকিলে কোনো ধৰণৰ 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।</p>	
<p>প্ৰভাৱিত লোকৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ ছয়টি পৰ্য্যায়ত বিবেচনা কৰি প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব।</p>	
১।	মালিকীস্বত্ব থকা ভূমিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ ও গছ-গছনিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ বৰ্তমানৰ পৰিশোধিত মূল্যত।
২।	ঘৰ অথবা ঘৰ ও ব্যৱসায় প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ গাঁঠনিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ আৰু অন্যান্য অস্থাৰৰ সম্পত্তিৰ লোকচানৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ বৰ্তমানৰ পৰিশোধিত মূল্যত।
৩।	ব্যৱসায়ীক ক্ষতি অথবা দৈনিক মজুৰিৰ ক্ষতিৰ বিপৰীতে সাহাৰ্য্য।
৪।	বাসস্থান বা ব্যৱসায় স্থানান্তৰৰ বাবে সাহাৰ্য্য।
৫।	সমূহীয়া সম্পত্তিৰ পুনৰ নিৰ্মাণ অথবা পুনৰ স্থাপন।
৬।	বিপদশংকুল পৰিয়াললৈ অতিৰিক্ত সাহাৰ্য্য।

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 যি তাপি গ্ৰহণকাৰীয়ে নিৰ্মাণ কৰি লোৱা অস্থায়ী সম্পত্তি)	দখলদাৰী (Encroacher)	মাটিৰ ওপৰত কোনো ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই কিন্তু সম্পত্তিৰ ক্ষতিৰ বাবে বিপদ শংকল ব্যক্তিলৈ সাহায্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা।	(ক) দখলদাৰী সকলৰ সম্পত্তিসমূহ আঁতৰাই নিবৰ বাবে এমাহৰ পূৰ্বে জাননী প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব। (খ) বিপদ শংকল পৰিয়াললৈ গাঠনিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ সাহায্য থাকিব। (গ) উচ্ছেদযোগ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ কোনো বিক্ৰী মূল্য বিবেচনা কৰা নহ'ব।
	যি তাপি 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 এককালীন ১০,০০০ টকাৰ সাহায্য, ঘৰ স্থানান্তৰ কৰা আৰু নতুন

<p>৩। সম্মিলিত সম্পত্তির ক্ষতি (Loss of Common Property)</p>	<p>সম্মিলিত সম্পত্তি প্রকৃতির ক্ষতিগ্রস্ততা যদি ক্ষতি বা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ততা</p>	<p>ত্রুত ক্ষতি বিলীয় সাহায্য / পুঙ্খ মিলন (Cash Compensation / Financial Assistance)</p>	<p>এলেকালৈ স্থানান্তৰ হোৱাৰ বাবে হ'বলগীয়া ব্যয় জোৰা মৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব।</p>
<p>৪। নিম্ন শ্ৰেণীৰ ব্যক্তিক অতিরিক্ত সাহায্য (Additional assistance to Vulnerable Groups)</p>	<p>ভাড়াতীয়া (Tenant)</p>	<p>ঘৰ বদলি হোৱাৰ বাবে সাহায্য আৰু ক্ষতিপূৰণ প্ৰদান (যদি অতিরিক্ত গাঠনি নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হৈছে।)</p>	<p>(ক) সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ তিনি মাহৰ গ্ৰহণযোগ্য হিচাপত মাহেকীয়া ভাড়াৰ সাহায্য আৰু ই ঘৰ ও ব্যৱসায়িক প্ৰতিষ্ঠান দুয়োৰে বাবে প্ৰযোজ্য হ'ব। (খ) এককালীন ১০,০০০ টকাৰ সাহায্য ঘৰ স্থানান্তৰ কৰা আৰু নতুন এলেকালৈ স্থানান্তৰ হোৱাৰ বাবে হ'বলগীয়া ব্যয় জোৰা মৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব।</p>
<p>৫। মিলন কৰা এলেকালৈ স্থানান্তৰ কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা হ'ব। (Income Loss) এই ক্ষতিৰ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ততা এই ক্ষতিৰ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ততা এই ক্ষতিৰ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ততা এই ক্ষতিৰ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ততা এই ক্ষতিৰ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ততা এই ক্ষতিৰ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ততা এই ক্ষতিৰ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ততা এই ক্ষতিৰ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ততা</p>	<p>অন্যান্য হতাশ হ'ব। বিলীয় সাহায্য / পুঙ্খ মিলন (Cash Compensation / Financial Assistance)</p>	<p>পৰা ক্ষতি বিলীয় সাহায্য / পুঙ্খ মিলন (Cash Compensation / Financial Assistance)</p>	<p>নতুন এলেকালৈ স্থানান্তৰ হোৱাৰ বাবে হ'বলগীয়া ব্যয় জোৰা মৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব। (গ) নিজাকৈ নিৰ্মাণ কৰা গাঠনিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব আৰু ঘৰৰ মালিকৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ পৰা সেই অংশ বাদ দিয়া হ'ব। (ঘ) কিবা যদি আগধন ঘৰৰ মালিকক দিয়া হৈছিল তেন্তে উপযুক্ত প্ৰমাণেৰে দাখিল কৰিলে সেই আগধন ঘৰৰ মালিকৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ পৰা বাদ দিয়া হ'ব।</p>

জীৱিকাৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ			
<p>২। ভূমিস্বত্বহীন বাসিন্দাসকলৰ মুখ্য আয়ৰ মাধ্যম ক্ষতি হ'লে (দৈনিক মজুৰি উপাৰ্জনকাৰী শ্ৰমিক, অকৃষি ও কৃষি বনুৱা, খিতাপি লোৱা বাসিন্দা আৰু বিপদ শংকল দখলদাৰী) (Encroacher)</p>	<p>ভূমিস্বত্বহীন বাসিন্দা অৰ্থাৎ বিপদ শংকল দখলদাৰী বা খিতাপি লোৱা বাসিন্দাৰ মুখ্য আয়ৰ মাধ্যম ক্ষতি হ'লে।</p>	<p>দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ আয়ৰ পূৰ্বৰ অৱস্থাৰ বাহালিকৰণৰ বাবে। (Training Assistance for income restoration)</p>	<p>প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰদান বা নগদ ১০,০০০ টকাৰ সাহায্য প্ৰতিটো বিপদশংকল পৰিয়ালক আৰু ই নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব প্ৰভাৱিত ব্যক্তিৰ ইচ্ছাৰ ওপৰত। সেইসকলক সাঙুৰা হ'ব যিসকলৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ মুখ্য আয়ৰ সৰ্বমুঠ ক্ষতি হ'ব বা উপাৰ্জনৰ এক বৃহৎ অংশ ক্ষতি হোৱাৰ ফলত বিপদ শংকলত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হ'ব। এইসকলে নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্যত ইচ্ছা কৰিলে বনুৱা হিচাপে কাম কৰাৰ প্ৰাধান্য লাভ কৰিব।</p>
	<p>দৈনিক মজুৰি (wage earning employees) উপাৰ্জনকাৰী পৰোক্ষভাৱে ব্যৱসায়িক প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ স্থানান্তৰৰ ফলত প্ৰভাৱিত হ'লে।</p>	<p>কৰ্ম সংস্থাপনৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ বাবে সাহায্য প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব। (Transitional assistance)</p>	<p>নিয়োগকৰ্তা যদি প্ৰভাৱিত ব্যক্তি হয় আৰু যদি ব্যৱসায় আন ঠাইলৈ স্থানান্তৰ হয় ইয়াৰ বাবে নিয়োজিত হৈ থকা শ্ৰমিকে কৰ্ম হেৰুৱালে এক কাৰ্দীম ৯০ দিনৰ মজুৰি (চৰকাৰী হিচাপত) প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব।</p>

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 বাইজৰ 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 মূৰব্বী, 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 ওপৰফি প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব।
অন্যান্য হঠাৎ হ'ব পৰা ক্ষয়-ক্ষতি			
৫। নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্য চলি থকা সময়ত যুদ্ধপাতি, যানবাহন অহা-যোৱাৰ বা বৰোৱাৰ ফলত হ'ব পৰা ক্ষতি।	মালিক / ভূমি স্বত্বাধিকাৰী, দখলী অধিকাৰ থকা মাটি।	উপাৰ্জনৰ ক্ষতি হ'লে নগদ ধনৰ সাহায্য। (Cash Compensation for loss of income Potential)	নিয়োজিত টিকাদাৰে এনেধৰণৰ হ'ব পৰা ক্ষতিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ দায়িত্বত থাকিব। শস্য আৰু গছ-গছনিৰ ক্ষতি হ'লে বজাৰ মূল্য প্ৰদান কৰা হ'ব। ভূমিৰ পূৰ্ব অৱস্থাৰ বাহানীকৰণৰ দায়িত্বত থাকিব। টিকাদাৰে চৰকাৰী ভূমি এপেকাৰ বাহিৰে অস্থায়ী ভূমিত যুদ্ধপাতি, সামগ্ৰী আদি ৰাখিবৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজন হ'লে মাটিৰ মালিকক ভাড়া প্ৰদান কৰিব লাগিব।
৬। অন্যান্য অনুমানৰ বিপৰীতে হ'ব পৰা যিকোনো ধৰণৰ প্ৰভাৱ।	এনেধৰণৰ অপ্রতুত ক্ষয়-ক্ষতি হ'লে বিষয়টো নথিভুক্ত কৰা হ'ব আৰু যতদূৰ পৰ্যন্ত এক গ্ৰহণযোগ্য সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হ'বলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হ'ব।		

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।
