

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 38412-033
April 2018

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

Dibrugarh Subproject:

Package D1: Over Water Bank Protection Work of 1.05 km along DTP Dyke

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

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 1st February 2018)

Currency unit	-	Indian rupees (INR/Rs)
INR1.00	=	\$0.0156912
\$1.00	=	INR 63.7299

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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Executive Summary

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

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

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

4. The improvements proposed under this package would entail land acquisition, however will not impact any residences or shops belonging to either titleholders or non-titleholders. This package will involve acquisition of 0.14 ha of private land and require transfer of 5.71 ha of government land. 5.71 ha of government land is encumbrance-free and would not impact any encroacher or squatter as there are no non-titleholders (squatters/encroachers/tenants) on the this land to be requisitioned for the sub component. There are 3 landowners from whom land will be acquired and all of the landowners will be losing 100 percent landholding, however would not face economic displacement as the land is unproductive. Even though the land is residential it is unproductive because the land is erosion affected and area of land is very small. Hence, there has no re-sale value or viable to construct any permanent structure. All these titleholders reside in the country side where they have own residential land. There are no common property resources getting affected. In all, the package will cause impact to 3 households comprising of 20 persons.

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

6. The private land required for these packages are spread across one ward viz. *Maruwarripatty Ward No. 16*. There are 3 landowners from whom land is proposed to be acquired and loss of land will be significant as they will be losing 10 percent and above of their total landholding.

7. Census and socio economic survey and due diligence were carried out from 6th September to 8th September 2017 based on the final design provided by WRD Dibrugarh Division. The survey identified 3 households losing only land and the socio-economic survey was also carried out amongst them.

8. The project intervention would impact 3 landowners and there will be no impact to any structures, shops or trees as the entire stretch of the land is vacant/encumbrance free.

9. Hundred percent of the households are headed by men and 67 percent of the affected households belong to the general category, followed by 33 percent other Backward Class. The average size of the affected household is 6.7 members or says 7 members. The worker participation rate of 35 percent amongst the affected persons is lower than the State average (38.7%). The average annual income of the affected household is Rs.575,000. None of the affected households fall under vulnerable category.

12. Consultations were undertaken throughout the RP preparation stage and all relevant aspects of subproject design, benefits out of project interventions, details of land required and impact to private property, declaration of cut-off date, proposed provisions on compensation for land, structures, trees/crops as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013, proposed provisions for payment of resettlement assistances and the implementation arrangement were discussed with the affected communities. Information will be disseminated to APs at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the SIO with assistance of the NGO hired for assisting in RP implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to APs as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Assamese. The Assamese version of executive summary of RP along with Entitlement Matrix and structure and process of GRC will also be disclosed to APs. The resettlement plan update not required and disclosed to affected households and uploaded in the ADB and FREMAA website.

13. The Resettlement Plan has been updated based on the updated MFF Resettlement Framework of Project 2 and final design provided by SIO Dibrugarh. The final design has been approved by CWC for 1.05 K.M instead of earlier 1.95 K.M. The Resettlement Framework and entitlements adopted are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

14. For the title holders, the date of LA notification [Sec 9(1)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1964 will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with RFCTLARR Act and ADB SPS. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 8.8 million (USD 135315).

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

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

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

I. Project Description

Background

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

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

Table 1: Description of Subprojects under Tranche-II

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

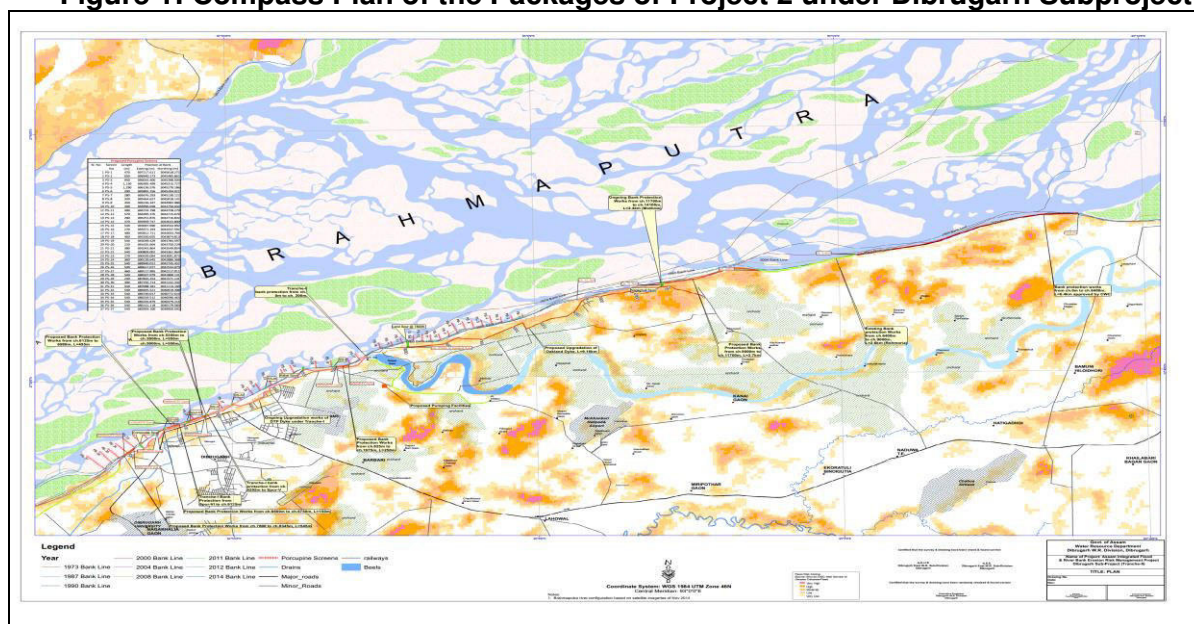
- | |
|--|
| ii) Pro siltation measures with porcupine screens at different locations;
iii) Emergency work (earthwork)
(Note: this sub-project was proposed in Tranche I subsequently moved to Tranche II due to late receipt of environmental clearance from GoI) |
|--|

3. Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) for Package-D2 of the Dibrugarh subproject proposed under Tranche-II of AIFRERMIP. This RP addresses the social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets and impact to non-titleholders living along the embankment of the river, that would result in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with the Resettlement Framework of AIFRERMIP that confirms to the principles and provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARRA) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009.

The Package

4. The Package-D2 of Dibrugarh sub-project involves over water bank protection of 1.05 km along DTP dyke. The proposed improvements would entail land acquisition and will impact titleholders living along the corridor of impact (COI). **Figure 1** shows the compass plan of the 3 packages under Dibrugarh.

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



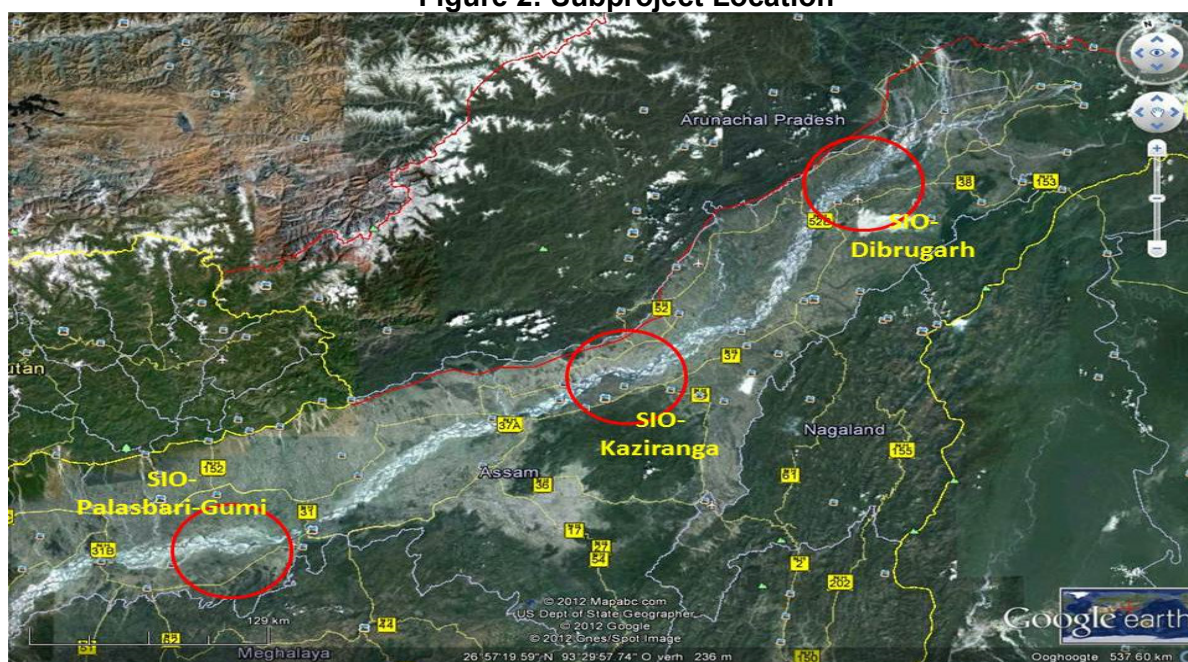
Source: WRD, Dibrugarh Division, Assam

Profile of the Project Area

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

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

Figure 2: Subproject Location



Source: Google Earth

Subproject Package-D2 Impacts

7. Bank protection along DTP Dyke 1.05 kms of Dibrugarh subproject will prevent erosion of the agricultural lands and the settlement areas that are adjacent to the river and thereby protect the life and property of the people living in these settlements as also protect the rehabilitated DTP Dyke as the dyke is very close to River Brahmaputra in this stretch.

8. However, the improvements proposed under this package would entail land acquisition. This package will involve acquisition of 0.14 ha of private land and require transfer of 5.71 ha of government land. There are 3 landowners from whom land will be acquired and all these landowners will be losing 10 percent and more of their landholding. In all, the packages will cause impact to 3 households comprising of 20 persons. The involuntary resettlement impacts are summarised in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Package-D2
Private Land Acquisition (ha)	0.14 ha
Government Land Required	5.71 ha
Displaced Households (DHs)	3
Physically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	-
Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	-
Economically Displaced Titleholders losing land	-
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	-
Non-Significant Impact ¹	-
Total Displaced Persons (DPs)	20
Titled DPs	3
Non-titled DPs	-
Total Displaced Persons (DPs) experiencing major impact	20
Titled DPs experiencing major impact	3
Non-titled DPs experiencing major impact	-
Affected employees	-
Affected Structures	-
Affected Private Trees	-
Affected Common Property Resources	-

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, September 2017

Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

9. The alignment of the proposed work will have only marginal impact as only 3 titleholders will be losing 0.14 ha of unproductive residential land. The land is residential it is unproductive as the land is erosion affected and area of land is very small. Hence, there has no re-sale value or viable to construct any permanent structure. No structure or tree will be impacted in the private or government land of 5.85 ha as there are no structures or trees in this portion of the land. There are no non-titleholders (squatters/encroachers/tenants) on the government land to be requisitioned for the sub component.

¹ Where the impact to structure is less than 10 percent of the total area, then such impacts are categorised as non-significant impacts as the DP is neither physically nor economically displaced or losing less than 10 percent of their productive assets.

Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

10. The update of the Resettlement Plan has been done based on the final design approved by Central Water Commission (CWC) on the basis of which the DPR has been prepared. Earlier the proposal was for 1.95 km, however, during scrutiny in CWC, New Delhi suggested for only 1.05 km out of 1.95 km. Therefore, the final design included in the DPR is for 1.05 km. Land census has been carried out by the Revenue officials. A copy of the Land Census report by the Revenue officials is appended in **Appendix 2**. The entire government land is encumbrance free and there are no assets attached to this stretch of the land. There are no assets attached to the private land measuring 0.14 ha and 3 families will be affected due to land acquisition.

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

II. Scope of Land Acquisition and Impacts

Impacts of the Subproject Package

12. The proposed project activities in Dibrugarh subproject include 6-packages (Table-1) and this RP has been prepared for Package-D2 Bank protection of 1.05 km along DTP Dyke of the Dibrugarh subproject. Due to slope cutting along the bank, additional land within 30 m RCOI of the river bank will be required and this would involve acquisition marginal as well as unproductive² private land and transfer of government land³ without any impact on structures or trees (Table 2).

Scope of Land Acquisition

13. The proposed civil work under this work involves acquisition of private residential land and transfer of government land for slope cutting for over water bank protection work. The total land required for the improvements proposed under the packages is 5.85 ha. The work-wise extent of private land and government land required is given in Table 3. The private land to be acquired for this subproject is 0.14 ha and constitutes 2.4 percent of the total land required.

Table 3: Land Requirement

S.No	Classification of Land	DTP Dyke Protection		Total
		Marowaripatty	Khalihamari	
1	Private Land	0.14 ha	-	0.14 ha
2	Government Land	3.95 ha	1.76 ha	5.71 ha
	Total	4.09 ha	1.76 ha	5.85 ha

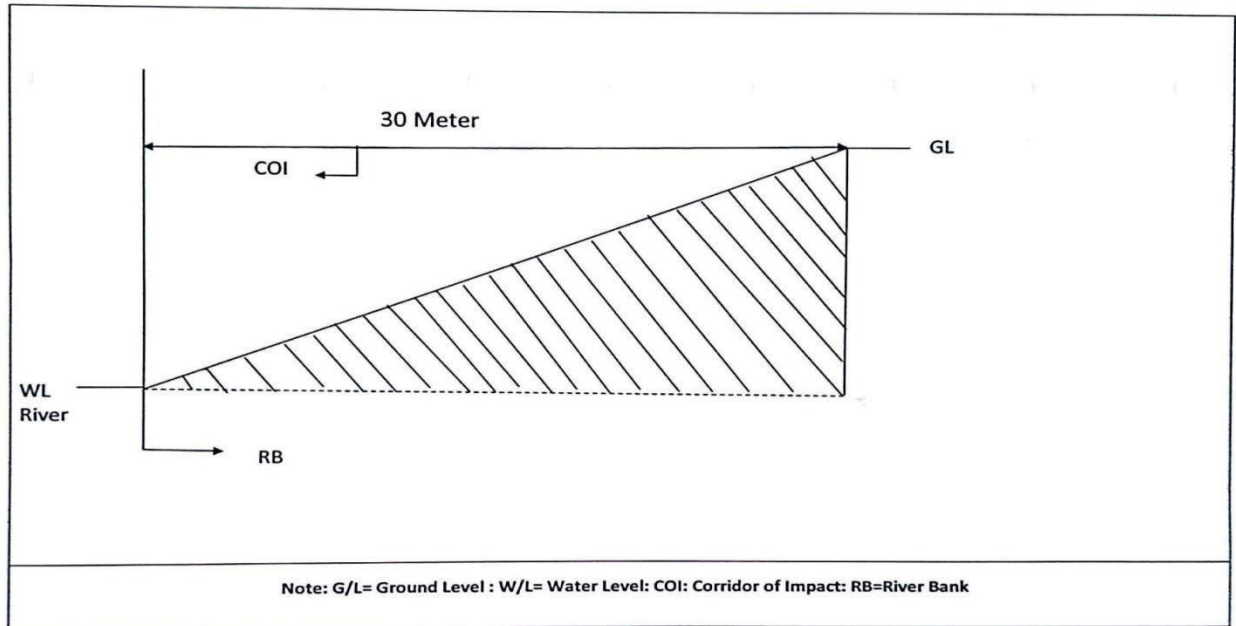
Table 4: Type of Land Lost

Use of Land	Marowaripatty	Khalihamari	Total	Extent (in ha)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-
Commercial	-	-	-	-
Residential	4.09 ha	1.76 ha	3	5.85
Total	4.09 ha	1.76 ha	3	5.85

² Even though the land is residential it is unproductive as the land is erosion affected and area of land is very small. Hence, there has no re-sale value or viable to construct any permanent structure.

³ There are no non-titleholders (squatters/encroachers) on the government land to be requisitioned for the sub component.

Figure 3: Cross Section of Package-D2 Showing Corridor of Impact



Source: WRD Dibrugarh Division

The work in this package will not have any impact to structures, livelihood, common property resources and private trees.

III.Socioeconomic Information and Profile

Involuntary resettlement Impacts

14. This Resettlement Plan is based on census and socio economic survey carried out from 6th September, 2017 to 8th September 2017 based on the detailed design provided by WRD Dibrugarh Division. The survey identified 3 households losing land and the socio-economic survey was also carried out amongst them. The detail measurement survey (DMS) has been undertaken in entire stretch of the land and no further update of this RP will be required.

Methodology

15. Census survey was carried out by using a structured questionnaire covering all the households falling with the proposed right-of-way or corridor of impact (COI) of 30 meters in Package-D2. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the Displaced Household (DH); (ii) tenure; and (iii) type, use and extent of loss to the DH. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socio economic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the household, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, vulnerability characteristics, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, and ascertaining perceptions about project, resettlement options and compensation, was collected from all impacted household. All structures were photographed for reference and record. Details of common property resources within the Col were also recorded. The questionnaire used for the census survey is attached as

16. Appendix 7.

17. The displaced households were categorised based on the severity of impact as significant (loss of 10 percent and above of the productive asset or structure) and non-significant (loss of less than 10 percent of the productive asset or structure).

Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Households

Head of the Households by Sex

18. Hundred percent of the households are headed by men and the head of household by sex is presented in the following table.

Table 5: Head of Household by Sex

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	3	100.0
Female	0	0.0
Total	3	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, September 2017

Households by Religion

19. Sixty Seven percent affected households reported that they are Hindus and remaining 33 percent are Muslims. The household by religion is presented in the following table.

Table 6: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	2	66.7
Muslim	1	33.3
Christian	-	-

Total	3	100
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Source: Census and Socio economic survey, September 2017

Households by Social Category

20. Sixty Seven percent of the affected households comprise general category and 33 percent Other Backward Caste. The social category of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 7: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	2	66.67
Other Backward caste	1	33.33
Scheduled caste	0	0.00
Scheduled Tribes	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00
Total	3	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, September 2017

Household by Size of Family

21. Hundred percent of the affected households provided details of family members. Family size of 100 percent at the affected household is 7 members and above. The average size of the affected household is 6.67 members or say 7 members

Table 8: Size of the household

Size of the Family	Number	Valid Percentage
Up to 3	0	0.0
4 to 5	0	0.0
6 to 7	0	0.0
Above 7	3	100.00
Not disclosed	0	0.00
Total	3	100
Average size of the family is 6.67		

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, September 2017

Affected Persons by Age Group

22. There is no woman above 65 years and men account for 18.18 percent in the same age group. However, in the 21 and below age group the women account for 44.4 percent and men account for 27.3 percent. In all, 35 percent of the affected persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 5 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 25 percent in the age group of 36 and 50, 25 percent in the age group of 50 and 65 and 10 percent in the above 65 age group. The sex ratio is 818 and is lower than the State average of 958.

Table 9: Age Group of DPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 21	3	27.3	4	44.4	7	35.0
> 21 and ≤ 35	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	5.0
> 35 and ≤ 50	3	27.3	2	22.2	5	25.0
> 50 and ≤ 65	3	27.3	2	22.2	5	25.0
Above 65	2	18.18	0	0.00	2	10.00
Total	11	100	9	100	20	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, September 2017

Socio-economic Profile

Educational Level of the Affected Persons

23. Hundred percent of the females and males are educated. When compared with the State literacy level of 100 percent amongst males (Urban 79%) and 100 percent amongst females (Urban 68%), the level of educational attainment amongst both male and female is significantly higher than the State literacy level. Higher Secondary is the highest level of educational attainment for most of the females with the number of females beyond higher secondary declining. The educational level of the members of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 10: Educational level of DPs

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 5 th	1	9.09	1	11.1	2	10.0
6 th to 8 th	2	18.18	0	0.0	2	10.0
9 th to 10 th	1	9.09	2	22.2	3	15.0
11 th to 12 th	4	36.36	3	33.3	7	35.00
Diploma	3	27.27	1	11.1	4	20.00
Graduate	0	0.00	1	11.1	1	5.00
Post Graduate	0	0.00	1	11.1	1	5
Uneducated	0	0.00	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	11	100	9	100	20	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, September 2017

Occupation of the Affected Persons

24. Hundred percent amongst females and 36.4 percent amongst males are either unemployed or are not in workforce, with the not in workforce comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and females. The State average of worker participation rate being 38.4 percent, the worker participation rate of 35 percent amongst the affected persons is lower than the state average. Fifty four percent of the male who self employed. The occupation of the members of the affected household is presented in the following table.

Table 11: Occupation of DPs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty/Tea shop	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Veg/Grocery shop	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Self employed	6	54.55	0	0.00	6	30.00
Salaried/Pension	1	9.09	0	0	1	5.00
Fishing	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Casual labourer	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cultivator	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0
Agri labourer	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployed/Not in workforce	4	36.4	9	100.0	13	65.0
Total	11	100	9	100	20	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, September 2017

Income of the Affected Household

25. Hundred percent of the household are earning more than Rs.60,000. The average annual income of the affected household is Rs.575,000.

Table 12: Annual Household Income

Income Range	Number	Percentage
Up to 24,000	-	0.0
24,001 to 48,000	0	0.0
48,001 to 60,000	0	0.00
>60,000	3	100.00
Not disclosed	0	0.0
Total	3	100
The average annual household income is Rs. 575,000		

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, September 2017

Role of Women

Participation in Economic Activity

26. None of the women involved in any economic activity.

Decision making

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

Institutional Delivery

28. All the women reported that they availed the facility of private hospital for delivery during the last pregnancy. This is significantly higher than the State average of 70.6 percent⁴.

Table 13: Child Delivery

Source	Number	Percentage
Government Hospital	-	-
Private Hospital	3	100
Midwife at Home	-	-
Village elder at Home	-	-
Not applicable	-	-
Total	3	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, September 2017

Gender Disaggregated Data

29. There are no have women headed households and among members of household women account for 45 percent. The women DPs comprise of 44 percent who are below 21 years, 11 percent are in the age group of 22 to 35 years, 22 percent are in the age group of 36 to 50 years, 22 percent are in the age group of 51 to 65 years old. Hundred percent of the females are educated, 11 percent each have studied up to primary and middle school, 22 percent have studied up to high school, 33 percent have studied up to higher secondary and 11 percent is graduates and 11 percent is post graduate. Hundred percent of the females are not in workforce and amongst the workforce.

30. Hundred percent of the women are involved in financial decisions of the household, women in 100 percent (3 out of 3) of the households are responsible for fetching drinking water, the institutional delivery is 100 percent and none of the female reported of having title for property (land or building).

Key Socio-economic Indicators

31. The key socio-economic indicators established based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out amongst the DHs during September 2017 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.

⁴ NFHS-4 (2015-16)

Table 14: Key Socio-economic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Economic Indicators (N = 3)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	
	(N =3)		
2	Number of earners	Average	3.33
3	Business establishment	%	1.50
4	Professional	%	0.3
b)	Housing/Shop/Land Characteristics (N=3)		
5	Permanent	%	100
6	Semi-permanent	%	-
7	Temporary houses	%	-
8	Owners	%	100
9	Encroachers	%	-
10	Squatters	%	-
11	Titleholder	%	100
	Standard of Living (N=3)		
12	Having Separate Kitchen	%	100
13	Having Separate Toilet	%	100
14	Houses Electrified	%	100
15	Access to Piped Water Supply (HSC/PT)	%	100
16	LPG as fuel for Cooking	%	100
c)	Demographic Characteristics (N=20)		
17	Family size	Average	6.67
18	Women headed household	%	-
d)	Assets Owned (N=3)		
19	Cycle	%	100
20	Motor cycle	%	100
21	Fishing boat	%	-
22	Fishing net	%	-
23	Pickup Van	%	66.67
24	Cart	%	-

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, September 2017

Resettlement Preferences

32. The all 3 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 15: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Land for Land	0	0.00
Project assisted - House / shop	0	0.00
Self managed - Cash assistance	3	100.00
Total	3	100

Source: Census and Socio economic survey, September 2017

IV. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

33. The Resettlement Plan has been prepared in close consultation with all the stakeholders and consultations with affected persons and stakeholders will continue to be held throughout the implementation period through formal meetings, informal meetings with small groups, focus group discussions. During RP preparation, consultation and discussions were held in the major habitations and villages along the river reaches involving project affected families and other stakeholders such as Ward members, municipal body, women and vulnerable groups.

34. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the subproject and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and meetings were undertaken amongst the various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders, during the census and socio economic survey that was carried out in September 2017. The various methods employed during the consultation process are given in the following table.

Table 16: 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>Ward Members</i>	Brief discussions/ individual interview
Women and Children	Consultations
Other vulnerable groups (ST, Poor)	Focus Group Discussions
DC, Circle Officer, EO (DMB)	Individual meetings
Elderly	Individual consultations



35. An essential part of the RP was the involvement of the APs throughout the entire process of planning. The consultations with the APs resulted in transparency in the process of identification and enumeration. Further, it helped in understanding better the requirements and expectations of the APs. Consultations were undertaken throughout the RP preparation stage and all relevant aspects of subproject design, benefits out of project interventions, details of land required and impact to private property, declaration of cut-off date, proposed provisions on compensation for land, structures, trees/crops as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013, proposed provisions for payment of resettlement assistances and the implementation arrangement were discussed with the affected communities. 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




36.

37.

38. Appendix 5.

Table 17: Consultation Details

Date	Venue	No of participants			Photograph
		M	F	T	
07-09-2017	Consultation with Women near Bank protection Work	2	5	7	
08-09-2017	Consultation Near Bank Protection Work	2	2	4	

Date	Venue	No of participants			Photograph
		M	F	T	
08-09-2017	Consultation Executive Engineer, SIO	2	1	3	
08-09-2017	Consultation Titleholder losing Land at WRD Dibrugarh	5	1	6	
08-09-2017	Consultation Titleholder losing Land at Circuit house, Dibrugarh	4	1	5	

Outcome of the Consultations

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

Table 18: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Date	Place	Queries and Responses
07/09/2017	Bank Protection Site	<p><i>Do they feel that the proposed work will be beneficial to the people living near the Dyke?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to them continuous bank erosion is causing threat to the people living near the Dyke. <p><i>What kind of benefit they expect from this bank protection work?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security of their property and stabilization of river bank.

Date	Place	Queries and Responses
		<p><i>Where the people who have gone from the proposed work site where they were residing before rehabilitation of the DTP Dyke?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They informed that those people have moved to some other place after receiving compensation and assistances from the project. <p><i>Will people without patta land also receive compensation and assistance from the project?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People without title to the land will be entitled to compensation for the non-land assets and assistance under the project.
08/09/2017	Bank Protection Site	<p><i>Do they feel that the proposed work will be beneficial to the people living near the Dyke?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to them continuous bank erosion is causing threat to the people living near the Dyke. <p><i>What kind of benefit they expect from this bank protection work?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security of their property and stabilization of river bank. <p><i>Where the people who have gone from the proposed work site where they were residing before rehabilitation of the DTP Dyke?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They informed that those people have moved to some other place after receiving compensation and assistances from the project. <p><i>Whether people without having patta land also received compensation and assistances from the project?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All persons received compensation and assistances from the project whether they were residing in private or govt. land.
08/09/2017	WRD Office, Dibrugarh	<p><i>Discussion with Executive Engineer regarding presence of any squatter or structure in the proposed work site of over water bank protection work along DTP Dyke.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to him land is encumbrance free as there are no squatter or any kind of structure and he had personally visited the site along with Circle Officer, Dibrugarh (East) Circle. • He informed that the proposed work of Bank Protection of 1950 M from Spur No.5 to Spur No. 7 of DTP Dyke would entail only land acquisition of a meager 0.14 ha. • Land records has been verified by the Circle Office
08/09/2017	WRD Office, Dibrugarh	<p><i>The consultation was held in presence of Executive Engineer, SIO Dibrugarh. The consultation was focused on their willingness in acquiring their land for project work, presence of any squatter or structure in that portion of land.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of them informed that they will lose the small plot of land otherwise also as the land is very close to the river bank and bank erosion during flood are gradually eroding their land. • They informed that their land is encumbrance free as there

Date	Place	Queries and Responses
		<p>are no squatter or any kind of structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are residing in another plot of their own land in the country site as they have sufficient private land for residence and commercial activities.
08/09/2017	Circuit house at Dibrugarh	<p><i>The consultation was focused on their willingness in acquiring their land for project work, presence of any squatter or structure in that portion of land.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They informed that they will lose the small plot of land otherwise also as the land is very close to the river bank and bank erosion during flood is gradually eroding their land, hence, otherwise also the land is up-productive. • Their plot of land has no structure or trees and it totally vacant. • They are residing in another plot of their own land in the country site as they have sufficient private land for residence and commercial activities.

Plan for further Consultation in the Project

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

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

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

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

Table 19: 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	September 2017	Completed
Disclosure of Project details, GRM and mitigation measures of the impacts	FREMAA and PMC	November 2017	
Disclosure of RP in FREMAA, WRD and ADB website	FREMAA, WRD and ADB	November 2017	
Disclosure of list of APs and entitlements	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	November – December 2017	
Consultation with APs, stakeholders, vulnerable	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	Entire period of RP implementation	
Disclosure of RP implementation details in Local language.	NGO, FREMAA, SIO and PMC	Entire period of RP implementation	
Disclosure of monitoring reports	FREMAA, WRD and ADB	Entire period of RP implementation	

Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

43. During public consultations information on the project details, likely impacts and benefits, stakeholders involved in project implementation, process of RP implementation, entitlements of AHs/APs proposed, payment procedure etc. have been disclosed. The Final RP will be disclosed by FREMAA by uploading the same the FREMAA and WRD website along with the gist of the RP translated in local language. The translated gist of the RP would provide details of the project, magnitude of impact to land and assets, eligibility and entitlement, institutional arrangement and grievance redressal process. Hardcopies of the gist of the RP in local language will be made available at the local level public offices such as Block, Circle and Deputy Commissioner's Offices and Ward offices. This RP update not required and disclosed to affected households and on the ADB and FREMAA website

44. Information will be disseminated to APs at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the SIO with assistance of the NGO hired for assisting in RP implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to APs as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Assamese. The Assamese version of executive summary of RP along with Entitlement Matrix and structure and process of GRC will also be disclosed to APs. The translated version of the entitlement matrix, brief about the project and summary of RP is at **Appendix 8**.

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

V. Legal Framework

Background

46. 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).

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

National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy

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

48. 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 are discussed below.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. A Resettlement and Rehabilitation award detailing the entitlements to be provided as per the Second Schedule of Act is passed by the competent authority. Possession of land can be taken only after payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as detailed in Second Schedule and Third Schedule. The details of amenities to be provided in a resettlement site are detailed in the Third Schedule. The benefits to be offered to the affected families include land for land to the extent government land available in the resettlement areas, preference for employment in the project subject to availability and suitability of the person, training/capacity building for job/self employment, wage employment in project construction work to the willing APs and housing benefits including houses for those losing houses and the landless 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.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

53. 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.

54. 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.

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

GAPs and Project Specific Actions

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

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

Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

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

- (i) Screen the project early, to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a census and socio-economic survey of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Adopt measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by taking the following measures: (i) explore shifting the subproject components in

government land or locations which are less impacting; (ii) ensure use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; and (iii) modify the designs of subproject components to minimise land requirement and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.

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

- (xiii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement⁵ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (xiv) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

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

⁵ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

VI. Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

Eligibility Criteria

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

61. 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.

62. This Package-D2 of Dibrugarh Subproject will have two types of affected persons i.e.: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; and (ii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all these two types of affected persons.

Entitlement Matrix

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

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

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

Table 20: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
Loss of Private Land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/APs with customary land Right/Families whose livelihood is dependent on land	Compensation at replacement value ⁶ or land-for-land where feasible.
			One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family
		Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not)/share cropper	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
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

⁶Replacement cost for land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. Compensation at 1 to 2 times of the market value of the land. Market value to be multiplied by factor 1 for land in urban area, 1 to 2 in rural area depending on the distance from urban area with an additional 'Solatium' equal to the amount of compensation (100%).

⁷ The housing benefit shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
			<p>onetime financial assistance of at least Rs. 150,000. In rural areas, the affected households shall get onetime financial assistance of Rs. 130,000⁸</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 to availability of suitable Govt. land with basic amenities in the site</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 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>

⁸ Rate for PMAY house in rural areas of GoA in Panchayat and Rural Development Department.

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

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
		Encroachers	Replacement cost of the affected structure constructed by the encroacher. Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation 60 days advance notice to shift from encroached structure. Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets.
Loss of Cattle shed / Grain Storage	Cattle shed / Petty Shop/ Grain Storage	All affected households	Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed Each affected family having petty shop shall get one time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 Each affected family having a grain storage shall get one time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 for construction of grain storage
Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/sharecropper/non titled AP	60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior. If notice cannot be given, lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department Compensation for timber trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Agriculture/Horticulture Department for fruit bearing trees.
Loss of land/structure/assets attached to land/tress and crops	Land/structure/assets attached to land/tress and crops	All affected household	Exemption from fees and taxes ⁹ related to all compensation
Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/non titled/employee of 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 APs Consideration for project employment.

⁹There shall be no TDS on compensation paid for land or structure or any assets attached to land including trees and crops. This is in accordance with Sec 96 of RFCTLARR Act ('No income tax or stamp duty shall be levied on any award or agreement made under this Act, except under section 46 and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same')

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlement
Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	All impacted Vulnerable APs ¹⁰	One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid in addition to other assistances.
			Vulnerable APs will receive preferential income restoration training program under the Project
			Consideration for project employment.
Impact to SC and ST in Scheduled area	Schedule Caste / Scheduled Tribe	All SC / ST displaced household	Additional assistance to SC/ST households from scheduled areas will receive onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 if they have to relocate due to the project
Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction activities	Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	Provision of rent either in a gross sum of money or by monthly or by other periodical payments for period of occupation
			Compensation for assets lost at replacement value.
			Restoration of land to previous or better quality
Loss of common resources	Common properties	Community	Replacement value excluding depreciation of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc. without depreciation. All community facility and utility replacement is compensated and also re-built following SPS principles and this RF.
Emergency bank line protection and retired embankment work	Households affected by emergency work in terms of relocation and re-building	Temporary assistance for shifting	Shifting costs, cash compensation for reconstruction and assistance/support for temporary 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.

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

¹⁰The group of population is considered 'vulnerable' comprise of – (i) those who are below poverty line (BPL), (ii) those who belong to SC or ST, (iii) women headed households, (v) elderly (female above 58 years and male above 60 years), (vi) disabled persons and (vii) landless or people not having title over land.

Cut-off Date

66. For the title holders, the date of LA 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 table below, will be the cut-off date. The date given in the Table 21 and Table 22 below, will be the cut-off date for titleholders and non-titleholders. 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 21: Cut-off-date for Titleholders

Revenue Village	Cut-off Date
Marowaripatty	Yet to be notified

Table 22: Cut-off-date for Non-Titleholders

Revenue Wards	Cut-off Date
Marowaripatty	September 6, 2017
Khalihamari	September 6, 2017

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

VII. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

68. The resettlement cost estimate for Package D2 of the Dibrugarh subprojects include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act and by adopting the multiplying factor stipulated in the Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015. The compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistances to titleholders in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the EM contained in the RF of AIFRERMIP and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 8.8 million (USD 135315). The major heads of budget items are listed below.

Compensation for Land and Structure

69. Private Land: The compensation for private land has been calculated as an average of replacement cost of land in the subproject area. The replacement cost was gathered during census survey in discussion with local community and the elected local body representatives. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for land has been taken as Rs.22,500,000 per hectare, being the highest rate for rural land from the Circle Office, Bokakhat records. The multiplying factor as per State Rules is 1 to 2, based on the distance from the nearest urban centre, and for budgeting purpose, the highest of the multiplying factor of 1.0 has been taken being urban area and along with the 100% solatium. Thus, the land cost has been taken as Rs.45,000,000 per hectare including the multiplying factor and the solatium.

R&R Assistances

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

RP Implementation Cost

71. No amount has been kept in this RP against Implementation Cost as the cost of implementation is proposed to be taken from the budget of Package-D2 RP.

Source of Funding and Fund Flow

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

Disbursement of Compensation and Assurances

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

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

Resettlement Budget Estimates

75. The budget for this sub-project is based on data and informed collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted in September 2017. The total budget for Package-D2 is estimated at Rs. 8.8 million (USD 135315). A detailed budget estimate for the package is given along with subproject wise cost break-up in the following table.

Table 30: Resettlement Budget

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	Compensation for Titleholder				
1.1	Market Value for Private Land (Multiplying Factor 1.00 and Solatium 100%)	Ha	45,000,000	0.14	6,300,000
2	R&R Assistance				
2.1	One time grant for land owners	One Time	500,000	3	1,500,000
2.2	One time resettlement allowance for Legal Titleholders, squatters and tenants, leaseholders.	One Time	50,000	3	150,000
2.3	Subsistence allowance for Legal Titleholders, squatters and tenants, leaseholders	One Time	36,000	3	108,000

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
	Sub Total				8,058,000
	Contingency 10%				805,800
	Grand Total				8,863,800
	INR in Million				8.8 (USD 135315).

VIII. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

76. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) has been established at three-levels, one at the project level, another at the District level and the third at EA level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints and grievances. The notification of establishing GRC is at **Appendix 6**. 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.

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

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

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

80. Second Level of GRC: The Second Level Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) would be established under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner or his representative of the concerned district; Additional Deputy Commissioner looking after LA as Member Secretary and Revenue Circle Officer, Executive Engineer and Assistant Executive Engineer of SIO, representative from local NGO, members of the Panchayat/ULB, and representatives of affected persons (APs) as members. The GRC will meet regularly, at least once a month, on a prefixed date. All the grievances of the people will be reviewed and resolved within 6 weeks of the date of submission. The complainant / petitioner will have the right to be heard by the GRC before the committee gives its decision. Communication, in writing should be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the GRC sitting and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will 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.

81. 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.

82. 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.

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

84. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make an effort in good faith to solve their problems through the GRC and also by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism¹¹.

¹¹<http://www.adb.org/contact?target=Hmzj1lfKqMSRDKA0C6/kg==&name=Complaint%20Receiving%20Officer&referrer=node/81970>

IX. Institutional Arrangements and Implementation

Introduction

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

Institutional Arrangement at State level

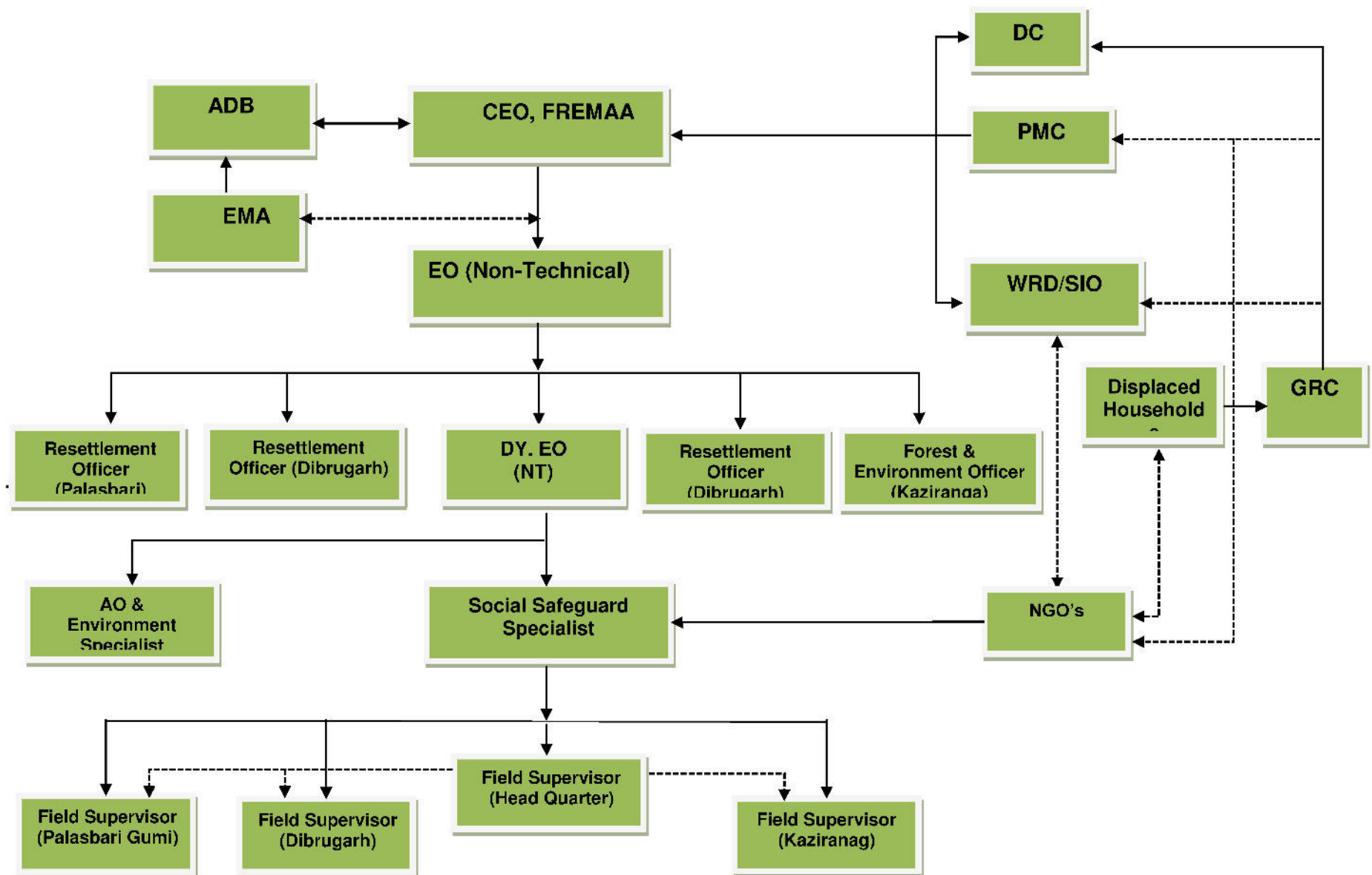
86. The Executing Agency and Implementing Agency for Project 2 is Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA), GoA and Water Resource Department (WRD), GoA respectively. The Non Technical wing of FREMAA is headed by Executive Officer (Non Technical) and supported by one Rehabilitation & Resettlement Officer, one Social Safeguard Specialist, one AO-cum-Environmental Specialist, one Forest & Environment Officer, one Senior Field Supervisor and two Field Supervisors, for addressing and managing social and environment issues. The Non Technical Wing will have the resources and authority to manage the resettlement planning and implementation. The primary role of Non Technical wing will be to ensure that projects undertaken meets all social and environment safeguard policy requirement of Gol, GoA and ADB and carry out internal monitoring during RP implementation.

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

88. 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.
89. The Field Supervisors will be responsible for:
- (i) Ensure proper implementation of RP;
 - (ii) Preparation of social safeguard requirements for the subproject as per the agreed framework and RP;
 - (iii) Identify critical social issues;
 - (iv) Guide, supervise and work closely with the RP implanting NGO;
 - (v) Ensure issue of identity and Entitlement Card to PAPs;
 - (vi) Ensure timely and transparent disbursement of resettlement assistance to

-
- affected households;
- (vii) Facilitate relocation and resettlement;
 - (viii) Coordinate with subprojects for assessment, monitoring and review as required and
 - (ix) To provide completion report of resettlement activities and timely disbursement of R&R assistances.
90. 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.
91. The NGO will be responsible for:
- (i) Work closely with the affected community for awareness generation, consultations, disclosure and identifying critical social issues;
 - (ii) Conduct Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and census survey;
 - (iii) Documentation and presentation of the findings of SIA and census survey;
 - (iv) Prepare inventory of loss land and other non land assets;
 - (v) Work closely with the technical, revenue and SEIU team in conducting the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS);
 - (vi) Facilitate implementation of RP and disbursement of compensation, R&R assistance and relocation;
 - (vii) Take lead responsibility in planning and implementing livelihood activities under the project;
 - (viii) Ensure gender sensitivity and safeguard interest of the vulnerable groups; and
 - (ix) Facilitate preparation of completion report of LA and resettlement activities by LAO and RIO.
92. Figure 4 illustrates the institutional arrangements for RP implementation.

Figure 4: Institutional Arrangements for RP Implementation



Project Management Consultant (PMC)

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

External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

94. It is important that an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) is selected to assess the status and outcomes of the Project in order to ensure that the objectives of the ADB Social Safeguards policy are met. The EMA will submit semi-annual report directly to the ADB. The draft ToR for EMA is at **Appendix 4**.

X.Implementation Schedule

RP Implementation

95. This RP will be implemented starting prior to start of civil work from 2017 to 2019 after approval of Project 2 under Tranche II of the MFF by ADB.

96. Figure 5 enumerates the RP implementation schedule.

Figure 5: Implementation Schedule

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

XI. Monitoring and Reporting

Need for Monitoring

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

Monitoring at EA Level

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

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

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

101. To function effectively, the consultant/agency responsible for external monitoring will be independent of the governmental agencies involved in resettlement implementation. The consultant/agency will provide an independent periodic assessment of resettlement implementation and impacts to verify internal monitoring, and to suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. The external monitor will submit bi-annual review directly to ADB and the EA to determine the effectiveness of RP implementation. The monitoring consultant/agency will be selected within three months of loan approval by the EA with ADB concurrence. A draft TOR for external monitoring is enclosed at **Appendix 4**. The monitoring will be carried out every year during the RP implementation. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

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

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

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

Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

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

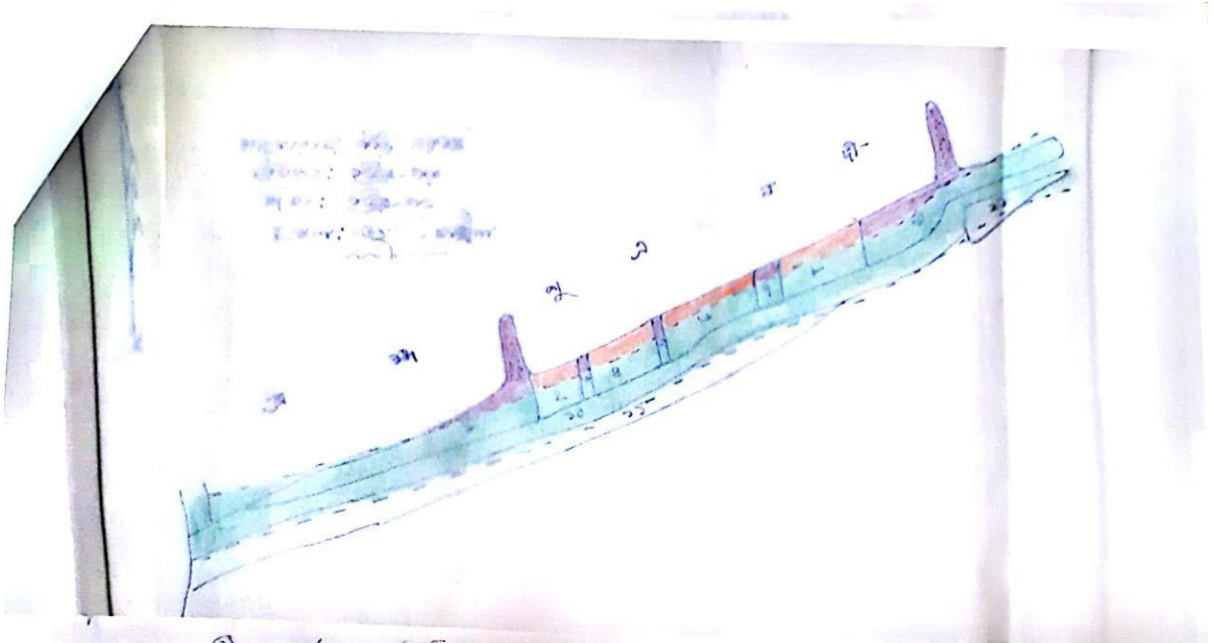
	<p>adequate publicity about the date, time and venue to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA report.</p> <p>Section 6 (1) – SIA report is made available in local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Cooration, as the case may be, and the 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 be set.</p>	No gap	N/A

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

	<p>artisans or working in affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land</p> <p>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</p> <p>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>		
Prepare a resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategies, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time bound implementation schedule.	<p>Section: 16. (1) and (2) - Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation.</p> <p>Section 41 - Separate development plans to be prepared.</p>	No gap	N/A
Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place in a form and languages understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.	<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.</p> <p>Section: 18 - The approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Cooration and in website.</p>	No gap	RF provides for disclosure as per ADB requirement

<p>Include the full costs of measures proposed on the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project costs and benefits.</p>	<p>Section: 19. (2) and Section 95. (1) - The requiring body shall bear the cost of acquisition covering compensation and R&R cost.</p>	<p>No gap</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Very close to ADB requirement</p>	<p>RF prepared as per ADB requirement</p>
<p>Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results and the results of resettlement monitoring reports.</p>	<p>Section: 45. (1) - The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post implementation social audits in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas. Section 48-50 - Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress.</p>	<p>No gap</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Appendix 2: Land Census Report by Revenue Officials



- ① ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟକେତକ ସିମା:-
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Appendix 3: Terms of Reference for RP Implementation Support NGO

A. THE PROJECT

1. The Government of Assam (GOA) is committed in implementing the program to manage flood and protect riverbank erosion by Brahmaputra River. The Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program, (AIFRERMP) is under implementation with financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) by using Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) lending modality. The MFF was approved in 25th October 2010 which amounted US \$ 120 million for overall implementation for over a period of 6 (six) years in 2 tranches. The First tranche amounting to US \$ 56.9 million was approved at the same time with approval for the MFF. This was subsequently revised to US \$ 48.5 Million. Tranche I of the project is ongoing and Tranche II is under preparation. The project financing amount of Tranche II is US \$ 89.38 Million out of which ADB will finance US \$ 71.4 Million.
2. The program aims to improve key infrastructure for flood and riverbank erosion management including improvement and rehabilitation of embankments, riverbank protection, and flood proofing works along the Brahmaputra River to protect vital state economic interests and to improve the socio- economic conditions of the flood plain inhabitants, including poverty reduction of the poorer and vulnerable groups in the project area. Thus, the proposed program has been expected to enhance the security against flood 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 improvement of existing embankments; (iii) construction of new embankments; (iv) non structural measures such as forecasting and early warning systems, and preparedness; (v) alternative measures such as community flood proofing in selected localities; and (vi) project management support.
3. A Special Purpose Vehicle in the form of Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) has been established by GOA to independently manage, monitor and execute the project including the safeguard issues considering the limited capacity of WRD.
4. The activities under Project 2 (Tranche II) include strengthening/construction of flood embankments and anti-erosion protection measures that include “emergency” work, in the form of bank protection as well as retired embankments in Dibrugarh, Kaziranga and Palasbari subprojects.

B. THE DIBRUGARH SUB-PROJECT

5. Civil work under Dibrugarh sub-project include 3 (three) packages that will require land acquisition having an impact on involuntary resettlement. These packages are:
 - Riverbank Protections along DTP Dyke area (1050 m);
 - Upgrading of Oakland Dyke (9100 m); and

- Riverbank Protection from Rohmoriam to Nagaghuli (2700m).
6. The Package-wise¹² affected households and affected persons are detailed in the table below:

Package-wise Affected Households (AHHs) and Affected Persons

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

¹² There will be 1 (one) Resettlement Plan for Package II and Package III.

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

C. SCOPE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

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

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

D. DETAILED TASKS

Details of task of the assignment are given below:

Dissemination of Information and Consultation

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

Land Acquisition

10. Liaison with the Revenue Department to ensure timely land acquisition and disbursement of compensation. 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 APs losing land to prepare the documents required to access compensation and disbursement of compensation in village meetings.

Verification

11. Undertake joint verification with the Field Officers of Revenue, FREMAA and SIO of the project affected persons to identify AHHs eligible as per the cut-off date for R&R entitlement and update the database accordingly. Verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of APs and make/ suggest suitable changes if required.
12. During the identification and verification of the eligible APs and AHHs, the NGO will ensure that each one of the APs are contacted and consulted. The NGO will conduct consultation with women from the AHHs, especially women headed households.
13. Display the list of eligible AHHs in the affected villages for APs to verify. The AHHs will be provided 15 days' time period to verify the list. This process will enable eligible AHHs left out to be included in the list. The NGO will accordingly update and finalize the list, if required in consultation with FREMAA and inform the affected accordingly.

Distribution of Identity Cards

14. Distribute Identity Cards to all APs with a photograph of the head of the AHHs, the extent of loss and entitlement.

Prepare Micro Plan

15. Preparation of Micro Plans with details of the category of APs, assets lost, compensation and all types of assistance, indicating category of entitlement; alternate livelihood options; details of resettlement, replacement of structures, land details; specific training requirement for skill up-gradation and institutions responsible for training. A separate plan has to be prepared for relocation and shifting of community assets and common property resources.

Training and Support for Income Restoration

16. In addition to providing assistance given in the entitlement package, the NGO will be responsible for training and assistance of APs wherever required for income restoration of the AHHs. Train APs losing their livelihood, design and implement suitable income restoration programs, depending on the skills and interest of the APs. The NGO will prepare individual Income Restoration Plan, as a part of the Micro Plan. The NGO will assist the APs to establish linkages with Government departments, district administration, etc., and ensure that the APs are included in the development schemes, as applicable especially with reference to vulnerable groups, in pension schemes, widow pensions, schemes for women or women headed households, schemes for differently abled persons etc.

Disbursement of Assistance and Delivery of Entitlements

17. Assist FREMAA in ensuring all the APs obtain their full entitlements as per the RP including relocation and assist the APs in opening bank accounts.

Relocation

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

Other Activities

19. Facilitate utilization of cash R&R benefits in creating productive assets by APs. Ensure proper utilization of the resettlement budget available for each of the project corridors. Identify means and accordingly inform the DC, SIO and FREMAA for disbursement of entitlements to the eligible APs/AHHs in a transparent manner.

Grievance Redressal

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

Coordination between APs, FREMAA, DC and SIO

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

Ensure Compliance of Social Safeguard issues at work site:

22. Facilitate the implementation of the project ensuring equity and inclusiveness throughout the project implementation. Assist FREMAA in ensuring that the Contractors comply with applicable labour laws (including prohibition of child labour). Assist FREMAA in ensuring facilities for labourers especially women at labour camps such as (i) temporary housing and day care facilities - during the construction the families of labourers/workers are provided with suitable accommodation and facilities for other civic requirements, particularly health and sanitation; (ii) health care - health problems of the workers are taken care of through health services and provide First Aid Box for first-aid in case of any accident/illness or minor accidental cases.

Awareness on Gender and Support in Project 2 GAP implementation:

23. The NGO will conduct 48 numbers of Public awareness campaigns over a period of 24 months in the project villages cluster wise basis and ensure eligible participants with 30% of women community members.
24. Coordination with women SHGs and Mahila Samities to conduct 96 numbers of awareness camps and implementation of need based skill/livelihood trainings with minimum 30% women participation in all the programs.

-
25. Carry out training need assessment survey in RCOI of the concerned civil work packages.
26. The NGO will support FREMAA in implementation of need based skill development training¹³. In addition to skills training, apprenticeship with local employers and workshops, on the job training and counseling will be incorporated. The training may be organized into batches over the project period. Wherever possible the NGO should facilitate placement agreements with local employers and formulate the skill training in demand in market.
- The intervention would have the following salient features:
- a) 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

27. Duration of Services- The time line for complete implementation of the RP from initiation to the submission of final reports will be 24 months for all packages under Dibrugarh sub-project.
28. All documents prepared, generated or collected during the period of contract, in carrying out the services under this assignment will be the property of FREMAA. No information gathered or generated during and in carrying out this assignment will be disclosed by the NGO without explicit permission of the FREMAA.

Location of NGO

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

Reporting

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

The following deliverables have to be submitted:

31. Inception Report: The NGO will submit to FREMAA an inception report detailing plan of action, manpower deployment, time schedule, and detailed methodology within 7 days of the commencement of the assignment.
32. Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports: The NGO will also submit monthly progress reports on the activities carried out and proposed activities for the next month. The NGO will also submit Quarterly progress report depicting all the aforesaid details. The monthly and Quarterly progress report will include status of update of APs data, progress achieved in land acquisition, disbursement of compensation and assistances, details of training imparted/facilitated etc. The monthly progress report will have to be submitted on or before 7th working day of following month and the quarterly progress report on or before 7th of the first month in the following quarter.
33. Monthly Work Plan: The work plan for the each coming month will have to be submitted in the monthly meeting along with that of the activities of the current month clearly showing site visits, targets v/s achievements, and various other elements.
34. Status Reports: The NGO will prepare and submit the status report in consultation with FREMAA as and when required. The NGO will also prepare Power Point presentation on status report during ADB mission visit in consultation with FREMAA as and when required during the entire contract period.
35. Draft Final Report: The NGO will submit a Draft Completion Report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, achievement of the tasks assigned, the methods used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support, compensation and assistance given to the APs.
36. 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.
37. 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.
38. Submission of Meeting Records: Minutes of the meeting will be prepared for all the meetings with FREMAA, DC/SDO (Civil), SIO and APs, Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) meetings, various consultations with the APs, consultations with respect to shifting of community assets, joint verification of affected land and structures, etc. will be recorded and submitted to FREMAA.
39. Submission of Quarterly Report on GAP Implementation: The NGO will submit quarterly report on activities carried out during the quarter for implementation of activities carried out against GAP in a format to be prescribed by FREMAA.

Support to be Provided by Client

40. Access to relevant documents like Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) reports; information, maps and data on technical designs, materials prepared by Project 1 NGOs, data on socio economic survey of the RCOI, copies of the Resettlement Plans, AHHs database, land acquisition details, and any other relevant and available reports/data related to the respective project corridors.
41. Facilitate coordination with the DC, SDO (Civil), Circle Officer and SIO by issuing necessary instruction.

Team for the Assignment

42. The NGO will depute a team of professionals to the site. The constitution of the Team with man- months, required qualification, experience and responsibility is at **Error! Reference source not found..**
43. Deployment of the personnel will be subject to progress of land acquisition and civil work as assessed by FREMAA.

Appendix 4: Draft Terms of Reference of External Monitoring Agency

Part I: Background Information and Project Description

Background

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

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

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

Part 2: Terms of Reference (TOR)

Objectives:

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

Scope of work

General:

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

- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation;

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

Specific:

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

Duration:

24 months (extendable depending upon the project requirement)

Reporting:

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

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

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

Support to be provided by the Client:

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

Supports under the contract:

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

Payment Schedule:

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

Required qualifications of the expert:

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

Appendix 5: Attendance Sheets Consultations

(pages 73–75 available upon request)

Appendix 6: GRC Notification.

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

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

Date:- 28/08/2017

NOTIFICATION

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

1. PROJECT LEVEL GRC:

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

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

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

2. DISTRICT LEVEL GRC:


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

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

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

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

Nitin Khade, IAS
Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA


Nitin Khade, IAS
Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA

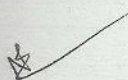
Memo No. FREMAA(P)/PROJ/209/2017/4

Date:- 28/08/2017

Copy to:-

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

Nitin Khade, IAS
Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA


Nitin Khade, IAS
Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA

Appendix 7: Questionnaire Census and Socio-economic Survey

Assam Integrated Flood and River Erosion Risk Management Investment Program

Census and Socio Economic Survey

Date	Interviewer	Supervisor

1. Identification

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

1.21 Structure No.		1.19 Toe-to-toe (in meters + 2 decimals)	
1.22 Dag No		1.23 Patta No	

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

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

Other affected assets

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

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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 -3 Hindi -4 Missing-5 Others – 6 (specify.....)
5.3 Social Category		General – 1 OBC – 2 MOBC - 3 SC – 4 ST - 5
5.4 Specify Caste/ Tribe (SC & ST mandatory)		

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

6. Affected Business (Commercial) activity

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

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

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

e							
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7. Family Income (Household Income from all Sources)

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

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

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

8.5 Total Monthly Family Expenditure		Month
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9. Indebtedness

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

HH	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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11. Economic indicators (house where the DP is living)

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

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

11.23 Cart		Yes -1	No - 2
11.24 Pick-up van		Yes -1	No - 2

12. Gender Aspects

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

13. Health and Sanitation

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

14. Resettlement Preferences

Due to improvements proposed, if your land / shop / house is affected and you have to relocate, and If the government proposes to provide assistance, what would be your preference

14.1 Relocation Options		Land for land, if feasible - 1 Project constructed - House/Shop - 2 Self managed - Cash assistance-3 Undecided - 4 Other (specify) - 4
14.2 If project constructed, preferred location (if answer to 14,1 = 2)		Same settlement - 1 Anywhere - 2 Other (specify) - 3

14.3 Preferred Income Restoration Activity (only for livelihood loss category)	
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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 8: RP Information in Local Language

পটভূমি

- ১। অসম চৰকাৰে বানপানী আৰু গড়াখহনীয়া বিপদাশংকা ব্যৱস্থাপনা অধিক নিৰ্ভৰযোগ্য আৰু সাৰ্থক কৰি তুলিবলৈ অসম প্ৰান্তৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ পাৰে পাৰে অসম সম্বন্ধিত বান আৰু নদীপাৰ খহনীয়া বিপদাশংকা ব্যৱস্থাপনা বিনিয়োগ কাৰ্য্যক্ৰম (Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Programme - AIFRERMIP) ৰূপায়ণ কৰিবলৈ লৈছে। এই কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমৰ দ্বাৰা অসমৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ বান সংশয় অঞ্চলত বাস কৰা বাসিন্দা সকল প্ৰত্যক্ষ আৰু পৰোক্ষভাবে উপকৃত হ'ব। এই কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমৰ ৰূপায়ণ কৰা হৈছে এচিয়ান ডেভেলপমেণ্ট বেংক (ABD)ৰ বহু আংশিক অৰ্থনৈতিক সুবিধা (Multi Tranche Financing Facility-MFF) ৰ জৰিয়তে। অসম বান আৰু নদী খহনীয়া ব্যৱস্থাপনা সংস্থা (Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam) ই বৰ্তমান অংশ ১ ৰ অধীনত উপ-প্ৰকল্প সমূহ ৰূপায়ণ কৰি আছে আৰু অংশ - ২ ৰ উপ প্ৰকল্প ৰূপায়ণ কৰাৰ আঁচনি কৰিছে।
- ২। এই কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমৰ উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল বান আৰু খহনীয়া ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ মূল গাঁঠনি উন্নত কৰা, যেনে- মথাউৰিৰ উন্নতিকৰণ আৰু পুনৰ্স্থাপন, সীমাৰ সংৰক্ষণ আৰু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ বান নিৰোধ কাম-কাজ, যাৰ দ্বাৰা ৰাজ্যখনৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ব্যৱস্থা সুৰক্ষিত হ'ব আৰু বানবিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বাসিন্দা সকলৰ সামাজিক-অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা উন্নত হ'ব তথা কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমৰ অন্তৰ্গত অঞ্চলবোৰত দুখীয়া আৰু অসুৰক্ষিত গোষ্ঠী সমূহৰ দৰিদ্ৰতা হ্রাস পাব। এই কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমৰ ফলস্বৰূপে বান আৰু নদীপাৰ খহনীয়াৰ পৰা সুৰক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা উন্নত হ'ব, যাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হ'ব প্ৰশাসন, জল সম্পদ বিভাগৰ (WRD) ৰাজ্যিক আৰু স্থানীয় সংস্থাবোৰৰ প্ৰতিস্থানিক সবলতা আৰু সক্ষমতা নিৰ্মাণৰ সৰ্বাত্মক সংযোগৰ দ্বাৰা। কাৰ্য্যক্ৰমৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হ'ব—
- (ক) অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ ভিত্তিত নিৰ্বাচিত/উপ-প্ৰকল্প অঞ্চলত নদীপাৰৰ সুৰক্ষা নিৰ্মাণ,
- (খ) ইতিমধ্যে থকা মথাউৰিবোৰ অধিক শক্তিশালী আৰু উন্নত কৰা,
- (গ) নতুন মথাউৰি নিৰ্মাণ,
- (ঘ) নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য জড়িত নোহোৱা ব্যৱস্থা, যেনে- বতৰৰ আগজাননী আৰু আগতীয়াকৈ বিপদ-সংকেত দিয়া ব্যৱস্থা আৰু পূৰ্ব প্ৰস্তুতি,
- (ঙ) বিকল্প ব্যৱস্থা, যেনে- নিৰ্বাচিত অঞ্চলত সমজুৰা বান নিৰোধ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু
- (চ) প্ৰকল্প ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ সহযোগ।

অংশ - ২ (Tranche II) ৰ অধীনত প্ৰস্তাৱিত তিনিটা উপ-প্ৰকল্প আৰু প্ৰতিটো উপ-প্ৰকল্পৰ অধীনত প্ৰস্তাৱিত অনুবন্ধৰ গাঁথনিৰ বিস্তৃত বিৱৰণ তলত দিয়া হৈছে।

উপ-প্ৰকল্প	গাঁঠনিৰ বিৱৰণ
পলাশবাৰী-গুমী	(i) এটা স্পাৰ (Spur) ৰ পুণৰ্নিৰ্মাণ আৰু দখলাৰ পৰা মকাধুজলৈ ৬.৩ কিলোমিটাৰ এলেকাত নদীপাৰ সংৰক্ষণ, পলাশবাৰী ক্ষেত্ৰ। (ii) পলাশবাৰী ক্ষেত্ৰৰ কালভোগ নদীত পানী দুৱাৰৰ নিৰ্মাণ। (iii) পলাশবাৰী অংশ - ১ (Tranche-1) মথাউৰিৰ ওচৰত বৃক্ষৰোপণ। (iv) গুমী ক্ষেত্ৰত ০.৯ কিলোমিটাৰ এলেকাত মাজত নদীপাৰ সংৰক্ষণৰে সৈতে তিনিটা স্পাৰ (Spur) ৰ পুনৰ্নিৰ্মাণ।

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	<p>(v) গুমী ক্ষেত্রৰ বৰভিটাৰ ১.২ কিলোমিটাৰ নদীপাৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ কাম।</p> <p>(vi) গুমী ক্ষেত্রৰ টাপৰপথাৰত ৫ কিলোমিটাৰ নদী পাৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ কাম।</p>
ডিব্ৰুগড়	<p>(i) DTP মথাউৰি অঞ্চলৰ দুঠাইত ১.৯৫ কিলোমিটাৰ দৈৰ্ঘ্যৰ নদীপাৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ কাম।</p> <p>(ii) DTP মথাউৰি অঞ্চলৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ সংকতজনক অংশত RCC জালিৰে সৈতে পলস বন্ধাৰ ব্যৱস্থা।</p> <p>(iii) অ'কলেণ্ড মথাউৰিৰ ৯.১ কিলোমিটাৰ উন্নতিকৰণ।</p> <p>(iv) বহুমৰিয়াৰ পৰা নগাঘুলীলৈ ২.৭ কিলোমিটাৰ এলেকাৰ নদীপাৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ কাম।</p> <p>(v) বিভিন্ন এলেকাত RCC জালিৰে সৈতে পলস বন্ধাৰ ব্যৱস্থা।</p> <p>(vi) DTP মথাউৰিৰ অংশ- ১ (Trance-1) এলেকাত বৃক্ষৰোপণৰ কাম।</p>
কাজিৰঙা	<p>(i) মৰিয়াহল্লাৰ (যুগনিয়তি) পৰা অগৰাতলী বন ক্ষেত্র কাৰ্য্যালয়লৈ ১২ কিলোমিটাৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ মথাউৰিৰ উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি আৰু অধিক শক্তিশালী কৰণ।</p> <p>(ii) অগৰাতলী বন ক্ষেত্র কাৰ্য্যালয়ৰ পৰা দিফলুপথাৰ (জাপৰি পথাৰ)লৈ তিনিখন নদী দুৱাৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত ৭.৮৮ কিলোমিটাৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ মথাউৰিৰ উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি আৰু অধিক শক্তিশালী কৰণ।</p> <p>(iii) বৰ্তমান মথাউৰিৰ অন্তৰ পৰা দিফলুপথাৰ - NH 37 পকা আলিলৈ ৪.২ কিলোমিটাৰ নতুন মথাউৰি নিৰ্মাণ।</p> <p>(iv) বিভিন্ন এলেকাত বিশেষ জালি সংলগ্ন পলস বন্ধাৰ ব্যৱস্থা।</p>

বিঃদ্রঃ— এই উপ-প্ৰকল্পটো Trance-I ৰ অধীনত কৰাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ লোৱা হৈছিল যদিও ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰিৱেশিক অনুমতি প্ৰাপ্তিৰ পলম হোৱা বাবে পিছলৈ Trance-II ৰ অধীনলৈ যোৱা হয়।

ক্ষতিপূৰণ সাহায্যৰ নিৰ্ধাৰক সূচী

ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ	প্ৰয়োগ	সাহায্যৰ যোগ্য ব্যক্তি	প্ৰাপ্য ক্ষতিপূৰণ
ব্যক্তিগত ভূমিৰ ক্ষতি	খেতিৰ মাটি, বসবাসৰ মাটি বা মুকলি মাটি	আইনগত স্বত্বাধীকাৰ/ নীতিগত ভূমি অধিকাৰ থকা অনুমোদিত ব্যক্তি/উপাৰ্জনৰ বাবে সেই মাটিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল পৰিয়াল	সত্ত্বৰ অনুযায়ী বিকল্প মাটিৰ মূল্য বা মাটিৰ সলনি মাটিৰ দ্বাৰা ক্ষতিপূৰণ। প্ৰতিটো পৰিয়াললৈ ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ পুনঃ সংস্থাপনৰ বাবে এককালীন সাহায্য। ইচ্ছানুযায়ী (১) প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়াললৈ ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এক কালীন সাহায্য, অথবা (২) বিশ বছৰৰ বাবে প্ৰতিমাহে ২০০০ টকাকৈ পোৰাকৈ বছৰেকীয়া আঁচনি, যি কৃষি শ্ৰমিকৰ গ্ৰাহক মূল্য সূচাংকৰ দ্বাৰা যথোচিত পৰিমাণৰ অন্তৰ্গত হ'ব। প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে সাহায্যৰ যোগ্যতা পোৱা দিনৰ পৰা এবছৰলৈকে মাহে ৩০০০ টকাকৈ বৰ্তি থকাৰ ভান্ডা পাব।
		ভাড়াতীয়া আৰু মাটিৰ চুক্তিধাৰী (lease-holders) লিখিত ভাড়াৰ চুক্তি বা মাটি চুক্তিৰ (lease-documet) থকা বা নথকা/আধিয়াৰ	চুক্তি অনুযায়ী মালিক আৰু ভাড়াতীয়া/মাটিৰ চুক্তিধাৰী/আধিয়াৰৰ কৃষি উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ। প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে সাহায্যৰ যোগ্যতা পোৱা দিনৰ পৰা এবছৰলৈকে মাহে ৩০০০ টকাকৈ বৰ্তি থকাৰ ভান্ডা পাব।
চৰকাৰী ভূমিৰ ক্ষতি	খেতিৰ মাটি, বসবাসৰ মাটি বা মুকলি মাটি	দখলকাৰী	দখল কৰা মাটিৰ পৰা উঠি যাবলৈ ৬০ দিনৰ আগতীয়া জাননী। প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে সাহায্যৰ যোগ্যতা পোৱা দিনৰ পৰা এবছৰলৈকে মাহে ৩০০০ টকাকৈ বৰ্তি থকাৰ ভান্ডা পাব।

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ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ	প্ৰয়োগ	সাহায্যৰ যোগ্য ব্যক্তি	প্ৰাপ্য ক্ষতিপূৰণ
	খালী পৰি থকা চৰকাৰী মাটি		চৰকাৰী বিভাগৰ মাজত আভ্যন্তৰীণ মাটিৰ বদল।
বাস ভৱনৰ ক্ষতি	বাসভৱন	আইনগত স্বত্বাধীকাৰ	<p>ঘৰ আৰু আন সম্পদৰ (অথবা ঘৰৰ অংশ আৰু আন সম্পদৰ যদিহে বাচি থকা অংশ ব্যৱহাৰযোগ্য হয়) বিকল্পৰ মূল্য সম্পত্তিৰ সময় সাপেক্ষ মূল্য হ্রাস (Depreciation) ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নহ'ব।</p> <p>গৃহনিৰ্মাণৰ সুবিধা যদি গাঁও অঞ্চলৰ ঘৰৰ ক্ষতি হয়, ইন্দিৰা আৱাস যোজনা (প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী আৱাস যোজনা) ৰ নিয়ম অনুযায়ী ঘৰ সাজি দিয়া হ'ব। যদি নগৰ অঞ্চলৰ ঘৰৰ ক্ষতি হয়, ন্যূনতম ৫০ বৰ্গ মিটাৰ ডেটিৰ ঘৰ দিয়া হ'ব। নগৰ অঞ্চলৰ পৰিয়ালে যদি সাজি দিয়া ঘৰ ল'বলৈ অস্বীকাৰ কৰে তেনেহ'লে ন্যূনতম ১,৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন আৰ্থিক সাহায্য দিয়া হ'ব। গাঁও অঞ্চলত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়ালে ১,৩০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন সাহায্য পাব।</p> <p>প্ৰতি পৰিয়াললৈ ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন পূৰ্ণসংস্থাপন সাহায্য</p> <p>সকলো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে সাহায্যৰ যোগ্যতা পোৱাৰ দিনৰ পৰা এবছৰলৈকে মাহে ৩,০০০ টকাকৈ বৰ্তি থকাৰ ভান্ডা পাব।</p> <p>ক্ষতিপূৰণ মূল্যৰ উপৰিও ঘৰৰ ভগ্নাৱশেষ আৰু অন্যান্য সম্পদৰ মালিকীস্বত্ব।</p>

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ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ	প্ৰয়োগ	সাহায্যৰ যোগ্য ব্যক্তি	প্ৰাপ্য ক্ষতিপূৰণ
		ভাড়াতীয়া আৰু সম্পত্তিৰ চুক্তিধাৰী (Lease holders)	<p>অনুমোদিত ব্যক্তিৰ দ্বাৰা বনোৱা ঘৰ আৰু আন সম্পদৰ (অথবা ঘৰৰ অংশ আৰু আন সম্পদৰ যদিহে বাচি থকা অংশ ব্যৱহাৰযোগ্য হয়) বিকল্প মূল্য সম্পত্তিৰ সময় সাপেক্ষ মূল্যহ্রাস (Depreciation) ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নহ'ব।</p> <p>প্ৰতিটো ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়াললৈ ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন পূৰ্ণসংস্থাপন ভাত্তা।</p>
			<p>সকলো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে পৰিবহন খৰচ আদিৰ বাবে ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন স্থানান্তৰ সাহায্য পাব।</p> <p>প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে সাহায্যৰ যোগ্যতা পোৱাৰ দিনৰ পৰা এবছৰলৈকে মাহে ৩,০০০ টকাৰ বৰ্তি থকাৰ ভাত্তা পাব।</p> <p>ক্ষতিপূৰণ মূল্যৰ উপৰিও ভাড়াতীয়া বা চুক্তিধাৰী (Lease holder) ব্যক্তিয়ে বনোৱা অংশৰ ভগ্নাংশ আৰু অন্যান্য সম্পদৰ মালিকীস্বত্ব।</p>
		থিতাপি লোৱা বাসিন্দা	<p>থিতাপি লোৱা বাসিন্দাই নিৰ্মাণ কৰা ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত ঘৰৰ বিকল্প মূল্য। সম্পত্তিৰ সময় সাপেক্ষ মূল্যহ্রাস ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নহ'ব।</p> <p>বসবাসৰ বাবে থিতাপি লোৱাসকলৰ স্থানান্তৰৰ বাবে এই প্ৰকল্পৰ দ্বাৰা উচিত বিকল্প স্থান দিয়া হ'ব। প্ৰয়োজন আৰু উপলব্ধতা সাপেক্ষে ন্যূনতম আৱশ্যকীয় সা-সুবিধা থকা চৰকাৰী মাটি দিয়া হ'ব।</p>

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ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ	প্ৰয়োগ	সাহায্যৰ যোগ্য ব্যক্তি	প্ৰাপ্য ক্ষতিপূৰণ
			<p>প্ৰতি ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়াললৈ ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন পূৰ্ণসংস্থাপন ভাত্তা।</p> <p>সকলো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে পৰিবহণ খৰচ আদিৰ বাবে ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন স্থানান্তৰ সাহায্য পাব।</p> <p>প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে সাহায্যৰ যোগ্যতা পোৱাৰ দিনৰ পৰা এবছৰলৈকে মাহে ৩,০০০ টকাৰ বৰ্তি থকাৰ ভাত্তা পাব।</p> <p>ঘৰৰ ভগ্নাৱশেষ আৰু অন্যান্য সম্পদৰ মালিকীস্বত্ব।</p>
		দখলকাৰী	<p>দখলকাৰীয়ে নিৰ্মাণ কৰা ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত ঘৰৰ বিকল্প মূল্য। সম্পত্তিৰ সময় সাপেক্ষ মূল্যহাস ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নহ'ব।</p> <p>দখল কৰা সম্পত্তিৰ পৰা উঠি যাবলৈ ৬০ দিনৰ আগতীয়ায় জাননী।</p> <p>ঘৰৰ ভগ্নাৱশেষ আৰু অন্যান্য সম্পদৰ মালিকীস্বত্ব।</p>
বাৰ্গিজিক ভৱনৰ ক্ষতি	বাৰ্গিজিক ভৱন	আইনগত স্বত্বাধিকাৰী	<p>ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত ভৱনৰ সময় সাপেক্ষে মূল্যহাস (Depreciation) অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নকৰাকৈ বিকল্প মূল্য। ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত ব্যক্তিয়ে ভৱনৰ ভগ্নাৱশেষ বিনামূল্যে লৈ যাব পাৰিব।</p> <p>প্ৰতিটো ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়াললৈ ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন পূৰ্ণসংস্থাপন ভাত্তা।</p>

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ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ	প্ৰয়োগ	সাহায্যৰ যোগ্য ব্যক্তি	প্ৰাপ্য ক্ষতিপূৰণ
			সকলো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে পৰিবহণ খৰচ আদিৰ বাবে ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন স্থানান্তৰ সাহায্য পাব।
			প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে সাহায্যৰ যোগ্যতা পোৱাৰ দিনৰ পৰা এবছৰলৈকে মাহে ৩,০০০ টকা বৰ্তি থকাৰ ভান্ডা পাব।
			ক্ষতিপূৰণ মূল্যৰ উপৰিও ভৱনৰ ভগ্নাংশেষ আৰু অন্যান্য সম্পদৰ মালিকীস্বত্ব।
		ভাড়াতীয়া আৰু সম্পত্তিৰ চুক্তিধাৰী (Lease holders)	ভাড়াতীয়া বা চুক্তিধাৰীয়ে বনোৱা আংশিক বা সম্পূৰ্ণ ভৱনৰ বিকল্প মূল্য। সম্পত্তিৰ সময় সাপেক্ষ মূল্যহ্রাস ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নহ'ব।
			সকলো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে পৰিবহণ খৰচ আদিৰ বাবে ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন স্থানান্তৰ সাহায্য পাব।
			প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে সাহায্যৰ যোগ্যতা পোৱাৰ দিনৰ পৰা এবছৰলৈকে মাহে ৩,০০০ টকাৰ বৰ্তি থকাৰ ভান্ডা পাব।
			ক্ষতিপূৰণ মূল্যৰ উপৰিও ভৱনৰ ভগ্নাংশেষ আৰু অন্যান্য সম্পদৰ মালিকীস্বত্ব।
		থিতাপি লোৱা বাসিন্দা বা ব্যৱসায়ী	থিতাপি লোৱা ব্যক্তিয়ে বনোৱা ভৱনৰ বিকল্পৰ মূল্য। সম্পত্তিৰ সময় সাপেক্ষ মূল্যহ্রাস (Depreciation) ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নহ'ব।

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ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ	প্ৰয়োগ	সাহায্যৰ যোগ্য ব্যক্তি	প্ৰাপ্য ক্ষতিপূৰণ
			<p>প্ৰতিটো ক্ষতি গ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়াললৈ ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন পূৰ্ণসংস্থাপন ভাত্তা।</p> <p>সকলো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে পৰিবহণ খৰচ আদিৰ বাবে ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন স্থানান্তৰ সাহায্য পাব।</p> <p>প্ৰতিটো স্থানচ্যুত পৰিয়ালে সাহায্যৰ যোগ্যতা পোৱাৰ দিনৰ পৰা এবছৰলৈকে মাহে ৩,০০০ টকাৰ বৰ্তি থকাৰ ভাত্তা পাব।</p> <p>ভগ্নাৱশেষ আৰু অন্যান্য সম্পদৰ মালিকীস্বত্ব।</p>
		দখলকাৰী	<p>দখলকাৰীয়ে বনোৱা ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত ভৱনৰ বিকল্প মূল্য। সম্পত্তিৰ সময় সাপেক্ষ মূল্যহাস (depreciation) ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নহ'ব।</p> <p>দখল কৰা ঠাইৰ পৰা উঠি যাবলৈ ৬০ দিনৰ আগতীয়া জনানী।</p> <p>ভগ্নাৱশেষ আৰু অন্যান্য সম্পদৰ মালিকীস্বত্ব।</p>
পশু-আস্থান/শয্যৰ ভড়াল	পশু আস্থান/সৰু-সুৰা দোকান/শয্যৰ ভড়াল	সকলো ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়াল	<p>ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পশু আস্থানৰ গৰাকী প্ৰতিটো পৰিয়ালে পশু আস্থান নিৰ্মাণৰ কাৰণে ২৫,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন আৰ্থিক সাহায্য পাব।</p> <p>সৰু-সুৰা দোকানৰ গৰাকী প্ৰতিটো পৰিয়ালে ২৫,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন আৰ্থিক সাহায্য পাব।</p>

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ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ	প্ৰয়োগ	সাহায্যৰ যোগ্য ব্যক্তি	প্ৰাপ্য ক্ষতিপূৰণ
			ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত শস্যৰ ভড়ালৰ গৰাকী প্ৰতিটো পৰিয়ালে শস্যৰ ভড়াল নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন আৰ্থিক সাহায্য পাব।
গছ-গছনি আৰু শস্যৰ ক্ষতি	জীৱিত গছ-গছনি আৰু শস্য	আইনগত মালিকীস্বত্ব/ ভাড়াতীয়া/চুক্তিধাৰী (Lease holders)/ মালিকীস্বত্বহীন অনুমোদিত ব্যক্তি	<p>ঋতু নিৰ্ভৰ খেতি আগতীয়াকৈ চপাবলৈ ৬০ দিনৰ আগতীয়া জাননী। যদি জাননী দিব পৰা নাযায় তেনেহ'লে কৃষি বিভাগে নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰা মতে শস্যৰ আনুমানিক বিক্ৰী মূল্য।</p> <p>কাঠৰ বিক্ৰীমূল্যৰ আধাৰত কাঠ হিচাপে ব্যৱহাৰ হ'ব পৰা গছৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ আৰু বাৰমহীয়া শস্য আৰু ফলৰ গছৰ বাৰ্ষিক মূল্য বিক্ৰী মূল্যৰ আধাৰত বাকী থকা উৎপাদনক্ষম বছৰবোৰৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ। সঠিক মূল্যাংকনৰ বাবে কাঠৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বন বিভাগৰ আৰু ফল দিয়া গছৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কৃষি বিভাগৰ সহায় লোৱা হ'ব।</p>
মাটি/ভৱন/মোটিৰ সতে জড়িত সম্পদ/গছ-গছনি আৰু শস্যৰ ক্ষতি	মাটি/ভৱন/মাটিৰ সতে জড়িত সম্পদ/গছ-গছনি আৰু শস্য	সকলো ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়াল	সকলো ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ লগত জড়িত মাছুল আৰু কৰৰ ^৩ পৰা ৰেহাই।
জীৱিকাৰ ক্ষতি	জীৱিকা	আইনগত মালিকীস্বত্ব ভাড়াতীয়া/চুক্তিধাৰী (Lease holders)/ মালিকীস্বত্বহীন/ব্যৱসায়িক ভৱনৰ কৰ্মচাৰী/খেতিয়ক/কৃষি শ্ৰমিক/কাৰু কলা শিল্প/ক্ষুদ্ৰ ব্যৱসায়ী/আত্ম নিয়োজিত	<p>২৫,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন আৰ্থিক সাহায্য।</p> <p>উপাৰ্জনৰ পূৰ্ণপ্ৰতিষ্ঠা আৰু উপযুক্ত অনুমোদিত ব্যক্তিৰ বাবে প্ৰশিক্ষণ।</p> <p>প্ৰকল্পত নিযুক্তিৰ বিবেচনা।</p>

(৮)

ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ	প্ৰয়োগ	সাহায্যৰ যোগ্য ব্যক্তি	প্ৰাপ্য ক্ষতিপূৰণ
অসুৰক্ষিত অনুমোদিত ব্যক্তিৰ ওপৰত প্ৰভাৱ	সকলো ধৰণৰ প্ৰভাৱ	সকলো প্ৰভাৱিত অসুৰক্ষিত অনুমোদিত ব্যক্তি	অসুৰক্ষিত ^৫ পৰিয়াললৈ আন সাহায্যৰ উপৰিও ২৫,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন সাহায্য।
			অসুৰক্ষিত অনুমোদিত ব্যক্তিয়ে এই প্ৰকল্পৰ অধীনত উপাৰ্জন পূৰণৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা প্ৰশিক্ষণত অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ পাব।
			প্ৰকল্পত নিযুক্তিৰ বিবেচনা।
অনুসূচীত অঞ্চলত অনুসূচীত জাতি আৰু অনুসূচীত জনজাতিৰ ওপৰত প্ৰভাৱ	অনুসূচীত জাতি আৰু অনুসূচীত জনজাতি	স্থানান্তৰ হোৱা অনুসূচীত জনজাতিৰ সকলো পৰিয়াল	অনুসূচীত অঞ্চলৰ অনুসূচীত জাতি আৰু অনুসূচীত জনজাতিৰ পৰিয়াল যদি প্ৰকল্পৰ বাবে স্থানান্তৰ হ'ব লগা হয় তেনে পৰিয়ালে ৫০,০০০ টকাৰ এককালীন অতিৰিক্ত সাহায্য পাব।
মাটিৰ অস্থায়ী ক্ষতি	উপ-প্ৰকল্পৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্যকলাপৰ বাবে অস্থায়ী ভাৱে প্ৰয়োজন হোৱা মাটি	আইনগত স্বত্বাধীকাৰী /মালিকীস্বত্বহীন অনুমোদিত ব্যক্তি	অস্থায়ী অধিকাৰণৰ বাবদ ডাড়া দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা মুঠ ধন হিচাপে, বা মাহেকীয়া হিচাপে, বা আন নিৰ্বাচিত সাময়িক পৰিশোধ হিচাপে।
			ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত সম্পদৰ বিকল্প মূল্যত ক্ষতিপূৰণ।
			মাটিৰ আগৰ অৱস্থানলৈ বা তাতকৈ ভাল অৱস্থালৈ পুনৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা।
ৰাজহুৱা সম্পত্তিৰ ক্ষতি	ৰাজহুৱা সম্পত্তি	গোষ্ঠী বা সম্প্ৰদায়	ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত ৰাজহুৱা সম্পত্তিৰ, যেনে—ৰাজহুৱা পানীৰ আহিলা, ৰাজহুৱা সা-সুবিধাৰ আহিলা, ধৰ্মীয় অনুষ্ঠান আদি, সময় সাপেক্ষ মূল্যহাস (depreciation) অন্তৰ্ভুক্তি নকৰাকৈ বিকল্প মূল্য। সকলো ৰাজহুৱা সুবিধা আৰু ব্যৱস্থাৰ পুনৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হ'ব আৰু SPS নিয়ম তথা এই দলিলত উল্লেখিত নীতি অনুযায়ী পূৰ্ণনিৰ্মাণ কৰি দিয়াও হ'ব পাৰে।

(৯)

ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ	প্ৰয়োগ	সাহায্যৰ যোগ্য ব্যক্তি	প্ৰাপ্য ক্ষতিপূৰণ
জৰুৰীকালীন নদী পাৰ সুৰক্ষা আৰু প্ৰত্যাহাৰকৃত মথাউৰিৰ কাম	জৰুৰীকালীন কাম- কাজৰ কাৰণে স্থানান্তৰ বা পূৰ্ণনিৰ্মাণৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰভাৱিত পৰিয়াল	স্থানান্তৰৰ বাবে সাময়িক সাহায্য	স্থানান্তৰৰ খৰচ, পূৰ্ণনিৰ্মাণৰ বাবে ধন আৰু অস্থায়ী বাবে সাহায্য, স্থানান্তৰৰ বাবে হ'ব পৰা কৰ্মৰত দিনৰ ক্ষতিৰ বাবে ভান্ডা আৰু এই নিৰ্ধাৰকসূচী অনুযায়ী পুনৰ সংস্থাপন।
চিনাক্তকৰণ নোহোৱা আন যিকোনো ক্ষতি			অভাৱনীয় আৰু অনিচ্ছাকৃত প্ৰভাৱবোৰ লিপিবদ্ধ কৰা হ'ব আৰু এই নিৰ্ধাৰকসূচীৰ আধাৰত লাঘৱ কৰা হ'ব।

(১) মাটিৰ বিকল্প মূল্য, (i) বিক্ৰী দলিলৰ পঞ্জীয়ন বা বিক্ৰীৰ চুক্তিৰ ইণ্ডিয়ান ষ্টেম্প এক্ট ১৮৯৯ (Indian Stamp Act 1899) ৰ অনুযায়ী মাটি য'ত আছে সেইমতে হ'ব, অথবা (ii) ওচৰে পাজৰে থকা একেধৰণৰ মাটিৰ অতিমাত্ৰা ৫০% বিগত তিনি বছৰৰ বাবে গড় মূল্য হিচাপে হ'ব, অথবা (iii) ব্যক্তিগত খণ্ড বা P.P.P. ৰ বাবে সম্মতি সাপেক্ষে পৰিশোধ কৰা ৰাশি হ'ব। বজাৰৰ মূল্যৰ এগুণ বা দুগুণ হাৰত ক্ষতিপূৰণ হ'ব। বজাৰ দামক নগৰৰ মাটিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ কাৰক - ১ ৰে পূৰণ কৰি বঢ়োৱা হ'ব, গ্ৰামীণ অঞ্চলৰ মাটিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নগৰৰ পৰা দূৰত্ব অনুযায়ী কাৰক - ১ ৰ পৰা ২ ৰে পূৰণ কৰি বঢ়োৱা হ'ব, যাৰ লগত থাকিব ক্ষতিপূৰণ ৰাশিৰ সমান অতিৰিক্ত "Solatium" (১০০%)।

(২) গৃহনিৰ্মাণ সুবিধা তেওঁলোকেও পাব যিবোৰ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়ালৰ বসবাসৰ মাটি নাই আৰু যি ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত অঞ্চল বুলি ঘোষণা কৰা দিনলৈকে কমেও তিনিবছৰ সেই অঞ্চলত বাস কৰি আছে।

(৩) অসম চৰকাৰে নিৰ্ধাৰিত কৰা গ্ৰামীণ অঞ্চলৰ পঞ্চায়ত আৰু গ্ৰামীণ বিকাশ বিভাগৰ PMAY দৰ।

(৪) গছ-গছনি আৰু শস্যকে ধৰি মাটিৰ লগত সংযুক্ত সম্পদ, বা মাটি বা ভৱনৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত TDS প্ৰযোজ্য নহ'ব। এয়া RFC/LARR act- ৰ ৰ অংগ-৯৬ ৰ অনুযায়ী ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে।

(৫) জনসংখ্যাৰ এটা ভাগক "অসুৰক্ষিত" (Vulnerable) বুলি নিশ্চিত কৰাৰ আধাৰ হ'ল— (i) দৰিদ্ৰ ৰেখাৰ (BPL) তলৰ মানুহ, (ii) অনুসূচীত জাতি বা অনুসূচীত জনজাতিৰ মানুহ, (iii) মহিলাই চলোৱা পৰিয়াল, (iv) বয়সস্থ (মহিলা ৫৮ বছৰৰ ওপৰৰ আৰু পুৰুষ ৬০ বছৰৰ ওপৰৰ বয়স) মানুহ, (v) শাৰীৰিক ভাবে অক্ষম, আৰু (vi) ভূমিহীন বা মাটিৰ মালিকীস্বত্ব নথকা মানুহ।

ডিব্ৰুগড় সংযুক্তি - ২

কাৰ্যকৰী সাৰাংশ

- ১। অসম চৰকাৰে বানপানী আৰু গড়াখহনীয়া বিপদাশংকা ব্যৱস্থাপনা অধিক নিৰ্ভৰযোগ্য আৰু সাৰ্থক কৰি তুলিবলৈ অসম প্ৰান্তৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ পাৰে পাৰে অসম সম্বন্ধিত বান আৰু নদীপাৰ খহনীয়া বিপদাশংকা ব্যৱস্থাপনা বিনিয়োগ কাৰ্যক্ৰম (Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Programme - AIFRERMIP) ৰূপায়ণ কৰিবলৈ লৈছে। এই কাৰ্যক্ৰমৰ দ্বাৰা অসমৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাৰ বান সংশয় অঞ্চলত বাস কৰা বাসিন্দা সকল প্ৰত্যক্ষ আৰু পৰোক্ষভাবে উপকৃত হ'ব। এই কাৰ্যক্ৰমৰ ৰূপায়ণ কৰা হৈছে এচিয়ান ডেভেলপমেণ্ট বেংক (ABD)ৰ বহু আংশিক অৰ্থনৈতিক সুবিধা (Multi Tranche Financing Facility-MFF) ৰ জৰিয়তে। অসম বান আৰু নদী খহনীয়া ব্যৱস্থাপনা সংস্থা (Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam) ই বৰ্তমান অংশ ১ ৰ অধীনৰ উপ-প্ৰকল্প সমূহ ৰূপায়ণ কৰি আছে আৰু অংশ - ২ ৰ উপ-প্ৰকল্প ৰূপায়ণ কৰাৰ আঁচনি কৰিছে।
- ২। এই কাৰ্যক্ৰমৰ উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল বান আৰু খহনীয়া ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ মূল গাঁঠনি উন্নত কৰা, যেনে- মথাউৰিৰ উন্নতিকৰণ আৰু পুনৰ্স্থাপন, সীমাৰ সংৰক্ষণ আৰু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ বান নিৰোধ কাম-কাজ, যাৰ দ্বাৰা ৰাজ্যখনৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ব্যৱস্থা সুৰক্ষিত হ'ব আৰু বানবিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বাসিন্দা সকলৰ সামাজিক-অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা উন্নত হ'ব তথা কাৰ্যক্ৰমৰ অন্তৰ্গত অঞ্চলবোৰত দুখীয়া আৰু অসুৰক্ষিত গোষ্ঠী সমূহৰ দৰিদ্ৰতা হ্রাস পাব। এই কাৰ্যক্ৰমৰ ফলস্বৰূপে বান আৰু নদীপাৰ খহনীয়াৰ পৰা সুৰক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা উন্নত হ'ব, যাক কাৰ্যকৰী কৰা হ'ব প্ৰশাসন, জল সম্পদ বিভাগৰ (WRD) ৰাজ্যিক আৰু স্থানীয় সংস্থাবোৰৰ প্ৰতিস্থানিক সবলতা আৰু সক্ষমতা নিৰ্মাণৰ সৰ্বাত্মক সংযোগৰ দ্বাৰা। কাৰ্যক্ৰমৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হ'ব—
 - (ক) অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ ভিত্তিত নিৰ্বাচিত/উপ-প্ৰকল্প অঞ্চলত নদীপাৰৰ সুৰক্ষা নিৰ্মাণ,
 - (খ) ইতিমধ্যে থকা মথাউৰিবোৰ অধিক শক্তিশালী আৰু উন্নত কৰা,
 - (গ) নতুন মথাউৰি নিৰ্মাণ,
 - (ঘ) নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য জড়িত নোহোৱা ব্যৱস্থা, যেনে- বতৰৰ আগজাননী আৰু আগতীয়াকৈ বিপদ-সংকেত দিয়া ব্যৱস্থা আৰু পূৰ্ব প্ৰস্তুতি,
 - (ঙ) বিকল্প ব্যৱস্থা, যেনে- নিৰ্বাচিত অঞ্চলত সমজুৱা বান নিৰোধ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু
 - (চ) প্ৰকল্প ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ সহযোগ।

অংশ - ২ (Tranche II) ৰ অধীনত প্ৰস্তাবিত তিনিটা উপ-প্ৰকল্প আৰু প্ৰতিটো উপ-প্ৰকল্পৰ অধীনত প্ৰস্তাবিত অনুবন্ধৰ গাঁথনিৰ বিস্তৃত বিৱৰণ তলত দিয়া হৈছে।

- (৩) পলাশবাৰী আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় দুয়ো ঠাইতে পানীৰ কামত খহনীয়াৰ প্ৰতিৰোধ, ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ অ'কলেণ্ড মথাউৰিৰ উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি আৰু শক্তিশালীকৰণ, ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ মথাউৰিৰ উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি আৰু শক্তিশালীকৰণ, লগতে কাজিৰঙাৰ বৰ্তমান ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ মথাউৰিৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰ এইবোৰ গড়কাপ্তানী কামৰ বাবে ভূমি অধিগ্ৰহণৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব আৰু তাৰ প্ৰতিকূল প্ৰভাৱ উপ-প্ৰকল্পৰ পূৰ্ণবাস আৰু পূৰ্ণপ্ৰতিষ্ঠান সংক্ৰান্ত বিষয়ত পৰিব।

(২)

- (৪) এই দুই কার্যসূচীৰ অধীনত প্ৰস্তাৱিত উন্নতিকৰণৰ পৰিণাম হ'ব ভূমি অধিগ্ৰহণ, আৰু প্ৰভাৱ মালিকীস্বত্বহীন বসতি আৰু দোকান পোহাৰত পৰিব। এই দুটা কামৰ বাবে ২১.৩৩ হেক্টৰ ব্যক্তিগত ভূমিৰ অধিগ্ৰহণৰ আৰু ৩১.৯৩ হেক্টৰ চৰকাৰী ভূমিৰ হস্তান্তৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব আৰু ১৮৮ টা ব্যক্তিগত ভৱন বা গঠনত প্ৰতিকূল প্ৰভাৱ পৰিব। এই ১৮৮ টা ব্যক্তিগত সম্পত্তিত পৰা প্ৰভাৱৰ বাবে ১১৫ টা পৰিয়ালৰ কায়িক স্থানান্তৰ, ৪ টা পৰিয়াল অৰ্থনৈতিক স্থানান্তৰ, ৮ টা পৰিয়ালৰ কায়িক তথা অৰ্থনৈতিক স্থানান্তৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব, আৰু ২৫ টা পৰিয়ালৰ সামান্য প্ৰভাৱ হ'ব। অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিবলগীয়া ভূমিখণ্ডত আছে ৪৫ জন মাটিৰ গৰাকী আৰু পাঁচখন চাহ বাগান, তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰত ৪৪ জন মাটিৰ মালিকে ১০% বা তাতকৈ বেছি মাটি হেৰুৱাব লগা হ'ব, আৰু আৰ্থিক স্থানান্তৰৰো সন্মুখীন হ'ব। তদুপৰি ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ ১৪ টা ৰাজহুৱা সম্পত্তি বা সম্পদতো পৰিব। সকলো ধৰি এই সংযুক্তিৰ প্ৰভাৱ ১৯৬ পৰিয়াল (৯২১ ব্যক্তি), তাৰ মাজত ১৭১ পৰিয়াল (৭৮৬ ব্যক্তি)ৰ ওপৰত গুৰুতৰ প্ৰভাৱ পৰিব।
- (৫) এই পুনঃসংস্থাপন আঁচনিৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল প্ৰকল্পৰ প্ৰতিকূল প্ৰভাৱ পৰা মানুহবোৰৰ ক্ষতি প্ৰশমিত বা লাঘৱ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আগবঢ়োৱা, যাতে তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱনৰ মানদণ্ড উন্নত হয়, অথবা অন্ততঃ আগৰ অৱস্থালৈ পুনঃ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব পৰা যায়। এই পূৰ্ণসংস্থাপন আঁচনিত সম্ভাৱ্য প্ৰভাৱ, প্ৰশমন ব্যৱস্থা, ক্ষতিপূৰণ, এই আঁচনিক কাৰ্যকৰি কৰাৰ বাব আনুষ্ঠানিক বন্দোৱস্ত, অভিযোগৰ প্ৰতিবিধান ব্যৱস্থা, পৰ্যবেক্ষণ, আদি সকলো বিৱৰণ আছে। এই আঁচনিয়ে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় তথা ৰাজ্যিক আইন আৰু নীতি, আৰু লগতে এছিয়ান ডেভেলপমেণ্ট বেংকৰ (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement মানি চলে।
- (৬) এই সংযুক্তিৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় ব্যক্তিগত ভূমি পাঁচখন গাঁৱত বিস্তাৰিত হৈ আছে, যিবোৰ হ'ল—কনাইগাঁও, নিজ কনাইগাঁও, অ'কলেণ্ড, অথলা, আৰু কচুৱনী। যিখিনি মাটি লোৱা হ'ব তাত ৪৫ জন মাটিৰ মালিক আৰু ৫ খন চাহবাগান আছে, আৰু ৪৪ জন মালিকে (৪১ জন ব্যক্তিগত মালিক আৰু ৩খন চাহবাগান) মাটি হেৰুৱাব লাগিব, তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ হ'ব যিহেতু তেওঁলোকে তেওঁলোকৰ মুঠ মাটিৰ ১০% তকৈ অধিক মাটি হেৰুৱাব লাগিব।
- (৭) WRD ডিব্ৰুগড় খণ্ডই আগবঢ়োৱা বিস্তৃত আৰ্হিৰ আধাৰত ১৩ জুন ২০১৬ ৰ পৰা ২০ জুন ২০১৬ লৈ জৰীপ আৰু অৰ্থ-সামাজিক সৰ্বেক্ষণ (Survey) কৰা হৈছিল। সেই সৰ্বেক্ষণে ১১৩ টা পৰিয়ালে ১৮৮ টা ভৱন বা গঠন হেৰুৱাব বুলি আৰু ৬ টা মালিকীস্বত্বহীন পৰিয়ালে গছ-গছনি হেৰুৱাব বুলি চিনাক্তকৰণ কৰিছিল। সম্ভাৱ্য ক্ষতিপ্ৰস্তু সেইসকল লোকৰ মাজতো অৰ্থ-সামাজিক সৰ্বেক্ষণ চলোৱা হৈছিল। অৱশ্যে, ৪৫ জন মালিক আৰু ৫ খন চাহ বাগানে মাটি হেৰুৱাব সেই তথ্যটো ডিব্ৰুগড় (পূব) আৰু চাবুৱাৰ খণ্ড বিষয়াৰ কাৰ্যালয়ৰ ভূমি-নথীৰ পৰা

(8)

(১২) পুনৰসংস্থাপনৰ যোজনাৰ প্ৰস্তুতিৰ সময়ত পৰামৰ্শমূলক আলোচনা অব্যাহত আছিল আৰু আৰু উপপ্ৰকল্পৰ আৰ্হিৰ সকলো প্ৰাসংগিক দিশ, প্ৰকল্পটোৰ পৰা হ'ব পৰা উপকাৰ; প্ৰয়োজনীয় ভূমিৰ খুটিনাটি আৰু ব্যক্তিগত সম্পত্তিৰ হ'ব পৰা ক্ষতি, সময়সীমাৰ ঘোষণা, মাটি, ভৱন/গঠন, গছ-গছনি, শস্য, আদিৰ RFCTLARR Act, 2013 ৰ নিয়মানুসৰী ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা, পুনৰসংস্থাপন সাহায্যৰ আদায়ৰ বাবে প্ৰস্তাৱিত ব্যৱস্থা আৰু তাক কাৰ্যকৰী কৰাৰ আয়োজন, এই সকলো দিশ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হ'ব পৰা সকলৰ সৈতে আলোচনা কৰা হৈছিল। ইয়াৰ সৈতে জড়িত তথ্যবোৰ বিভিন্ন স্তৰত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্তসকলক জনোৱা হ'ব। ক্ষতিৰ মাত্ৰা বা বিস্তাৰ, সম্পত্তিৰ বিশদ মূল্যাংকন, প্ৰাপ্য ক্ষতিপূৰণ আৰু বিশেষ সুবিধা, অভিযোগ নিৰাময়ৰ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া, ধন আদায়ৰ সময়, স্থানান্তৰৰ সময়সূচী, গড়কাপ্তানী কামৰ সময়সূচী, আদি পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কাৰ্যকৰী কৰাত সহায় কৰিবলৈ নিয়োগ কৰা সমাজসেৱা অনুষ্ঠান (NGO)ৰ সহযোগত SIO এ অৱগত কৰিব। ইয়াক ৰাজহুৱা আলোচনাৰ দ্বাৰা কৰা হ'ব আৰু অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ পুস্তিকা, প্ৰচাৰ পত্ৰিকা আদি ৰূপত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্তসকলৰ বাবে উপলব্ধ কৰা হ'ব। পুনৰসংস্থাপন আঁচনিৰ কাৰ্যকৰী সাৰাংশ (executive summary)ৰ লগতে ক্ষতিপূৰণ সাহায্যৰ নিৰ্ধাৰক সূচী (Entitlement Matrix) আৰু অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি সমিতি (Grievance Redressal Committee)ৰ গাঁথনি আৰু প্ৰক্ৰিয়াৰ অসমীয়া ৰূপান্তৰৰ দ্বাৰা ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্তসকলক অৱগত কৰা হ'ব। পুনৰসংস্থাপন আঁচনিৰ শেহতীয়া স্থিতি আৰু তথ্য সময়ে সময়ে ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্তসকলক অৱগত কৰা হ'ব আৰু ADB আৰু FREMAA ৰ ৱেবচাইটতো উপলব্ধ হ'ব।

(১৩) পুনৰসংস্থাপন আঁচনিখন প্ৰকল্প - ২ ৰ শেহতীয়া MFF পুনৰসংস্থাপন গাঁথনিৰ আধাৰত গঢ় দিয়া হৈছে। পুনৰসংস্থাপন গাঁথনি আৰু গৃহীত ক্ষতিপূৰণ নীতি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় আইনৰ ওপৰত আধাৰিত [সঠিক ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ অধিকাৰ আৰু ভূমি অধিগ্ৰহণ, পুনৰসংস্থাপন আৰু পুনৰনিৰ্বাসৰ স্বচ্ছতা আইন, ২০১৩ ৰাজ্যিক আইন আৰু নীতি, আৰু ADB ৰ সুৰক্ষা নীতি বিবৃতি (Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009)]।

(১৪) মালিকীস্বত্বাধিকাৰী সকলৰ বাবে RFCTLARR Act -ৰ নিয়ম অনুযায়ী অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিবলগীয়া মাটিৰ বাবে দিয়া SIA জাননী [(অংগ ৪ (২))] ৰ তাৰিখটো শেষ তাৰিখ বুলি ধৰা হ'ব, আৰু মালিকীস্বত্বহীন সকলৰ বাবে উপপ্ৰকল্পৰ বাবে কৰা প্ৰকল্প জৰীপ আৰম্ভ কৰা তাৰিখটো শেষ তাৰিখ গ্ৰহণ কৰা হ'ব। ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ নিৰ্ধাৰকসূচী এখন ইতিমধ্যে বনোৱা হৈছে, য'ত হ'ব পৰা ক্ষতিৰ ধৰণ, আৰু সেই সূত্ৰে ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ সংজ্ঞা আৰু পৰিসৰ সন্নিৱিষ্ট আছে যি RFCTLARR Act আৰু ADB SPS ৰ নিয়মানুযায়ী হ'ব। এই উপ প্ৰকল্পৰ পুনৰসংস্থাপনৰ মুঠ খৰচ হ'ব ভাৰতীয় মুদ্ৰাত ৪০৮ মিলিয়ন।

(১৫) অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি সমিতি (Grievance Redressal Committee) তিনিটা স্তৰত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা

(৫)

হ'ব, এটা হ'ব প্রকল্প স্তৰত, দ্বিতীয়টো মহকুমা স্তৰত আৰু তৃতীয়টো ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত অঞ্চল স্তৰত। এই সমিতি ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত সকলৰ অভিযোগ, আপত্তি, দুশ্চিন্তা আদি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব, বিচাৰ কৰিব আৰু সমাধানত সহায় কৰিব।

(১৬) প্রকল্প-২ ৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী সছা (Executing Agency) আৰু ৰূপায়ণ সছা (Implimenting Agency) হ'ল ক্ৰমে অসম চৰকাৰৰ অসম বানপানী আৰু গড়াখহনীয়া ব্যৱস্থাপনা সছা (Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam) আৰু জলসম্পদ বিভাগ, অসম চৰকাৰ। FREMAA ৰ অ-কাৰিকৰী শাখাৰ মূৰব্বী হ'ল কাৰ্য্যকৰী বিষয়া (অ-কাৰিকৰী), আৰু তেওঁক সহায় কৰিবলৈ থাকিব এজন উপ কাৰ্য্যকৰী বিষয়া (অ-কাৰিকৰী), এজন সামাজিক সুৰক্ষা বিশেষজ্ঞ, আৰু সামাজিক আৰু পৰিৱেশগত বিষয়বোৰৰ দায়িত্বত এজন আঞ্চলিক বিষয়া তথা পৰিৱেশ বিশেষজ্ঞ। অ-কাৰিকৰী শাখাৰ পুনৰসংস্থাপন আঁচনিৰ ব্যৱস্থাপনা আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী শাখাৰ পুনৰসংস্থাপন আঁচনিৰ ব্যৱস্থাপনা আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী শাখাৰ পুনৰসংস্থাপন আঁচনিৰ ব্যৱস্থাপনা আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ সাধন আৰু ক্ষমতা থাকিব। অ-কাৰিকৰী শাখাৰ মুখ্য কাম হ'ব ভাৰত চৰকাৰ, অসম চৰকাৰ, আৰু ADB-এ নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰা সকলো সামাজিক আৰু পৰিৱেশগত সুৰক্ষা নীতিৰ প্ৰয়োজনসমূহ যাতে প্রকল্পটোৱে পূৰণ কৰিব পাৰে তাক নিশ্চিত কৰা, আৰু পুনৰসংস্থাপন আঁচনিৰ ৰূপায়ণৰ সময়চোৱাত আভ্যন্তৰীণ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা। তিনিটা উপপ্রকল্পত তিনিজন পুনৰসংস্থাপন বিষয়া, ডিব্ৰুগড় উপপ্রকল্পত এজন বন আৰু পৰিৱেশ বিষয়া, আৰু তিনিটা উপপ্রকল্প তথা FREMAA ৰ বাবে চাৰিজন ক্ষেত্ৰ বিষয়াৰ নিয়োগৰ দ্বাৰা অ-কাৰিকৰী শাখাটোক অধিক কাৰ্য্যক্ষম কৰি তোলা হ'ব। FREMAA পৰ্য্যায়ত অ-কাৰিকৰী শাখাৰ উপৰিও প্ৰতিটো উপপ্রকল্প পৰ্য্যায়ত SIO এ দায়িত্ব দিয়া এজন সামাজিক আৰু পৰিৱেশ কাৰ্য্যকৰী বিষয়া (Social and Environment Implimentation Officer) থাকিব। এই বিষয়াজনৰ কাম হ'ব উপপ্রকল্প পৰ্য্যায়ত ভূমি অধিগ্ৰহণ আৰু পুনৰসংস্থাপন ৰূপায়ণ ব্যৱস্থাৰ চোৱাচিতা কৰা। প্ৰতিটো উপপ্রকল্পতে FREMAA-ই নিযুক্তি দিয়া এজন পুনৰসংস্থাপন বিষয়া আৰু এই কামৰ বাবে প্ৰতিটো উপপ্রকল্পতে নিয়োগ কৰা একোটা সমাজ সেৱা সংস্থা (NGO)-ই তেওঁক সহায় কৰিব।

(১৭) এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ অধীন পুনৰসংস্থাপনৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ গুৰুত্বলৈ দৃষ্টি ৰাখি, এই প্রকল্পৰ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ ব্যৱস্থাত FREMAA/SIO/DC-ৰ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণৰ লগতে বাহিৰৰ সছা বা বিশেষজ্ঞ এজনৰ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ থাকিব, যি ছয়মহীয়া ভিত্তিত ADB ক প্ৰতিবেদন জমা দিব।

(৩)

লোৱা হৈছিল। যিহেতু এই মাটিৰ মালিকসকল সেই অঞ্চলত বসবাস নকৰে গতিকে সৰ্ব্বেক্ষণৰ সময়ত তেওঁলোকক চিনাক্তকৰণ কৰিব পৰা নগ'ল।

- (৮) এই প্ৰকল্পৰ প্ৰভাৱ ১৮৮ জন ভৱন/গঠনৰ মালিক, ৪৫ জন মাটিৰ মালিক, ৫ খন চাহ বাগান, আৰু দখল মাটিত গছ-গছনি থকা ৬ টা পৰিয়ালৰ ওপৰত পৰিব। ভৱন/গঠনৰ মালিক (১৮৮ মালিকীস্বত্বাধিকাৰী)ৰ ভিতৰত ৯৩% ৰ ওপৰত প্ৰভাৱ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ হ'ব আৰু বাকী ৭% ওপৰত প্ৰভাৱ সামান্য হ'ব। ৬২% গঠন বাসভৱন স্বৰূপে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়, ৩% ব্যৱসায়ৰ বাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়, ৪% বাসভৱন তথা ব্যৱসায়িক অনুষ্ঠান হিচাপে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়, আৰু ৩০% ব্যৱহাৰ হয় পশু আস্থান, শস্যৰ ভঁড়াল, বা খেতিপথাৰৰ চালি ইত্যাদি হিচাপে। গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভাৱে প্ৰভাৱ পৰিবলগীয়া বাসস্থান হ'ব ৯৮% (১১৭ AP ৰ ভিতৰত ১১৫ AP), গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণভাৱে প্ৰভাৱ কৰিবলগীয়া বাণিজ্যিক আস্থান হ'ব ৮% (৫ AP ৰ ভিতৰত ৮ AP), আৰু গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভাৱে প্ৰভাৱ পৰিবলগীয়া বাসস্থান তথা ব্যৱসায়িক প্ৰতিষ্ঠান হ'ব ১০০% (৮ AP ৰ ভিতৰত ৮ AP)। কাৰ্যিক বা আৰ্থিক স্থানান্তৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন নহ'ব।
- (৯) ২৮% ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়ালে আৰ্থিক স্থানান্তৰৰ সন্মুখীন হ'ব (১৯৮ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়ালৰ ভিতৰত ৫৬ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়াল)। তাৰ ভিতৰত ১২টা পৰিয়ালৰ বাণিজ্যিক আস্থান আৰু বাসভৱন তথা বাণিজ্যিক আস্থান হেৰুৱাৰ ফলত জীৱিকাৰ হানি হ'ব। ৪৪ জন মালিকীস্বত্বাধাৰী তেওঁলোকৰ মাটিৰ এক ডাঙৰ ভাগ হেৰুৱাৰ ফলত আৰ্থিক স্থানান্তৰৰ সন্মুখীন হ'ব। ডিব্ৰুগড় উপপ্ৰকল্পৰ সংযুক্তি - ডি ২ (Package-D2) ৰ প্ৰতিকূল প্ৰভাৱ ১৪টা সম্পত্তিৰ ওপৰত পৰিব, তাৰ ভিতৰত আছে ৩টা আংগণৱাড়ী কেন্দ্ৰ, ৩টা ধৰ্মীয় অনুষ্ঠান, ৪টা দমকল, ২টা ৰাজহুৱা আশ্ৰয় শিবিৰ, ১টা ধৰ্মীয় শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান আৰু ১টা ৰাজহুৱা সুবিধাৰ স্থল।
- (১০) জৰীপ আৰু অৰ্থ-সামাজিক সৰ্বেক্ষণৰ (survey) পৰা পোৱা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ তথ্যসমূহ একগোট কৰি সাৰাংশ তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছিল। তাত দেখা যায় যে ৮৫% পৰিয়ালৰ মুৰব্বী পুৰুষ আৰু ১৫% শতাংশ পৰিয়ালৰ মুৰব্বী মহিলা। ৪৮% ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়াল অনুসূচীত সংৰক্ষণৰ ভিতৰত নপৰে, ৪৫% হ'ল "অন্যান্য পিছপৰা জাতি", যাৰ ভিতৰত আছে মুখ্যতঃ চাহ বাগানৰ প্ৰাক্তন শ্ৰমিক, আৰু অনুসূচীত জাতি/জনজাতি কোনো নাই। ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়ালবোৰৰ গড় সদস্য সংখ্যা হ'ল ৪.৯৫ (ধৰিলোৱা হ'ল ৫)। তাৰ ভিতৰত কৰ্মসক্ষম ব্যক্তি হ'ল ৩৯% ৰাজ্যিক গড় মূলতকৈ (৩৮.৭) সামান্য বেছি। ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত পৰিয়ালবোৰৰ বাৰ্ষিক গড় আয় হ'ল ৬৮,৭৪৯ টকা।
- (১১) মহিলা মুৰব্বী পৰিয়ালবোৰৰ ৪০.৪% অসুৰক্ষিত শাৰীত পৰে, ৫৩.৮৫% দৰিদ্ৰ ৰেখাৰ তলত পৰে, আৰু ৫.৭৭ পৰিয়ালৰ মুৰব্বী হ'ল বয়সস্থ ব্যক্তি।